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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

President Arias to Return; Probe of Japanese Urged; Gleavy Acting Postmaster

The World's Day—October 11, 1941

Americas: Panama President En Route Home

Havana (AP)—Dr. Arnulfo Arias, the ousted President of Panama, sailed from Cuba today for Panama aboard the steamship Cefalu, due to arrive there on the morning of Oct. 14.

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Cabinet ordered the Buenos Aires Municipal Council dissolved in the face of opposition characterizing that action as dictatorial. The Cabinet acted upon accusations that graft had been collected from owners of small busses.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Mexican secret agents were reported by the newspaper Excelsior to have uncovered a smuggling ring which had shipped more than 380,000 pounds of mercury to Japan since the United States and Mexico negotiated an economic defense pact last July 14.

Washington: Gillette Wants Japanese Inquiry

Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa urged the State Department to approve a proposed Senatorial investigation of the activities of Japanese diplomatic and other representatives in the United States.

The "Continental Congress for Freedom" sponsored by the Fight for Freedom Committee passed a resolution calling for a declaration of war against Germany and another for repeal of the Neutrality Act—even if it means war.

George Sylvester Viereck of New York, German-born publicist and author, pleaded innocent in Federal District Court to charges of having withheld material information when he registered as a foreign agent. The Government asked that the case be tried soon because of "the seriousness of the crime."

Speaker Rayburn appointed six House members to a special Senate-House Committee to investigate Federal expenditures to ascertain if savings might be effected.

New England: Gleavy Named Acting Postmaster

The Post Office Department announced in Washington the appointment of John W. Gleavy as Acting Postmaster at Boston, Mass.

Lady Mountbatten thanks United States for aid in war. [Page 4.]

War and education deal blow to crime in New England. [Page 2.]

Orient: Fighting Continues in Ichang

Chinese military spokesmen reported continuous street fighting in Ichang, Yangtze River port, as Chinese troops strove to mop up Japanese forces clinging to that westernmost outpost of their invasion. Advices to Chungking indicated 1,000 to 2,000 Japanese troops still were within Ichang and that others held a small area outside the city.

Japan has demanded control of French Indo-China's state railways, unconfirmed reports from Saigon to Manila said.

Japan and the United States reached an agreement on movement of ships from Japan to America. [Page 8.]

Air and Sea: Rotterdam Residents Warned

The Netherlands Government-in-exile warned the people of Rotterdam by radio to move away from harbors and freight yards in view of the early prospect of heavy British bombing against major German shipping concentrations.

German bombers raided an "important" port on the East British coast and harbor works in Southeast England.

The RAF sent 200 planes to lash Northern France, German shipping in the English Channel, and industrial targets in the Ruhr.

British planes hit several German warships in an hour-long attack off Alesund, on the southwest coast of Norway.

In Europe: Dutch Labor Control Intensified

Dissolution of the Roman Catholic trade unions in the Netherlands has been completed and the Netherlands Trade Union Federation, headed by a German-controlled Commissioner, has become the sole labor organization in the Netherlands.

Prime Minister Churchill, under criticism for the fact that Britain is not attacking while Hitler is busy in the East, is expected to make a statement to the Commons on the Russian situation early next week.

Men born in 1895 registered for service in industry in England and it was expected the total number of men and women so registered would be increased at once to 2,000,000. Women born from 1910 to 1913 will be called before the end of the year with the expectation of boosting registrations to 3,000,000.

Italian-Bulgarian trade agreements, expanding exchange of commodities between the two countries, were reported by German dispatches.

French police were reported to have arrested 1,100 persons in recent weeks on charges of anti-national, pro-British or Communist activity during a vast roundup in which 76,500 Parisians were searched and questioned. Arrests since June were said to total 16,749, including an unspecified proportion of non-political delinquencies.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

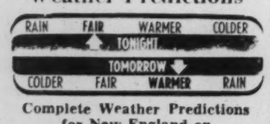
Saturday, October 11, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Entertainment Timetable	5
California Real Estate Association	10	Financial Pages	16-18
Chess	14	News of Art, Music, and Theater	11
Daily Features Page	21	Radio Timetable	4
Editorials	22	Sports Page	14
Education Page	15	The Home Forum	12
		Man's True Heritage (With French Translation)	
		The World at Your Fireside	6
		Women's Club Activities	4

Weekly Magazine Section

South Americ Looks Ahead	2
For a Free Pa.i-Europe	3
Snow Over Arizona	4
M-Day for American Women	5
Corn Belt Champions	6
Profit Through Service	7
Harvesters of the Sea	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Behind the Curtain of Censorship. How Germany Handles Correspondents.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

'Bombed' Hub Is Visited Again By Air 'Raiders'

Defense workers receive a thorough testing as 'enemy' armada follows up night attacks.

An "invading" armada of 72 bombers and fighter planes roared over Boston today, following yesterday's extensive "bombing raids," treating neck-craning Bostonians to a dramatic spectacle and giving 15,000 civilian defense workers grimly realistic training in warding off enemy arcraft.

Throughout the State, spotters flashed word of plane movements to central offices of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and theoretical defensive fighters zoomed into the air to battle back the on-charging planes.

Defense Aids Efficient

Defense against actual enemy attack, the Committee explained, would depend upon the efficiency of information services like those in action today, and from all indications the defense workers were holding up their end of the battle well.

Telephones jangled all morning in the Army Information Center. Busy girls plotted reported planes on gigantic maps, pinning flags in the spots over which the "enemy" wings had been sighted. By the time the armada approached Boston from Long Island, their direction, height, speed, and apparent objectives were all clear to Uncle Sam's busy defenders.

Searchlights Roam Skies

Meanwhile the remnants of a defeated "bombing squadron" limped away from Greater Boston after last night's "devastating" attack—blasted by "antiaircraft guns" and badly damaged by defending "fighter planes."

They escaped, however, only after dropping many tons of "high explosives" "incendiaries," and "gas bombs" on Newton, Fitchburg, Leominster, Westfield, and a dozen other Greater Boston communities.

Giant searchlights pierced the sky over Boston Harbor last night, great beams of light cutting into the blue, focused like the spokes of a tremendous wheel upon tiny "invading" bombers.

Planes thus spotted were considered downed.

"Bombed"

On the streets of communities eloquent signs bearing the single word "Bombed" were hung on stores, hospitals, dwellings, and public utilities. Air raid wardens, auxiliary fire, first aid, and other rescue units went into action. "Casualties" and "wounded" numbering nearly 2,000 in Newton alone were cared for.

In many localities, gas mains and water pipes were "smashed," and precaution was taken to prevent the spread of fire and the pollution of drinking water.

Every attempt was made to simulate the actual conditions under a bombing raid, and citizens who stood by to watch or glanced into the air and listened to the roar of actual airplane motors were grateful it was an imitation and not the real thing.

'Pig in Bag' Buyer Can't Locate His 'Pig'

By the Associated Press

Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 11

H. E. Reed was looking for a "pig in a bag" last night and having a hard time finding it.

Mr. Reed reported to the Selectmen that he couldn't locate the lot he purchased at a Town tax possession sale.

The Town Fathers said, "Sorry," but it was a "pig in the bag" sale and they couldn't establish precedent by helping the purchaser find the lot if it wasn't where the tax possession deed said it should be.

Small Trades' Troubles Due For N.E. Study

New England has been chosen by the House Military Affairs Committee for a study of the problems made by the defense program for small business men, it became known here today.

Two investigators for this important committee of Congress completed their first week's inquiry.

"The aim of the investigation is to see whether anything should be done in the way of new legislation for the help of small manufacturers throughout the country," said James J. McTigue, attorney and special investigator for the Committee.

"The Committee was led to make the study by the many reports of difficulties of manufacturers created by priorities and subcontracting," he continued.

Legislation

"Much of the legislation relating to the national defense program has originated with this Committee. If from this investigation it is making, the Committee finds that further legislation for the protection of business is needed, it will probably recommend new laws for their help.

"We are particularly looking into the working of priorities, and also into defense contracts and subcontracts.

"From Boston we go farther north into New England, but we shall return here before closing our trip. We expect to spend three or four weeks in this region.

"New England was selected by the Military Affairs Committee because of its many industrial plants."

The other investigator here is Kelley Kash. The two spent their entire first week in Boston.

Top Men

Among the people Mr. McTigue talked with in Boston were the three top men in the New England branch of the Office of Production Management, Albert M. Creighton, the OPM Co-ordinator, William P. Homans, District Manager of Priorities, and Edward V. Hickey, District Manager of Contract Distribution.

He also saw Richard C. Cooke of Natick, Mass., President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Roy F. Williams, general manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Frank V. Bistrup, secretary of its industrial department, and Winston C. Robbins, its field engineer.

In the OPM headquarters here, Mr. McTigue studied its procedure and the typical priorities problems of smaller business. He plans to supplement his sessions with OPM and business leaders by visits to factories to talk direct with their managers on the operation of priorities, etc.

Quick Arming of U.S. Vessels? Nazi Pincers Near Moscow; Soviet Retreat Holds Lines

German Command says Red armies trapped in Vyazma sector and in Ukraine.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Oct. 11

Russia's armies, falling back to a shorter defense front under cover of night, were reported to have slowed down the 10-day-old German drive on Moscow today but Soviet dispatches acknowledged a grave new danger had arisen in the Vyazma sector, 125 miles west of the capital.

"The danger is great," said the Army newspaper, Red Star.

German reports asserted that hundreds of thousands of Russians have fallen on the battlefields around Bryansk, 220 miles southwest of Moscow.

Red troops attempting to escape encirclement by creeping through German lines at night were said to have been mowed down in great numbers.

A bulletin from Hitler's field headquarters reported that liquidation of Russian forces trapped in the Bryansk and Vyazma sectors was proceeding rapidly, while on the Southern (Ukraine) Front, the High Command said annihilation of Soviet troops north of the Sea of Azov was approaching completion.

Gate to Oil Fields

If true, this would pave the way for a direct German assault on the Don River port of Rostov, gateway to the Caucasian oil fields.

In the north, around Leningrad, the German High Command said 11 Russian attempts to break out of the old Czarist Capital failed Oct. 10 and that 28 superheavy Soviet tanks were destroyed in three days of fighting.

Soviet front-line dispatches said the struggle on the Central Front was mounting in intensity, with fresh German divisions attacking incessantly in three main sectors—Vyazma, Bryansk, and Orel, 220 miles south of Moscow.

Unconfirmed Berlin reports said the Germans also were driving on the Volga River City of Rzhev, 135 miles northwest of Moscow, and had captured Tula, a railway junction 105 miles due south of the Soviet capital—thus drawing a

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Union Rift Impedes These Tanks

Interior of plant where tanks are in the process of assembly. Inset: Dr. John Steelman, head of the United States Conciliation Service who arranged conference in Detroit to bring about a settlement in the dispute that is holding up tank production.

Government Moves to Halt Union Dispute Halting Tanks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Federal and State labor mediators moved quickly today to settle an interunion dispute at a Toledo, Ohio, transmission plant that threatened to halt the production of practically all the Army's tanks and scout cars.

After War Department officials had called the secondary boycott, "as serious an obstacle to defense as anything yet encountered," the United States Conciliation Service and Office of Production Management officials stepped into the dispute between the warring unions, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers, and the companies involved, the Spicer Manufacturing Company of Toledo and its subsidiary, the Hillsdale, Mich., Steel Products Company.

Dr. John R. Steelman, Chief of the Conciliation Service, dispatched J. J. Spillaine and John Luecke to Detroit to work out with Michigan's Governor Van Wagoner and the parties involved a settlement.

The dispute assumed serious proportions when the U. A. W.-C. I. O., bargaining agent for 2,200 Spicer employees, decreed a boycott of A. F. of L.-produced materials supplied to the parent firm by the Michigan plant.

Production at the Toledo plant, which manufactures 70 per cent of the transmissions for tanks and also for most of the half-tractor and "jeep" combat vehicles, slowed to a trickle as no attempt was made to obtain parts from the subsidiary.

Spicer officials said depletion of present stocks would force a shutdown unless a settlement was negotiated.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the White Motor Company, dependent upon Spicer for transmissions for combat vehicles, announced it would be forced to close in four or five days. The company, which has 4,700 employees, has a $55,000,000 Army contract.

A. F. of L. ends steel plant strike: Page 3.

House lend-lease vote bolsters President's move for relaxation of Neutrality Law.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — The decisive and resounding 328-to-67 vote of approval which the House of Representatives has given to the $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation presages quick action on the arming of merchantmen and strengthens the plan, now under consideration, to widen the scope of neutrality revision in the Senate to virtual repeal of the Act itself.

While the Administration was successfully defeating a dozen Republican efforts to pare down the total of the lend-lease bill and to bar aid to Russia, the few Republican supporters of the President's war measures were offering to aid the Administration by taking the initiative of broadening the neutrality revision when it gets to the Senate to eliminate Section 2 which now prevents American ships transporting arms through combat zones.

This step, it became known today, has the active endorsement of several of the minority leaders who conferred at the White House earlier this week and included Representatives Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey and James W. Wadsworth of New York, most influential House supporters of the Government's foreign policies, and Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, assistant minority floor leader in the Senate.

Strategy of Move

The method and reasons for this legislative strategy are these:

If the House, as is expected, passes speedily and overwhelmingly the resolution authorizing arming of the merchant marine and indicates the defections from the isolationist bloc which are anticipated, the Administration may feel sufficiently encouraged to allow an amendment to be added to the resolution in the Senate carrying revision still farther, and thus immediately giving effect to the other part of the President's message. Besides asking for right to arm the ships, Mr. Roosevelt appealed to Congress for complete reconsideration of the Neutrality Act as soon as possible.

Mr. Roosevelt feels that at this critical juncture it is imperative that he should not suffer a defeat upon any major request at the hands of Congress and therefore Senator Austin, a consistent backer of the President's foreign policies on grounds of deep conviction and principle, has offered to stand sponsor of the further repeal measure when the House resolution reaches the floor of the Senate.

Senator Austin's amendment would cancel Section 2 of the bill which prevents American vessels from entering the combat zones which the Act calls upon the President to prescribe and which thereby virtually immobilizes the merchant marine.

Administration Protected

Thus if Senator Austin's amendment wins a favorable vote the Administration will have accomplished its objective and if it fails it will not be an Administration bill which will have been defeated.

Whether this strategy which was canvassed during the White House consultations will be brought into play will depend upon the vote in

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

N. J. Liquor Sellers Refuse To Reduce Legal Drinking Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11—Although workers against the liquor traffic in the United States may sometimes feel their efforts are slow in attaining results, sessions of the New Jersey Licensed Beverage Association might hearten them today.

Warned by William G. Wellhofer, of Atlantic City, a Past President of the Association and member of the Executive Board, "not to stick your necks out," the delegates voted down, 313 to 59, a resolution advocating reduction of the legal drinking age from 21 to 18 in conformity with the New York State law. Mr. Wellhofer told the convention that such a move would bring the censure of parent-teacher organizations, church groups and organized dry forces.

The vote followed on the heels of addresses by two Washington men who outlined the situation in the national Capital regarding two bills now before Congress, principally Senate 860.

"The drys are not licked," said C. L. Chapin, Secretary of Repeal Associates. "They have no thought of being licked. I am in a position to know what their aims are. Their aim this year is to pass Senate 860, which would forbid liquor sales in the areas of training camps. There is a great deal of agitation in Washington for passage of this bill. Its passage would be a partial restoration of national prohibition. Don't make the mistake of thinking the drys are impotent. They are not."

Harry Laurie, also of Washington, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, said passage of the Senate measure would mean that "the United States again has accepted voluntary prohibition." He said that through a broad interpretation of its provisions, every air field in the country could be considered affected, because they are used by United States Army planes.

"It could dry up the entire State of New York except for a few rural areas," he declared.

The Association, which has a membership of 6,000 in New Jersey, indorsed the "plan for action" adopted by the National Tavern Association to raise what in effect would be a war chest. This fund will be gathered through a self-imposed tax of two cents a case on distilled liquors sold by retailers.

"The professional dry organizations have launched a militant campaign designed to take full advantage of the national and international emergency as an opportunity to destroy the alcoholic beverage industry and have raised a fund of millions of dollars to accomplish their purpose," the resolution read. "United action and a concerted campaign by the industry is necessary if these dry organizations are not to succeed."

Prices and Your Purse: Sugar Scares Easily

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 11

Sugar is up to 10 cents a pound in many places when the fair price, according to the Office of Price Administration, is 5½ to 6½ cents. The reason: speculation for high prices.

Pepper is another kitchen cupboard item where speculators are giving the OPA trouble.

Release of Reserves

Though it has instructions not to lobby for passage of the price control bill, the Price Administrator's office has sent out 1,500,000 copies of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's address before the Advertising Club of Boston on "The Fight Against Inflation." Asked if this meant she agreed with the Secretary's insistence that the Department of Agriculture release its large reserve stocks of farm products for the benefit of consumers, Dr. Harriet Elliott, OPA consumer adviser, said it did.

Flight of Prices

Wings on retail prices continue to grow. Since this time last year retail food prices have moved up 14 per cent. Leading the procession is lard that has moved upward 57 per cent.

In the last two weeks of September, the ascent slowed down a bit, Bureau of Labor statistics record.

Largest increases between mid-August and mid-September were for Chicago, 5.7 per cent; Kansas City, Mo., 5.4 per cent; Portland, Ore., 4.9 per cent, and St. Louis, Mo., 4.7 per cent.

Commuter's Reward

The commuter is a favored man today. The new 5 per cent Federal tax on bus, rail, plane and ship fares, effective yesterday, do not touch him—if he buys a commutation ticket and doesn't travel more than 30 miles to work.

Soldiers and sailors who travel on the special one and a quarter cents a mile rate, allowed men in uniform, are also exempt.

Railroad men say they have noticed no hoarding of tickets for future use, although tickets bought before the tax was imposed will still be honored.

Bumper Blanket Crop

There ought to be plenty cast-off Army blankets for sale after the war. The Army has just ordered approximately 2,000,000 at prices ranging from $6.58 to $6.65 apiece. They're 100 per cent wool, too.

'Gas' Decline

East Coast gasoline consumption is rapidly declining, despite varying reports as to whether there is a shortage or not.

Latest reports from oil companies show that filling stations in the week ended Sept. 26 took 23 per cent less gas than they did the first week in August, just before Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes ordered filling station deliveries cut 10 per cent.

The larger than asked for conservation presumably follows the end of the vacation season.

Speed Is Expensive

Here is a table of average gasoline consumption at mounting speeds issued this week by the Public Roads Administration:

45 mph.	17.5 miles per gallon
48 mph.	16.4 miles per gallon
52.5 mph.	15 miles per gallon
57 mph.	13.4 miles per gallon
62 mph.	11.2 miles per gallon

Plumbers' Part

Approximately 160 pounds of brass, cast iron, lead and copper will be saved in the plumbing of each new house under revised installation standards drawn up at the Office of Production Management this week with master and journeyman plumbers' representatives.

In many places municipal codes and regulations will have to be revised before the savings are possible.

Bituminous Boom

The one man in the Government advocating hoarding has had success. He is Luther Harr, bituminous coal consumers counsel, who has been urging families using soft coal to buy it early to avoid rail congestion as winter comes on. He reports that about 15,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in excess of normal stocks was stored in the country's bins this summer.

Impoverished Spain Weary of Totalitarianism

By W. E. Lucas

Former Portugal correspondent now in this country, who has unusual sources of information direct from the occupied countries of Europe.

According to a program set by some military experts, Adolf Hitler was due to move his Panzer Divisions into Spain this fall. September was said to be the vital month, after the Red armies had been rolled up, and Moscow captured, and after the Spanish harvest had been rolled in. Like many other prognostications of the military experts in this most surprising of all wars, it looks now as if the Nazi schedule in the Iberian Peninsula has been badly disrupted.

There is some evidence that the Nazi timetable was set seriously out of joint by the Balkan campaign which Hitler had never meant to fight. The reckless and seemingly futile resistance of the Yugoslavs and the Greeks rendered one important service to the Allied cause. It retarded by at least two months the German attack on the Soviets and thereby, it is reasonable to argue, postponed the whole of the planned attack upon North Africa through Spain until the spring of 1942.

Meanwhile the position in the Iberian Peninsula is undergoing a subtle psychological and physical change. If the Russians could succeed in holding up the German invader at some line, the Spanish people would undoubtedly lose all sense of the inevitability of a Nazi victory, and begin to see their future hope aligned with the Allied cause. At the same time the stark horror of the internal conditions in Spain is driving public sentiment more strongly against the Falange Party and to a lesser degree against the leadership of Gen. Francisco Franco.

Spain at this moment is in more dire economic straits than almost any European country, occupied or otherwise. However bad the conditions in the Low countries or in France or in conquered Italy, every traveller coming through Spain is appalled by the destitution and political bankruptcy that exists there.

In the first place the country has

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Crime in New England Sharply Curtailed by War and Educational Campaign

Speed Needed in Legislature For Adjournment Next Week

Up and Down Beacon Hill

If the 1941 Massachusetts Legislature is to prorogue by next week end, the goal mentioned just prior to completion of the Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial, members must slip House and Senate machinery into high gear.

Throughout the past week Representatives and Senators have shown little inclination to assume the high speed necessary for prorogation. Indications are that some legislators believe the longer they remain in session the better are their chances of voting themselves substantial increases in travel allowances for the already record session without political repercussions.

Leaders are now hoping to jab their colleagues into the usually frenzied prorogation drive when they return from their holiday vacation Oct. 14.

But unless legislators quickly abandon their "ho-hum" attitude, Thanksgiving Day may find them still roaming about their Beacon Hill chambers.

Budget Report

End of the session does appear close at hand, however, for the House Committee on Ways and Means is expected to report Oct. 14 on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $2,485,000 supplementary budget. The "treasury watchdog" committee probably will make few changes.

It may vote a few minor cuts and may tuck into the budget the additional $100,000 the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has requested to carry out its full civilian defense activities in 1942. Governor Saltonstall, who in his supplementary budget said the Committee would not need additional funds, has since approved the $100,000 increase.

On the other hand the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association is issuing a plea that any more funds for the Committee be taken from the Governor's emergency fund established for the purpose of meeting financial emergencies in the year the Legislature will not be in session.

If the Federation wins on this issue, it will constitute a major victory because the Federation has been active in criticism of the Committee's expenditure demands.

The Federation is also placing before the Ways and Means Committee a program outlining a cut of $500,000 which it believes can be made in the supplementary budget.

Pier Possibilities

Although Governor Saltonstall is exerting gentle pressure for legislative approval of plans to construct at least one new pier in Boston Harbor, waterfront interests have less than a 50-50 chance for victory in their long campaign for new facilities.

It is understood the Ways and Means Committee is becoming restless over the 1941 legislative spending record and therefore is not looking kindly toward new expenditures.

Budget appropriations for the 1941-42 biennial will exceed $186,000,000, when the supplementary budget is adopted. In addition a $2,000,000 bond issue for State acquisition and expansion of the East Boston airport is on the way toward final approval. And a $3,000,000 bond issue to construct a sewage treatment plant on Nut Island to reduce Boston Harbor pollution is awaiting final action. Nor must liberalization of old age assistance be forgotten, although the measure is now bogged down between branches.

Thus State expenditures are reaching stratospheric proportions. Any new expenditure, therefore, must run a severely critical gantlet. This is particularly true of a bond issue, which requires a two-thirds affirmative vote in each branch of the Legislature.

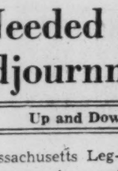
Boomerang

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, ran into a political buzzsaw when he notified local assessors that tax abatement records are secret and cannot be opened to the public without permission from the person receiving an abatement.

So severe has been the pressure on this issue from the Taxpayers Federation and the Governor, that it is expected the hard-working Commissioner will soon send out a new letter reversing his position completely. In other words, such records are public property.

Edgar M. Mills

What Are Tall Brides Choosing?



Many 1941 Brides are choosing Ward's exclusive Plymouth Script Style lettering for their wedding invitations and announcements. The product of our own studios, Plymouth Script lettering has unusual grace and beauty—It is genuine engraving and is not expensive—See it!

Come In!

Engraving Department

Ward's Stationers Since 68

57 Franklin St., Boston

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

Very Special!

Matched Lingerie Sets

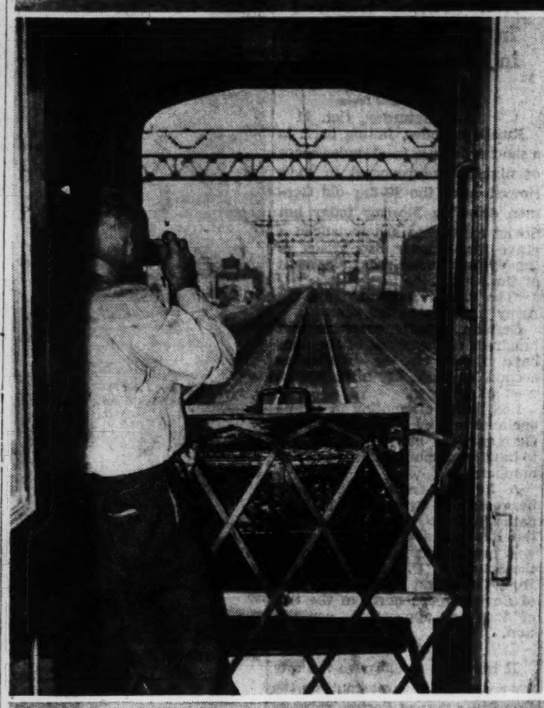
PANTIES, 3.00...SLIPS, 4.00...NIGHTIES, 5.95

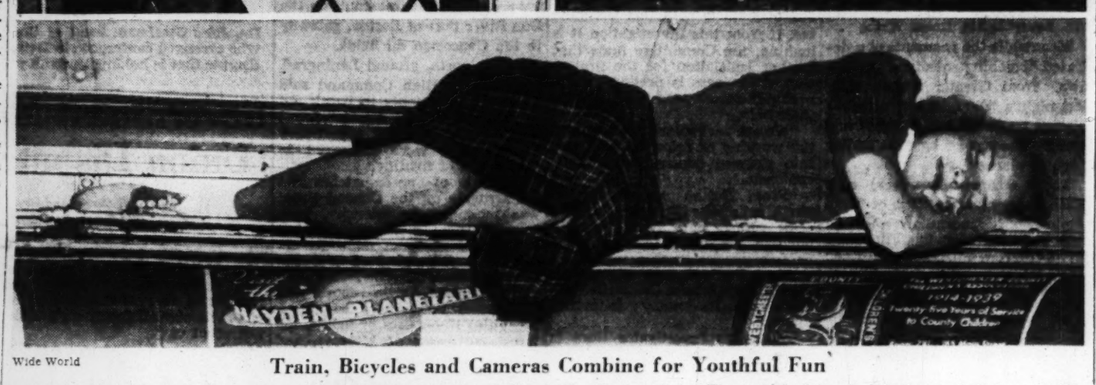
Each piece of lovely pure dye crepe lingerie touched off with hand-run Alencon lace. Yes! HANDMADE LINGERIE! A very important factor, especially at these prices, so exceptional today. If we had not ordered these months ago they'd be ever so much more costly now!

Misses' sizes *Tearose color*

Many other brand new sets at other prices

SIXTH FLOOR





Wide World

Train, Bicycles and Cameras Combine for Youthful Fun

Cycling through the country, along pleasant roads, provides plenty of fun for youth, especially when one is armed with a camera for snapping those "pictures ahead." But, when a train ride away from the bustle of the Big City is added—well, one's bound to return full of added zest.

The New Haven recently ran a special Cycle-Camera Train to Farmington, Conn. The train had barely left the yards before candid cameras were brought into action. At the destination, helpful members of the crew aided smooth rolling with long-spouted oil cans. And, following a strenuous 16 miles or so of pushing pedals up and down hill through pleasant rural vistas, even the baggage rack made a comfortable upper berth for the return journey.

Reduction in Lawbreaking Frees Investigators for Defense

By Donald B. McCammond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the war abroad and from education at home, crime in New England today is the recipient of staggering blows.

In at least three branches of the criminal profession—dope-running, bootlegging and counterfeiting—the war and a highly-intensified campaign of public education have put a sharp crimp in criminal activities in this area. Not the least result of these elements has been to free a number of well-trained investigators for other duties, thus providing Uncle Sam with a force of expert sleuths for national defense investigation.

Hardest hit by the war has been the narcotic smuggling racket. Imports of dope—heroin, marihuana and other narcotics—have been drastically undercut by the war. Chief export centers in Europe before the war were Hamburg and Mediterranean ports. Many of the cases broken by Henry J. Ansslinger, Narcotics Bureau Chief, and his men left trails traceable to these ports.

Obvious difficulties of international transportation followed by rising prices have thus helped in cutting down the flow of narcotics into this section of the United States.

Diminished Imports

Proof that narcotic imports are diminishing lies not only in the decreasing frequency with which addicts appear in court, but also in the "watered" contents of the dope tablets seized by Government men. There is even a bit of irony in the situation. Addicts, Federal officials say, are walking the streets today in a practically cured condition. Consuming tablets of what are now mainly sugar and milk with very little narcotic, the users are gradually tapering off their habits.

For the past year or so Frank J. Wilson and his men of the United States Secret Service have been concentrating pressure on educating the public to "Know Your Money." By displays, motion pictures, talks before Rotary Clubs and other organizations, the S. S. agents have dinned into the public consciousness an awareness of the currency that circulates through their hands daily.

Result has been that the thousands of dollars a month in counterfeit that was passed on to the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston only a short time ago has now dropped to a few hundred a month. Counterfeiters recently were forced to putting out slugs for telephone boxes, elevated turntables, and vending machines in lieu of counterfeit coins and bills.

Army of Agents

Fast work by the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Customs and the Coast Guard is responsible for foiling the attempts of those who thought that repeal of the 18th Amendment heralded a new era in smuggling: i. e., running in tax-unpaid liquor. The clean-up of bootlegging gangs along the New England coast was accomplished under the direction of the office of the Co-ordinator of Treasury Enforcement Agencies, set up a few years ago in Washington. This organization, under a loose, flexible system of co-operation, was developed to concentrate the forces of the six investigating units of the Treasury on any given problem in double-quick time.

With the progress of crime retarded in New England, Uncle Sam thus has at his elbow a quietly efficient army of special agents ready for any problem posed by the national emergency.

Probably one of the greatest problems in point of size that this army will meet will be the investigation of all new employees of the Federal Government, particularly those engaged in national defense work. Every man signed on by the Nation's greatest employer must be carefully scrutinized.

With the thousands taken on almost daily for supervision of defense production for construction work in Navy yards and Army camps, for work with the Office of Production Management and other defense bureaus, this bit of investigating is going to be a mammoth job. Especially so in this area, as New England maintains a large percentage of the Nation's defense industries. With the several Treasury Department agencies engaged in this job is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Investigator of all persons considered for appointment, the F. B. I. is also in charge of investigation of subversive activities. Seldom has the country undergone such a careful combing.

Constant watchfulness by these Federal agents, men of the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Secret Service, Customs, Coast Guard, Narcotic Bureau, the Intelligence Unit, and others—is still necessary to maintain the barriers against the flow of illegal goods into this country, or to dam the stream of counterfeit bills that once flooded the Nation. There always seem to be some hardy offenders who set up their own distillery to avoid paying the Government tax on alcohol. Narcotics have been severely dealt with by war, but they still get around. The Secret Service, too, finds plenty to do in keeping the lid on forging of WPA checks.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

"Flemish Paintings" will be the subject of an afternoon discussion by Miss Bullard at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture entitled, "Dramatic Monologues." Scenes and character sketches by Caroline Celia Jenkins. To be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library Building at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Monday

Columbus Day observance. A Pan-American aspect will be introduced into the exercises with a ceremonial salute to the flag of each of the 22 countries of North, Central, and South America. National airs of each of these countries will be played during the ceremony. There will be many other features of the day's pageantry arranged by the City of Boston as part of the city's official observance. Public exercises on Boston Common beginning at 11:30 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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National Officer To Address Board

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, first Vice-President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, will address the fall board meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation, to be held Oct. 18 and 19 at the Hotel Kimball in Springfield. Miss Viola Manseau, State President of the Federation, will preside.

Miss Hickey will speak at the evening session Oct. 18, which will follow an afternoon devoted to a meeting of the Advisory Council, a parliamentary law drill and State committee conferences.

On the morning of Oct. 19 the business meeting of the board will be followed by reports of the national convention in Los Angeles last July.

Careful Zoning in Bay State To Anticipate Postwar Trends

The Federal Focus

New England planners are already looking ahead to re-emergence of the back-to-the-farm movement as a natural development of postemergency unemployment.

At present a hodge-podge of farms, woodlands, industrial areas. New England by the time the industrial wheels slow down will be surveyed for the best possible use of its land. The survey of existing land uses is now under way by the National Resources Planning Board in Boston.

Skilled workers will find New England carefully zoned for the best yield. The examination is expected to show which areas should be devoted to farming, and which should not. Soil will be analyzed. By consulting the results of the survey, thoughtful workers will be able to ascertain whether the site in consideration would be productive of enough sand and gravel to make such mining pay.

Industrial areas will also be surveyed. Recreational employment, for instance, is a dollar-producing industry for many a Yankee merchant, farmer and innkeeper. The Planning Board map will show where it flourishes.

At a time when the migration is from rural areas to the cities, this would seem hardly the time for such a survey. Now, however is the proper time, planning authorities believe. No lack of foresight is going to disturb the wage-earner's opportunities to maintain his economic balance, if they can help it. They hope to be able, when the time comes, to guide the returning plowman to the right location, to steer him away from barren soil.

That New England can stand a little re-allocation of farms is well-apparent. Planning officials cite the case of farmers' depending for their only income on town and State grants for maintaining roadways and transporting their own children to schools each day. This is a rule of thumb they would rather not see in use in the future.

Rural zoning such as the planning board is expected to propose has been successfully tested in Wisconsin on a State-wide plan, particularly in co-operation with resettlement. It remains for the Board to show what can be done on a New England-wide plan.

Tracing Tax 'Cases'

Tracing a Federal income tax case along its customary channels is in some respects like going through a hall of mirrors. There is a great deal of coming and going.

Dissatisfied with a taxpayer's return, the Internal Revenue Department turns the matter over to the "wrecking crew," the investigating division known as the Intelligence Unit. The Intelligence Unit investigates, then forwards a report to the Chief of the Intelligence Unit in Washington. If he is satisfied with the report, he sends it to the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue. The Chief, or one of his men, considers the case on the question of criminal prosecution. If he decides the case merits prosecution, the file is passed along to the Attorney General.

Right there the Treasury Department loses control of the case. Sole discretion as to what happens to the case is in the Attorney General's hands. Along about this time, too, a harried taxpayer or public official packs up his bags and hurries to Washington to try to settle his case before it goes to the Grand Jury. Even after it goes to the Grand Jury the Attorney General can accept a compromise, promising to make no recommendation of imprisonment to the Judge whenever the taxpayer pleads guilty to the indictment.

Most Judges, moreover, are lenient when the United States Attorney informs them that the defendant has made a compromise settlement of his indebtedness to the Government. The compromise usually means payment of all taxes due with penalties and interest.

'Pam' Answering Her Fan Mail; 'Not Scared,' She Reiterates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 11—"Charlie," the man with the letters, brought "Pammy" Hollingworth her biggest thrills today as hundreds of messages from friends old and young poured in for this brave little girl—and presented her with the novel problem of answering her "fan mail."

Interviewed for the first time by a newspaper reporter yesterday, Pammy reasserted positively that she was "not scared" by her eight days in the cold and rain of Mt. Chocorua.

Answers Like a Celebrity

She said she "didn't like it" particularly, because she had to tuck her chubby arms inside the overalls to keep warm, and there wasn't anything to eat, but "I knew I was gonna get out."

Her brown hair neatly combed, with two blue ribbons perched coquettishly on either side, she smiled for her interviewer, Ermond D. Hughes of the Associated Press, and handled the questions and answers as nicely as a celebrity.

A new pair of blue denim overalls arrived today from her grandmother, Mrs. Minerva Moulton of Lowell, who knows how "Pammy" likes to crawl inside them, "tom-boy" that she is.

Mrs. Blanche Hollingworth, her mother, was serving as Pammy's secretary today as the little girl began answering letters. A pad of paper in Pammy's hand served for her to write the original reply, but Miss Pamela Hollingworth's literary accomplishments being what they are, some interpretation was necessary from the secretary.

Together, mother and child composed thank-yous for all their new friends, and the composite effort always met with a smile of approval from the little author.

Somerville Letter Pleases

One chatty, intimate letter from a seven-year-old girl in Somerville pleased Pammy particularly.

"Dear Pam," it began. "You don't know how happy we are that they found you. I am 7 years old, but would not like to get lost. . . .

"I think my daddy and mummy are most wonderful in the world, and I guess you do, too. Mother cried when they found you. Funny they cry when the're happy and cry when the're sad. Guess we don't understand. . . .

"I pray for you every night."

"Charlie" Fisher, the mailman, who brought the letter, also brought quite a number of presents for Pammy, and Mr. Hughes reported that when "Charlie" appeared, she greeted him "with the shy pleasure a child shows on seeing a Christmas tree on Christmas morning."

"How are you, Pam?" he asked.

A cheery smile broke over the face of a little girl who has from the beginning shown more courage, good nature, and trust in her "Father-Mother God" than many of her elders. With a bit of a wave she called:

"All right!"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool today, highest temperature near 58 degrees. Clear tonight, cooler than last night. Sunday fair and warmer. Moderate to fresh westerly winds today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool today; fair and slightly cooler in the interior tonight. Fair and warmer tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Considerable cloudiness today with occasional light showers in the mountains of the north portion and continued cool. Increasing cloudiness tomorrow and warmer followed by rain in the north portion.

Maine: Fair excepting some cloudiness in the south portion and mostly cloudy with scattered light showers in the north portion and continued cool today. Fair and slightly cooler tonight. Increasing cloudiness and warmer tomorrow followed by rain in the north portion.

Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to occasionally strong northwest winds with scattered to broken clouds and good visibility today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northwest to north winds diminishing by tonight. Fair weather today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	47	New Orleans	65	63
Chicago	42	39	New York	50	50
Denver	44	42	Norfolk	57	56
Kansas City	55	54	Philadelphia	49	47
Los Angeles	68	65	St. Louis	47	44
Miami	77	75	San Francisco	52	60
Minneapolis	51	48	Washington	50	49

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 11.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:01 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 3:34 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Sunday, 3:49 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Monday, 4:26 a. m.; height, 8.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:40 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:38 p. m. Monday.

Lend-Shipping Tobin Objective

Pushing his campaign for more lend-lease shipping business for the Port of Boston, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will go to New York on Tuesday to confer with British shipping officials. He is scheduled to see Sir Ashley Sparks, British shipping representative in the United States.

All Lend-Lease goods at present are shipped in British or neutral ships, Mayor Tobin pointed out. During the month of September, the only lend-lease business at the port of Boston was the partial loading of two vessels, he stated.

The Mayor was in Washington a few days ago to confer with Rear Admiral Emory S. Land of the United States Martime Commission, and reported very favorable response.

Bay State 4-H Club Wins Poultry, Egg Honors

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 11 (AP)—A Massachusetts 4-H club team won top honrs in the poultry and egg judging contest which featured the conclusion of the Sixth Annual Poultry Industries Exposition.

The team consisted of Emerson Hubbard, Hadley, Mass.; Richard Mitchell, of Shelburne, and Stanley Vaill, of Monson, and scored 2,290 out of a possible 2,700 points.

according to our custom this store will remain closed all day Monday October 13

commemorating Columbus Day, a legal holiday

Stearns

BOSTON

Uncle's Maryland Mansion Being Readied for Windsors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — One of Maryland's fine old mansions is being readied for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to the native heath of the Duchess, who was Wallis Warfield of Baltimore.

During their stay in Maryland the Duke and Duchess will be the house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Henry H. Warfield, uncle and aunt of the Duchess, and will visit the scene of the Duchess' girlhood on the return trip from the Duke's ranch in Canada. They are expected in Baltimore about the middle of October.

Salona Farms, General Warfield's estate in the lush Dulaney Valley section to the north of Baltimore, is ideally suited for party-giving, but General Warfield has announced that there will be no entertainment for his niece and the Duke. The Duchess, he said, has asked specifically that no parties be scheduled.

Salona Farms is well known to the Duchess. As Wallis Warfield she often visited at the rambling white frame house, and as a child doubtless played on the broad, sweeping lawn and among the boxwood hedges.

When she and the Duke step across the threshold of the mansion, they will stand in a reception hall which is notable even in a countryside where fine old homes are almost commonplace. Family portraits of the Warfields look down from the walls, priceless antique furniture flanks bookcases filled with volumes from General Warfield's library.

Every room on the first floor is furnished with antiques reflecting the taste and discrimination of General and Mrs. Warfield. There is a broad, pleasant veranda on the south side of the house, overlooking the rolling fields and pastures which stretch away toward the village of Timonium, a mile or so distant.

From the second floor guest room which will be assigned to the Duke and Duchess there are glimpses of the silvery waters of Loch Raven, off to the east.

Off to the north about 10 miles is still another Warfield property, "Manor Glen," owned by another of the Duchess' uncles, the late S. Davies Warfield, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. The Duchess in her girlhood often visited Manor Glen, built in the 1770s.

Under the will of S. Davies Warfield, Manor Glen is maintained as a sort of Warfield family museum. Every piece of furniture in the house is in place, every bed is made up, there is wood stacked beside every stove in every room—but there are no occupants except a housekeeper.

War and Postwar Co-operation To Be Labor Topic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Co-operation between Government, employers and labor during the war and the reconstruction period to follow will be the chief topic discussed by delegates from 30 nations who will participate in the 26th conference of the International Labor Organization at Columbia University, Oct. 27 to Nov. 6, it was announced today.

Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, China, Egypt, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay, Bolivia and Peru are among the countries invited to the meeting by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia. Delegates from the exiled governments of Norway, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and Luxemburg will also attend.

The conference, second to be held in the United States since the International Labor Organization was set up in 1919, will be the first meeting of the organization to be held since December, 1939.

Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the group, will present a report on political, economic and social changes since the last meeting of the group held in Geneva, Switzerland, two years ago and will propose a policy to be pursued by the organization in postwar reconstruction.

Duke and Duchess to Visit Here

Salona Farms, in Dulaney Valley of Maryland

Top: Estate of Gen. Henry M. Warfield, near Baltimore, where the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will visit after returning from the Duke's ranch in Canada. General Warfield is the Duchess' uncle. Bottom: Corner of the reception hall at Salona Farms.

A. F. of L. Votes End to Alabama Steel Strike

By the Associated Press

The American Federation of Labor has voted to end a strike in the big Fairfield Steel Works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in Birmingham, Alabama. Striking machinists' representatives accepted a company plan guaranteeing that plants would be kept open and there would be no further work stoppages by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Organizing Committee. The A. F. of L. men struck Wednesday when the C. I. O. started a union card inspection line outside the gates.

The Company's plant there employs 11,000 and fabricates shipbuilding materials.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Other shipbuilding operations were affected by a stoppage of work at the Robins Drydock here. The C. I. O.'s Marine Workers said 7,000 men quit work protesting against the hiring of two non-union men. Repair work had been in progress on 17 ships.

Cleveland, O.—Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey said C. I. O. officials had rejected a "fair proposition" by the Midland Steel Company to settle an 11-day strike making 7,400 men idle. He said C. I. O. auto workers and company officials had agreed on wage increases of from eight to 13 cents hourly, but that the union would not consent to certain terms concerning the reclassification of jobs and rates.

The company makes motor car frames for the Army.

San Diego, Calif.—A. F. of L. machinists at the bomber plants of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation voted to accept a compromise wage proposal which would provide an estimated $600,000 in retroactive wage increases. The firm has 27,000 at work on $750,000,000 in orders.

Under the compromise the increases would become effective as of Aug. 9. The starting employment scale would be jumped from 55 and 65 cents hourly to 60 and 75 cents, while those now getting more than 65 cents would get a 13 cent rise.

Bendix, N. J.—The C. I. O. workers at Air Associates, Inc., who have been out since Sept. 30, demanding adjustment of grievances, voted to accept recommendations of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and planned to back to work today. Earlier this week the firm, holding defense contracts, was threatened by the Board with seizure of the plant if recommendations were rejected.

Manila—Army officers reported today a strike which halted construction of United States Army barracks in Nueva Ecija Province for four days had ended.

Construction of the barracks, which will house Filipino troops, was stopped when 1,200 laborers struck because of alleged delay of wage payments.

C. I. O. to Appeal

WINCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 11 (AP)—Leaders in the Congress of Industrial Organizations today pledged a fight in Indiana's highest court to clear 14 men convicted of resisting police during a picket-line fight in Richmond, Ind., in March.

A Randolph County Circuit Court jury, in a trial that began a month before to the day, returned its verdict last night after five hours' deliberation.

The 14 members of the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee were convicted of resisting police officers who ran non-union workers past pickets March 27 to open a struck International Harvester plant. More than 20 persons were hurt in fighting.

Twenty-three other persons, including three women, were acquitted of the same charges. Only two of the convicted were from Richmond, the others from Chicago and Dayton, Ohio.

The 11 farmers and a garage mechanic on the jury recommended $100 fines and costs for all 14 convicted; 90-day terms in Putnamville State Penal Farm for the local union president, Glifford Kerr, Richmond, and Organizer Robert Foley, Chicago, and 60-day terms for 11 others.

Judge J. W. Macy said he would pass sentence Oct. 20.

One-Man A. F. of L. 'Revolt'

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 11 (AP)—A one-man rebellion against what was called a concentration of power in a few big unions shared attention with a vote to eliminate one of the 14 Vice-Presidencies as the first week of the American Federation of Labor convention ended with a recess today.

James M. Duffy of East Liverpool, Ohio, President of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, stirred last night's session with the declaration that unless the "trend of power" is checked "there will not be two great labor organizations (A. F. of L. and Congress of Industrial Organizations) but three."

Mr. Duffy spoke during a debate over a constitutional amendment to reduce the per capita tax on members from 2 to 1½ cents for a union's first 300,000 members and to one cent for additional members.

Despite Mr. Duffy's warning, the amendment carried with only a few dissenting votes.

A vote to reduce the number of A. F. of L. Vice-Presidents from 15 to 13 drew the official explanation that the reduction would increase efficiency and make it easier to obtain a quorum.

But the impression reflected generally among the delegates was that the move would mean the failure of George E. Browne, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical and State Employees, to win re-election to his 12th Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Browne is on trial in New York on a charge of extorting $550,000 from four major film companies.

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WHAT BEN FRANKLIN OVERLOOKED WHEN HE MADE HIS WILL

IN HIS will, Ben Franklin left $5,000 to the City of Philadelphia for loans to workmen. Since then the fund has grown to more than $144,000. But, because the terms laid down by Franklin were so strict, no one borrowed from the fund for 52 years.

To get a loan the workman had to be married, under 35, put up as security a first mortgage upon real estate in Philadelphia, and produce two "reputable" citizens to testify to his moral character.

It is a great credit to Franklin that he clearly recognized, so many years ago, that workers should have access to a source of cash credit. But Franklin could not foresee the many social changes that were to take place during the century and a half after his death. He could hardly anticipate that in the industrial society of today workers would have to be able to borrow on far simpler terms.

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100	51.88	18.15	9.75	8.08	6.97
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	10.10	8.71
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	12.11	10.45
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	16.15	13.93
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	20.19	17.42
300	155.65	54.46	29.25	24.23	20.90

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Baltimore Plans Warm 'Hello' For Windsor and Duchess

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11 (AP)—City officials, relatives and old friends of Bessie Wallis Warfield today prepared to welcome the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Police will keep expected crowds at a distance from the little whistle stop station at Timonium, north of here, where the Royal couple and their party will leave the train bearing them from the Duke's Canadian ranch.

From Timonium they will be whisked a mile to Salona Farms, home of Gen. Henry M. Warfield, uncle of Baltimore's famous "daughter" and host on the pair's first visit to Baltimore.

The public will get its only peek at Royalty Monday. Police are prepared to handle thousands of people expected to line the streets along which the Duke and Duchess will drive from an official City Hall reception to a tea to which 800 select Marylanders have been invited at the Baltimore Country Club.

The little cavalcade will pass within sight of 212 East Biddle Street, where Wallis Warfield lived and played as a girl. For a time after the abdication of Edward VIII, the Row house was "the Wallis Warfield Museum."

The Duke and Duchess made two platform appearances last night in Chicago during a two-hour wait between trains.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Sent Congress a message recommending repeal of that section of the Neutrality Act which prohibits the arming of merchant ships and suggesting other revisions.

Made public the text of a letter he wrote to Joseph Stalin.

Disclosed plans for medical rehabilitation of selectees unfit for military service.

Senate:

Received the Connally joint resolution to permit the arming of merchant ships.

Confirmed the nomination of Arthur Bliss Lane to be Minister of Costa Rica.

Banking and Currency Committee favorably reported the bill to increase by $1,500,000,000 the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Defense investigation committee held hearings on defense housing.

House:

Passed lend-lease appropriation of $5,985,000,000.

Passed the bill to expand the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000 and rejected an amendment to withhold aid to Russia.

Completed action on the property requisitioning bill.

Passed bills ordering the Attorney General to deport Harry Bridges; bill fixing the last Thursday in November as official Thanksgiving Day, beginning in 1942, and relaxing the penalty on the wheat marketing quota Act.

Received the Gore bill to freeze rents, wages, prices and profits.

Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings on price control bill.

Departments:

Supreme Court—Met Oct. 6 for the first session of the 1941-42 term with Harlan F. Stone presiding for the first time as Chief Justice and adjourned in respect for the memory of retired Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board—Placed iron and steel scrap under full priority control; voted to permit airplane manufacturers to build 283 commercial transport planes in the 18 months starting Jan. 1, 1942.

Commerce Department—Reported that State tax collections for the 1941 fiscal year totaled nearly $4,500,000,000, 7 per cent higher than the previous year.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Lady Mountbatten in Boston Praises Aid and Drives Nails

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Case No. 2,000, destined for India with war relief supplies from the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross in Boston, goes on its way with the first nail hammered in by Lady Mountbatten of London, official representative of the British Red Cross, who is here to thank the people of the United States for aid sent through the American Red Cross.

The nails—any one she picked—had been carefully polished by the youngest of the three men helpers at the headquarters, 17 Gloucester Street, and the hammer head had been made to shine. There was the same sort of eager anticipation of her visit that there is in a classroom whose superior work is rewarded by a call from the school principal. Relief supplies were piled in orderly packages on the long tables, great packing boxes were in the process of being filled or were ready to have the covers nailed down. Volunteers in an adjoining room were using cutting machines, shaping out yards of material at a time. Across the hall was the knitting department where warm knitted garments of all kinds were on display and classified in piles, ready for shipment. And the workers whose hours of earnest, tireless effort were represented in these supplies and countless more like them, waited to hear firsthand what these really mean to those to whom they go.

Praise for Boston Work

Lady Mountbatten arrived in the work rooms at the end of a tour of the headquarters, with Miss Harriet A. Robeson, Chairman of the Volunteer Special Services of the Boston Chapter and William E. Chamberlain, Executive Director of the Chapter. There she met Mrs. Ruth Kue, Chairman of Surgical Dressings, Mrs. Philip Wadsworth, Chairman of Knitting and Miss Helen Cabot, Chairman of Garments, and other volunteers.

She was a slight, alert person with large blue eyes and fair hair which showed beneath the soft black felt hat of the uniform of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade that she wore. Her hand clasp was firm and friendly as she went the rounds, greeting and thanking the workers. She was interested in everything and told the Boston women the work of the Chapter here was probably outstanding in America.

Answering a question as to whether the supplies were reaching Britain safety she said only 3 per cent were lost. She expressed appreciation for the prompt response received to every demand from the British to the American Red Cross and said of American aid: "You cannot know without having been there, what it means to our people. It is not possible to picture their gratitude."

Help of U. S. Means Much

Later, speaking to the large gathering which welcomed her at the tea given in her honor at the Copley-Plaza, there was the same message of sincerity and gratitude as she said: "My very dear friends." She declared that the ever-growing bond between the women of the United States and Great Britain was "the hope of the future and a force for freedom, justice and the final peace of the world."

She urged upon the women of America peacetime training which will equip them to act with coolness and intelligence in any emergency that may arise.

Lady Mountbatten came to the United States by clipper six weeks ago with her husband, Capt. Lord Mountbatten, who came to take command of the aircraft carrier Illustrious, expects to return to London within a few days. Her older daughter, Patricia, now in school in New York, will return next year to do volunteer service, she said.

By a Staff Photographer

Lady Mountbatten

Official representative of the British Red Cross, here to thank the people of the United States for their gifts sent to Britain through the American Red Cross, drives the first nail in packing box 2,000 at Boston Red Cross headquarters.

City Federation Meeting Oct. 17

The Boston City Federation of Organizations will have its first meeting Oct. 17 at 10:30 a. m. in the Boston Young Women's Christian Association with "American Unity in Defense" as the program subject.

The speakers will be Harry P. Grages, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union and recently appointed trustee of the Boston Metropolitan District Commission, who will speak on "Labor's Part in Defense"; Edward F. Connelly, for four years legislative counsel of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, whose subject will be "Industry's Part in Defense," and the Rev. Dr. William R. Leslie, pastor of St. Mark's Church in Brookline and President of the Boston Area Council of Churches, who will speak on "Unity in Our Defense."

They will be presented by Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Federation, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus and Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Vice-Presidents. The meeting will open with the singing of "God Bless America" accompanied by Mrs. W. Wesley Gilmour, President of the Women's Organists' Club of Boston. During the business meeting three new clubs will be admitted to membership in the Federation: the Women Musicians' Club, organized in 1921, Mrs. Mildred Sanborn, President; the Boston Industrial House, established in 1877, Mrs. Dorothy Diamond, President; and the Women's Organists' Club, organized in 1924, Mrs. W. Wesley Gilmour, President.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Oct. 12

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—From Operettas. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Guatemala—8:05 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.72 meg., 16.8 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista"—"March of the Coronation," Meyerbeer; "Where the Orange Trees Bloom," Waltz, Strauss; TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

For Sunday, Oct. 12

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—5 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; Operetta Paris. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—The Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—7:55 p. m.—Thank You, America! GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Tokyo—8:35 p. m.—Music. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—Fantasy from the Opera "El Guarany," Carlos Gomez; "Symphony No. 5 in E Minor," Antonio Dvorak; Prelude to "Cristobal Colon," Julian Carrillo, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00—Czechoslovak Music and Features.
6:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News in Portugese.
7:15 p. m.—Concert for Brazil.
7:45 p. m.—World News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour.

WBOS (11.58mc-25.6m)

4 p. m.—News in Portugese; Howard Rops, songs; Music for Everyone.
5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; The Band Played On.
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.
7 p. m.—News in Portugese; Matinee in Rhythm; Reflections in Rhythm.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; Piano Duo, Rhythmaires, Musical Interlude.
10 p. m.—News in English; University of Texas-University of Oklahoma, Football Game.

For Sunday, Oct. 12

6.04mc (49.8m) or 11.79mc (25.4m)

2 p. m.—Norwegian Good-Will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3 p. m.—Christian Science Lecture from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-will Program.
4 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Poetry Readings and Music.
5 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler (Recorded).
6 p. m.—Candlelight Music.
7 p. m.—Columbus Day Program for the Three Americas.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26mc)

4 p. m.—News in Portugese; Fantasy in Melody; Fiesta.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; Graziella Partaga Musical Interlude; Tapestry Musicale.
6 p. m.—News Room of the Air; WBOS Sports Page of the Air.
7 p. m.—News in Portugese; Silver Strings; "Musical Courier"; Entr'acte.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Orchestra; Melody Time.
10 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; The Hemisphere Revue.

D. A. R. Meetings Open Winter Activity

A winter of activity has begun for the Daughters of the American Revolution, as is evidenced by the number of announcements of meetings issued this week.

The Lucy Jackson Chapter will hold its first meeting of the season at the Chapter House in Newton, Monday, at 2 p. m. The Regent, Mrs. Holcombe J. Brown, will speak briefly on gasoline conservation for defense, after which the chief speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Genevieve T. Williams, will talk on "Highlights of my South American Trip." Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Benjamin G. Rae and her committee.

At a meeting Monday of the Old South Chapter, Joseph L. Malone, Chairman of the Training Division of the Boston Public Safety Committee, will speak on "Civilian Defense." The meeting is to be held in the vestry of the Park Street Church, Boston, and the Regent, Miss Josephine G. Richardson, will preside. There will be a membership roll call for defense in order to have on file with the chapter and with the National Society in Washington a record showing what service each member can offer in the country's defense program. To aid the various activities of the Chapter, a food, jelly, and candy sale will be in charge of the Ways and Means Committee.

Leslie C. Browning will speak at the Silver Tea which the Old North Junior Group is sponsoring on Oct. 15 at 4 p. m. at the home of Mrs. William Diman, 46 Roosevelt Road, Newton Center.

An active winter program for the Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter is announced by Mrs. M. Raymond Hatch, Regent, in a calendar issued this week. The first meeting will be held Oct. 15 at the Kenmore Hotel, Boston, and will be in charge of Mrs. Edward A. McGonagle of Allston, former Regent of the Chapter. The guest speaker will be Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Past Registrar General, whose subject will be "Why I Am a Member of the D. A. R." The Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter is one of the few chapters in Greater Boston holding all its sessions in the evening.

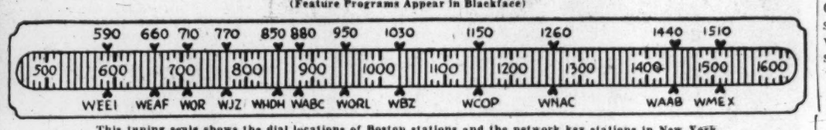
A meeting of the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter will be held at the home of Mrs. William B. James in Scituate, on Nov. 1. The speaker will be Mrs. Frank D. Schunder, State Chairman of the Ellis Island Committee, who will speak about "Ellis Island."

Blood to Name Reward Advisers

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood said he would appoint a three-man advisory committee to study requests for payment of the $500 reward for the rescue of five-year-old Pamela Hollingworth.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Sylvia Sidney; or,	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talks; music	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 "Bulletin"; talk	Hour; talks; music	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 N. E. to the Colors.	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Dept. of Agriculture	Studio Program
1:45 N. E. to the Colors.	News	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
2:00 "On Parade"	Military Band	game	football game	Upsala football game
2:15 Boston College-	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
2:30 Clemson football	game	game	football game	Upsala football game
2:45 game	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
3:00 Boston College-	game	game	football game	Upsala football game
3:15 Clemson football	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
3:30 game	game	game	football game	Upsala football game
3:45 Boston College-	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
4:00 Clemson football	game	game	football game	Upsala football game
4:15 game	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn game	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
4:30 Boston College-	game	Sports Comments	"Fiesta"	Upsala football game
4:45 Clemson football	Harvard-Cornell	"It's Dance Time"	"Fiesta"	Capt. M. McGonagle
5:00 game	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Concert Miniatures	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Benny Goodman's	Serenade	Concert Miniatures	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Orchestra	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Pan Americana	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 Sports	Serenade"	Business Drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Music; Summary	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Elmer Davis, news;	Sports Digest; Defense	"What Burns You Up?"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	comedy quiz	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 **People's Platform";	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Prairie Pals
7:15 informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Five Star News
7:30 Columbia Concert	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Orchestra	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	The Shining Hour
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers Quiz"; Ft.	Round Table; discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network Program	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Adams, Newport, R. I.	Round Table; discussion
8:30 Hobbe Lobby"; fr.	Bishop and the Gar-	"Truth or Consequences";	Miami, Calif.; native	Ralph Boya Quartet
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	goyle; dramatization	quiz program	orchestra; soloists	Joseph Kenneally
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines";	National Barn Dance;	Colonial News Service	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**America Prefer'd; Alfred**	cal Album; Organ Con-
9:30 Orch.; vocalists;	**NBC Concert Orchestra,**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	certos, "Water Music
9:45 "Saturday Night	**direction Frank Black**	Orchestra	**Chicago Theater operas**	Suite"
10:00 Serenade"; music,	Hemisphere Revue; va-	Sports Newscast	"Vagabond King";	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	riety show; soloists; or.	Musical Rendezvous	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Glenn Miller's Orch.
10:30 Golfers Forum	Robert Patterson	**Defense for America**	**Thomas Thomas, bari-**	U. S. Marines
10:45 News; Sports	Sweet and Rhythmic	**Defense for America**	**tone; orch.; speaker**	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Red Nichols Orchestra
11:15 Howard Jones' Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	"Border Patrol"
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's	Dance Orchestra	Rainbow Revels; vocal-	California Melodies	Day's End"; music
11:45 Orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	ists; orchestra	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music,	European News; Organ	Radio Carolers	
8:15 cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carolers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 **The World Today**	European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program
9:15 "From the Organ	Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade"	Religious Service
9:30 Loft"; J. Maxfield	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45 "Gypsy Caravan"	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Musical Millwheel;	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody"	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album"	Manner
10:45 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Gilbert and Sullivan**
11:00 News; **Library of**	News Musicale	Morning Service from	Church Service	**Operetta, "Pirates of**
11:15 **Congress Concert:**	**"Hidden History"**	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Penzance"**
11:30 **Budapest String**	"Ridin' the Range"	St. Paul	Church Service	**Gilbert and Sullivan,**
11:45 **Quartet**	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Church service	Tremont Temple Service	**"Pirates of Penzance"**
12:00 **Country Journal**	**Foreign Policy Talks**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 **Country Journal**;	**"I'm an American"**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 News; Weather	**Music Hall: String**	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
12:45 Piano Parade	**Symphony; Erno Rapee**	H. L. Spitalny's Orch.	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	**Music Hall: String**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	**Symphony; Erno Rapee**	Religious program	Cafe Continentale	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 American Museum	News Room of the Air	"World Is Young" drama	"Haven of Rest"; Quar-	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 Natural History	News Room of the Air	"World Is Yours"; drama	tet; Maritime Hymns	baritone
2:00 Spirit of '41	**"Wake Up, America"**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Children's Chapel	Columbus Day Program
2:15 Spirit of '41	**Open Forum; guests;**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Columbus Day Program
2:30 **The World Today**	**Fred G. Clark, Moder-**	**Round Table Discussion**	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45 **The World Today**	**ator**	**Round Table Discussion**	Slate, m. c.	**gram: talk; music**
3:00 **New York Philhar-**	Religious Program	Baritone; orchestra	"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 **monic Symphony**	Religious Program	H. V. Kaltenborn	Zelma America Singing	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 **Leopold Stokowski,**	Tapestry Musicale	Roy Shield's Orchestra	W. Disney's Song Parade	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 **conductor**	Tapestry Musicale	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Dunthy's Football Review	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 **New York Philhar-**	News; Music	Harpsichord soloist	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Pulaski Celebration;
4:15 **monic Symphony**	Tony Wons	"Moment Musicale"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	speakers; vocalists
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	World's Most Honored	"The Shadow"; drama	"Radio Chapel"	"Uncle Bill"; talk
4:45 Or.; Paul Robeson	Music	"The Shadow"; drama	"Radio Chapel"	"Uncle Bill"; talk
5:00 **Family Hour: D.**	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Blue Barron's Orchestra	**Jeannette MacDonald,**
5:15 **Taylor; G. Swarth-**	Olivio Santora, yodeler;	edy drama	Blue Barron's Orchestra	**Nelson Eddy, soloists**
5:30 **out; R. Graham**	Wheeling Steelmakers;	Comedy Drama	"Variations"	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's news	variety show	Comedy Drama	"Variations"	Religious program
6:00 Ed Sullivan; guests;	"Barrel of Fun"; variety	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing"	News; Music
6:15 popular music	show; C. Ruggles, m. c.	prano; violin; organ	guest, Frank Forrest	"Plan E" talk
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	News; Commentators;	News Service	Bulldog Drummond"; drama	Religious program
6:45 Gene Autry; "Dear	**Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt**	Popular Music		Religious program
7:00 Mom"; sketch	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	"Symphonic Strings,	"Defense Varieties"; Al
7:15 **Public Affairs**	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester," or	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Starita's Orchestra
7:30 **Guild Theater:**	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Tommy	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 **"Alice Adams"**	Sergeant Quirt	Dorsey's Orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz"	of Quincy, Rev. Frank
8:00 **Helen Hayes: "The**	Religious Program	**Edgar Bergen; guest;**	**American Forum**	C. Hageman
8:15 **Young in Heart"**	Religious Program	**comedy; orchestra**	**American Forum**	Central Baptist Church
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	**"One Man's Family";**	**American Forum**	"We Believe in Our
8:45 jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	**dramatic sketch**	Gabriel Heatter, news	Community"
9:00 **Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Hour: Wilfred Pel-**	"The Parker Family";	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album
9:30 **letier, conductor;**	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **Kerstin Thorburg**	First Piano Quartet	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00 Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Johnny Messner's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest soloist	Johnny Messner's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Sherlock Holmes"; Basil	**"The Moon Hangs Low";**	Five Star News
10:45 Sears Presents	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	**Marshall Dane, reading**	Army Recruiting Program
11:00 Headlines, Bylines,	News; Music	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:15 Blue Barron's Or.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Bob Astor's Orchestra	"Border Patrol"
11:30 Tommy Dorsey's	Want"; recordings	Senator Tom Connally	"Answering You"; British	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Senator Tom Connally	Govt. Officials Program	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 'Man I Married'; sk.	Music; News	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Stories; Music	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Holdup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Drama	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	L. Lehmann, L. Melchoir
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Gypsy Orchestra
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rekov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	U. S. Naval Academy	Organ and vocalist
2:45 'Kate Hopkins'; sk	Rekov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Band	Five Star News
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	News Commentator	Sports and Music
3:15 "Biesta"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Sports Comments	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "About Us"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Johnson Family"; drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabonds; Quartet	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Columbus Day Program,	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Male Quartet
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America";**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"Salute" program
7:45 serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**James Melton; Francia**	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**White; orchestra**	"Sky Over Britain"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"; quiz	**Richard Crooks; Alfred**	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Tillman Tells
9:00 **"Radio Theater":**	Front Line Headlines;	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Abbott and Cos-**	"Meet the Band"	program	Colonial News Service	cal Album
9:30 **tello, "Buck Pri-**	**"That America We Sing"**	"That Brewster Boy";	Russell Bennett's Note-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **vates," comedy**	**"For America We Sing"**	dramatic serial	book	cal Album
10:00 **Orson Welles and**	The World's Best	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Mercury Theater**	The World's Best	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 **Civilian Defense**;	Aloha Land	Paul Laval's Orchestra,	Affairs of Tim, Dick and	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Paul La rail's Orchestra	Harry, comedy trio	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestra	"Border Patrol"
11:30 Music; network	"Music You Want"	Postviews of "Blythe	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Spirit," interviews	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Conservation With Gardens Quincy Women's Club Theme

In keeping with the spirit of the times, "Conservation Through Gardens" will be stressed at the first meeting of the Quincy Women's Club on the afternoon of Oct. 14 in the clubhouse. An innovation will be a flower exhibit for all club members, to be open for inspection at noon, arranged by the co-chairmen, Mrs. Carl F. Redding and Mrs. Charles W. Bailey.

An added attraction will be an unusual "Sale for Epicures," where there will be homemade jams, jellies, pickles and fruit juices, products of members' gardens, dried herbs, with typewritten suggestions for their use by a cook, also real homemade Finnish braids. The committee has also prepared old-fashioned pomanders, jars of potpourri, and unique boutonnieres, Thanksgiving favors and winter bouquets, using material gathered locally.

An interesting variation from the usual lecture on gardening will be a talk given for amateur gardeners by Mrs. Irving Wright, President of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, who illustrates her subject, "Designing a Garden," with crayon sketches as she speaks.

At noon there will be a hospitality hour, under the direction of Mrs. Carlton Easton, hospitality chairman, when new members will be welcomed. Pourers will be Mrs. Henry Faxon, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, Mrs. Harry Y. Jemison, and Mrs. Edward C. Geehr, past Presidents of the club.

The President, Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann, will open the business meeting at 2 o'clock, when "Memorygrams" from Swampscott and Atlantic City will be presented by Mrs. Hilding N. Carlson, Mrs. Herbert R. Holmes, Mrs. Edward C. Geehr and Miss Gertrude Booth.

Special guests will be Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, chairman of the Division of Conservation and Gardens of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Gertrude Booth, President of the Quincy Women's Club Juniors.

The first meeting of the book review class of the literature committee will be held at the clubhouse Oct. 16 at 2 p. m. In the absence of the chairman, M

Atlantic Avenue 'El' Center of Complex Legal Controversy

Structure Has Enough Metal To Build 800 Light Tanks

With the hungry maw of American war industry demanding iron and more iron, steel and more steel, Bostonians are asking why the unused Atlantic Avenue Elevated structure—generally admitted to be a traffic hazard, eyesore and collection of scrap metal—can't be town down and melted into engines of national defense.

The answer is that fate of the old "El" line is the nub of a complex case now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court. Even when boiled down to fundamentals, the legal predicament of the grimy old structure is a notable example of the vagaries of railroad law.

Disposition of the structure has a national defense angle because it involves about 10,000 tons of scrap steel—enough metal to make some 800 light tanks. This is a sizable amount, especially in view of the growing shortage of scrap metal now faced by the American steel industry. This shortage is emphasized in an article in "Steel Facts," organ of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which which says:

Scrap Vitally Needed

"One of the most difficult problems facing the steel industry in its effort to maintain production . . . is the current threat of a serious shortage of steel scrap."

Whether or not Boston's Atlantic Avenue "El" can be torn down for scrap, and if so, under what conditions, is the central question now pending before the Court.

The story involves a bit of background. In 1938 the public Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway suspended service on the Atlantic Avenue line, basing this action on their authority as actual managers of the railway under the Public Control Act.

In 1939 the Legislature passed an Act declaring that because the line was no longer in use, the Elevated franchise right along Atlantic Avenue was declared forfeited. The act authorized the City of Boston to tear down the structure, it "no longer being operated in the public service for the purpose for which the franchise . . . was granted."

But the act also provided that if they so wished, the Directors of the Company—who represent the owners of the Elevated, but who have no actual authority during the period of public control, could petition for a judicial review in advance of demolition.

The Directors did. They had opposed suspension of service in the first place. They strongly resisted any proposals to demolish the structure without a huge cash settlement. Now they took the problem to court.

The Directors argued that their financial stake in the structure exceeded $3,000,000. They maintained that despite the abandonment of service their franchise was intact, on the ground that the Trustees had no authority to forfeit permanent property of the Elevated owners without their consent.

They further argued that the public Trustees were in effect an arm of the State, and that the State could not reasonably cause an abandonment of the Elevated's franchise on the one hand, and then say, on the other, "You have abandoned use of the franchise so we will declare it forfeited."

They further contended that the Atlantic Avenue line is an indispensable part of the Elevated system because it is the only link they own between the northern and southern branches of their railway system. The link now in use, the Washington Street Tunnel, is owned, they pointed out, by the City.

In reply to the Directors, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City maintained that under contractural terms of the public control act the Trustees are legal officers of the Elevated with full authority to manage it services and thus with full authority to abandon a line. Arguing that the Trustees are public agents only to a limited degree—and are legal officers of the Elevated—they further contended that the Trustees actually had abandoned use of the line and hence has abandoned the franchise.

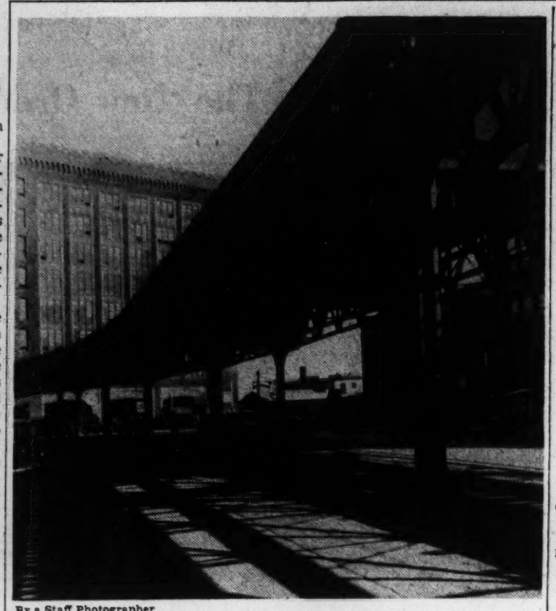
Delay Explained

Pointing out further that the Atlantic Avenue line had consistently lost money, the State and the City argued that the main value of the line was in the franchise right and not in the actual, outgrown structure.

On the ground that the franchise right had actually been abandoned, the Commonwealth and the City concluded that the Directors were not entitled to the full reimbursement they asked.

On the theory that the Elevated had forfeited its rights to operate on Atlantic Avenue, the case also raised the question whether the Commonwealth could exercise its police power to direct removal of the structure.

Until these questions, concerning the status of the Trustees' alleged forfeit of the franchise and the police authority of the Commonwealth, are settled by Court decision, actual demolition is being held in abeyance.



By a Staff Photographer

10,000 Tons of Steel for Defense?

The Atlantic Avenue Elevated Structure, looking toward the Appraisers' Stores. The unused structure, now the subject of litigation, might be torn down and the steel used to help meet the growing scrap metal shortage. It contains 9,041 tons of structural steel, 970 tons of rails, 104 tons of malleable iron, 210 tons of miscellaneous steel, 74,000 pounds of copper and 9,000 pounds of miscellaneous metal.

Weston Citizens to Entertain Soldiers

Soldiers Field Day—About 120 soldiers from the Boston Harbor Defenses will be guests of the Weston branch of the Boston Harbor Forts Recreation Committee today. They will be taken in special buses from the Army Base to the Weston High School Field where the Fort Andrews Ball Team will play the Weston team. In addition there will be tennis, horseshoes and golf at the Weston Country Club. A group of Weston girls will act as hostesses to the men at the soft ball game and at the buffet supper which will follow. There will also be a dance at Weston Town Hall with the Fort Banks seven piece dance orchestra furnishing the music.

Defense News in Brief

NYA Workers in Army—More than 600 National Youth Administration workers are now employed at United States Army posts, arsenals, recruiting offices, selective service offices, and other Army establishments in New England, General Wilby disclosed.

General Payne Seeks Retirement—The Fourth Army Corps has forwarded a letter from Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne, former commander of the 43rd (New England) Division at Camp Blanding, Fla., to the Third Army headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, requesting that he be relieved from active military service. Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, who recently took command of the Fourth Corps, said the letter was addressed to Lieut. Gen. Walter Kreuger, Third Army Commander, and that General Payne had asked to be relieved of military duties "to meet pressing business problems."

Symphony Season Begins

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra opened its sixty-first season on the afternoon of Oct. 10. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, beginning his seventeenth year as conductor of the orchestra, had chosen the following program: Beethoven, Symphony No. 3, "Eroica;" Prokofieff, Second Suite from the ballet, "Romeo and Juliet;" Moussorgsky, "Pictures at an Exhibition," arranged for orchestra by Ravel.

The personnel of the orchestra remains unchanged except for a few minor replacements: a violinist here, a trombone player there. No pickets from the Musicians' Union were observable on the sidewalks in front of Symphony Hall. Inside the hall, everybody seemed imperturbable, and everything appeared to be under control.

Certainly there was no let-down in the leadership of Dr. Koussevitzky, nor in the quality of the playing. The performance of the "Eroica" was a fresh revelation of its musical beauties and of its significance for today. We need not bother about the accuracy of the legends that surround this score, so ably summarized in Mr. Burk's program notes. We need only listen to the music itself to realize the nobility of its inspiration and the appositeness of its strength to support the courage of troubled humanity today.

The rest of the program was devoted to Russian composers—whether in tribute to the stand now being made by the Soviet forces, who can say? Prokofieff's suite made small impression at its first hearing here under the composer's direction, three years and more ago. Yesterday, profiting without doubt by a better performance, it was pleasant to hear. Prokofieff as a composer is more notable for his humor and his charm than for his emotional power. Thus the picture of the arrogant nobleman is amusing and that of the young girl is full of wistfulness and grace. But the effort to depict "the gradual awakening of deep feelings" in Juliet is less successful, and the grief of Romeo at her tomb is the grief of a puppet, or, perhaps, of a figure in a ballet.

Ravel's brilliant orchestration of Moussorgsky's piano pieces has long been one of the tours de force of the Boston conductor. Yesterday it seemed to have taken on new expressiveness and power. In "The Great Gate of Kiev" one could easily find a note of fervid Russian patriotism on the part of the conductor as well as of the composer; as easily as one could detect also the touch of showmanship in the arranger.

The continuing existence of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and of its fellow orchestras in the Americas, is of great and increasing importance. They mark an oasis in a world that is threatened with becoming a cultural desert. The oasis now is fairly large. It must not be allowed to shrink.

Most Farm Autos In Use Long Time

The average automobile on Massachusetts farms in 1940 was five years old and had an estimated value of approximately $160, Chairman Frank R. Powers of the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee, said recently. To operate that vehicle the average farmer had to pay $45.94 in taxes in 1940 to the Federal and State Governments.

"Farm vehicles are in general older and worth less than their city cousins because, it is believed, (1) the agricultural families run their cars longer, not turning them in for younger cars as frequently as do car owners in the cities, and (2) substantial numbers of used cars migrate from the cities to the farms.

Sizeable Air Travel Gain Recorded in Past Month

A sizeable gain in air travel during the past month has been noted in a survey made by the Air Transport Association of America.

The ATA survey, made public at Boston by the Northwest Airlines, shows that about 67.5 per cent of all passengers on the Nation's domestic airlines traveled for business reasons. This high percentage of business travel on routes connecting the principal national defense production centers indicates the extent to which the industries are making use of air transportation.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday, 2.30.

Opera House—"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.

Fenway—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2:25, 5:25, 8:15. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan, Constance Moore. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 9 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:28 a. m., 2:28, 5:28, 8:28. "Quiz Kids." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee and Johnny Downs. 10:00 a. m., 12:40, 3:05, 5:30, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:35 a. m., 2:00, 4:25, 6:50, 9:05.

Scollay—"Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 4, 9:15. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time—Norway in Revolt," "Violin Making in Mirecourt, France," "George Washington's Home, Mt. Vernon," "Montana's National Parks" latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 1:45, 5:15, 8:40.

Telepix—"March of Time's Norway in Revolt," "Dunham Dancers," "Patty Berg," "Canadian Rockies." 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter and Mary Carlisle. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper and David Niven. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Tremont—"Broadway Melody of 1940," Eleanor Powell and Fred Astair. 9:40, 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "I Take This Woman," Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

Uptown—"Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis. 2:55, 5:25, 8:25. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:05, 4, 6:35, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. Continuous, 2-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "I'll Wait for You." M. Hunt and Robert Sterling. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. "Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2. Continuous, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Getaway," Charles Winninger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 1:35, 5:05. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 9:25.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. **Brookline Village:** "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Cracked Nuts," Mischa Auer. 2, 5:15, 8:10. **Cleveland Circle:** "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 to 11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 1 to 11. **Harvard:** "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 2 and 8. **University:** "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Voice in the Night," Clive Brook. "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie. 2. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2:45, 6:15, 9:32. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:21, 4:51, 8:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyatt. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:15, 6:15, 9:14. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 2:07, 5:05, 8:03. **Park:** "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Under Age," Nan Grey. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Reluctant Dragon." "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Ice Capades," James Ellison. 3, 9:15. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 1:54, 8:00. **Hyde Park:** "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. "Saddlemates." 3 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:05, 9. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 3:35, 7:30, 10:25.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Alexander's Ragtime Band." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Diamond Frontier." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ice Capades," James Ellison, Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 4:57, 8:42. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:05, 6:33, 9:38. **Mystic:** "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3, 6:20, 9:40. **Maplewood:** "Jungle Girl, Serial No. 6," Frances Gifford. 2:05, 5:19, 8:18. "The Ape," Boris Karloff. 2:25, 3:39, 8:38. "Wide Open Town," William Boyd. 3:35, 6:49, 9:48. **Orpheum:** "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Thunder Over the Prairies." 1:45. Evening 7-11. **Strand:** "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:3:5, 5:30, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:12, 9:27. "World Premiere" John Barrymore and Frances Farmer 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Harry Carey, Jr. 3, 9. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler. 1:50, 7:50. "March of Time." 2:45 8:45. **Medford:** "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:10, 8:15. "Jungle Cavalcade." 3:55, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:15, 9:15. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 9:10. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8. "Pirates on Horseback." 3:15.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Accent on Love." George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 1:30 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Hurry, Charley, Hurry." Leon Errol. "Border Vigilantes," Hopalong Cassidy. **Strand:** "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong." Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 4:28, 10:25.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 2:08, 8:08. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell. 3:52, 9:52. **Revere:** "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 3:25, 9:25. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Long Voyage Home," Thomas Mitchell and John Wayne. "Misbehaving Husbands." "Slightly Honorable." Pat O'Brien, Edward Arnold, and "Something to Sing About." James Cagney. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. "The Round Up." Richard Dix and Patricia Morrison. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Black Cat." Basil Rathbone and Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Kay Francis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 1:30 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. "Time Out for Rhythm." Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Paper Bullets," with Joan Woodbury and Jack LaRue. 2:09, 7:54. "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny and Kay Francis. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ozzie Nelson and Ruby Keeler. 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. "Shot in the Dark," Ricardo Cortez and William Lundigan. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Hit the Road," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 2:45 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Sins of Children," Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:25, 8. "Hello, Sucker." Hugh Herbert and Peggy Moran. 2:15, 6:53, 9:43.

'Defense-Eye' View for Public At Closed Yards on Navy Day

Log of the Port of Boston

Although Oct. 27 will be Navy Day, and various luncheons, dinners, and meetings will be held throughout the Nation in recognition of the founding of the Navy 166 years ago this month, Navy yards, men-of-war, and naval stations will be closed to the public because of the national emergency.

Open house is normally the rule of Navy Day, but patriotic citizens this year will have to content themselves with a glimpse through heavy iron gates at Navy yards, or a distant view of ships from a vantage point not roped or fenced off.

Observance of the day, however, will go on apace—outside naval reservations—under sponsorship of the Navy League of the United States, originator of Navy Day.

A dinner is scheduled at the Boston City Club Oct. 27, in conjunction with the annual convention of the North Sea Mine Force Association, Inc., and under chairmanship of Richard T. O'Brien, national President of the association.

Harbor Tugs on Ways

Two harbor tugs are being built by the General Ship & Engine Works, East Boston, at a cost of $290,000 each, for the United States Maritime Commission, on the site of the old Donald McKay shipyards, where many a speedy clipper ship was hewn from sturdy oak in the days of sailing ships.

The tugs are to be about 100 feet long, and powered by 1,000-horsepower diesel motors. A second electric ferryboat is being built at this yard, similar to the Hudson which was launched there last June, and is now operating at the Port of New York. Despite the difficulty in procuring steel the Maritime Commission expects the tugs to be ready for delivery before Jan. 1.

New Trawlers

Boston's latest addition to the fishing fleet—the steel 170-gross-ton trawler Cohasset—is practically ready for fishing operations, following trial runs just held. Built at Fore River, the Cohasset is the first of four trawlers contracted for by R. O'Brien & Co. of the Boston Fish Pier. It was launched June 5. The second one, the Lynn, launched July 10, is expected to be ready for service in November. The Cohasset is 102.5 feet long, 22.1-feet beam, and 10.6-feet depth of hold. The final two are expected to follow the Cohasset and the Lynn shortly.

Presidents to Generals

New names have been given by the Army to the three modern passenger-cargo liners taken over for duty as Army transports from the fleet of the American President Lines. The ships were formerly known as Presidents, but "they're in the Army now" and were changed to generals.

The former President Cleveland, President Taft and President Pierce are now known as the Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen Willard A. Holbrook and Gen. Hugh L. Scott, respectively. All were formerly in the Boston service on a world-girdling schedule.

Traffic Club

Monthly dinner meetings of the Traffic Club of New England will start for the winter on Oct. 16, when dinner will be served at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. W. Barton Leach, professor of law at Harvard Law School, will be the guest speaker on the topic, "Why We Kicked Out the Axis Consuls."

—Leon Stone

Homer Exhibit at Museum

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Water Color That Goes on View Tomorrow

Eight important water colors by Winslow Homer will go on exhibition tomorrow at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. They are lent by John S. Ames and cover the period from 1881 to 1895. Complementing this group the Museum is bringing out its entire collection of Homer water colors as well as two paintings lent by Mrs. Ward Thoron and Ralph W. Gray. There will be 32 pictures displayed altogether.

Three of the Ames paintings were executed at Tynemouth, during the artist's visit to England, 1881-1883. Contrasting with these works produced under the influence of English mists and the turbulent North Sea weather is the sparkling "Pickaninny and Palm Trees" painted in Nassau in 1885. "The Wood Chopper" (shown above), dated 1891, is one of the finest of Homer's studies of this type. The scene is the Adirondack Mountains. The Museum's own collection includes examples from 1880 to 1897. The exhibition will last through December.

Filene's BOSTON

"SHORT CUT" to chic

coiffure by Frank Zona

Your hair will be shorter this Fall . . . geared to a busier life, to back-interest hats. Wear it short and smoothly tapered in back, softly brushed up and longer in front. It's easy to take care of . . . easily softened into a dressier coiffure for evening (when, incidentally, you mustn't overlook the whimsy of artificial hair . . . that *doesn't* necessarily match your tresses!)

Come in and let our Individualists style your hair to the new trend.

Filene's Individualist shop—sixth floor
Filene's Beauty Shops—Wellesley and Portland

WHAT PRICE GAS Heating ? DISCOVER ITS ECONOMY FOR YOUR OWN HOME

YOU'LL find Gas Heating is even more enjoyable and convenient than you've heard — and you'll find the cost is actually much less than rumor may have led you to believe.

That's why we urge you to get the truth about the cost of this one MODERN Heating Method —for this clean, efficient heat has been reduced in cost *five different times*—the latest reduction taking place only recently.

And here are actual figures to show you how little it now costs: **Mr. T's** *non*-insulated home in Quincy is typical — 5 rooms and one bath. His last season's heating cost was *$117.68*. Under the new, low rate, this coming season, for the same use of gas *it will be only $97.52*.

And Mr. W. in West Roxbury. A typical larger house, *not* insulated — 7 rooms and one bath. His last season's heating bill was *$175.15*—but this season, for the same use of gas, under the new, low rate, *it will be only $153.04*.

We have many, many typical, actual gas heating costs such as these — as well as the widely-growing popularity of Gas Heat in newly constructed homes—to demonstrate that now *you* can easily afford to enjoy the best.

To find out accurately what modern gas heating will cost in your home, please phone our House Heating Division at HUBbard 7600—without in any way obligating yourself.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Twelfth in a series of 36 pages)

How Germans Handle Correspondents

An informal group which is discussing current events asks a journalist who has recently returned from the Reich about the censorship there.

Question: How can you or anyone else imply or suggest that news coming from Germany is unreliable when Germany has no censorship?

Answer: It is true that Germany has no censorship on outgoing news dispatches by foreign correspondents. Foreign correspondents can telephone or telegraph their dispatches without any restrictions. They do not have to submit them to a censor in advance. But what the correspondent sends out is subject to a far more limiting censorship than exists in any other country. It is what you call post-censorship. Everything that is printed in other countries is read by German agents in those countries. If they find anything objectionable to Germany they immediately cable it back to Berlin. And the correspondent who sent it is held directly responsible. Many have been expelled from Germany for their writings. Others are deprived of news sources. The system means that the correspondent has to be his own censor.

Question: You say "news dispatches." Do you mean that some other things are censored directly?

Answer: Oh yes. Radio broadcasts by American broadcasters are heavily censored in advance. At least three German officials censor a radio script in advance of delivery. They sometimes spend as much as two hours tearing a script to pieces. If you listen to the American broadcasts from Berlin you will notice that they do almost nothing but quote official German communiques. And they aren't even allowed any more to use phrases like, "The Germans claim," to qualify German success stories.

Question: Couldn't a radio broadcaster insert some remark while he is talking?

Answer: Not a chance. An official sits next to the broadcaster while he is talking, holding an official copy of the text in his hand. If the broadcaster makes a single change or injects a single extra word the man sitting next to him turns a knob which takes the program off the air.

Question: Are there any other kinds of censorship?

Answer: Yes. Berlin is organized to distort the outgoing news by every conceivable form of concealed and unseen as well as open censorship. A new correspondent just arriving is treated to such a heavy dose of so-called "hospitality" that he very often has his thinking affected by it. And even when he manages to keep his feet and reject the more obvious forms of propaganda fed to him, he finds it difficult to get time to find things out for himself. His time is monopolized by officials from the Propaganda Ministry or Foreign Office, who see to it that he meets only the people who will say what they want him to hear.

Question: Why can't the correspondent just avoid all this "hospitality" by declining invitations?

Answer: Because if he did the Germans would begin complaining that his attitude was "unfriendly." If they class a man as "unfriendly" they have a thousand ways of making it difficult for him to get any news. One of the simplest things they do is to to invite only those they consider "friendly" on the trips which make big news. They use such trips as bribes or rewards.

Question: Why don't more American correspondents get interviews with Hitler or Göring?

Answer: Because no honest newspaper man would accept such an interview on the basis the Germans would arrange it. Such interviews are granted only as a reward for favors to the Nazi régime, as a bribe for expected favors, or when they have some propaganda contention they want to get across to the outside world. Hitler has granted only two interviews to an American newspaper man since the war began. He used both to try to delude the American people into believing that he had no unfriendly designs against America. Between the two interviews he made a speech in which he told the German people that the democratic world and the Nazi world could never live together. He declared that one or the other would be destroyed. But he didn't say a word about that in the two interviews.

Question: If the Germans have such a system for controlling news which goes out of Germany how do you explain the fact that American correspondents reported the Nazi persecutions of Jews and the current executions of Czech, French, Polish and Norwegian patriots?

Answer: Very easily. The Nazis were proud of their persecutions of the Jews. They knew of no reason to conceal them. They were perfectly willing to have the outside world know what they were doing. They thought it strengthened their prestige. As for the executions of patriots in the occupied countries, the Germans hope to stamp out revolt against their occupation by the executions. Therefore, according to Nazi thinking, the more everyone knows about the executions the more other peoples will be terrified. They hope to end revolt by terror.

Question: If all this is true why do American newspaper and news agencies keep correspondents in Germany?

Answer: Largely because even the censored and poisoned news they get is far more useful and more informative than the news put out by the official German news agencies. If there were no foreign correspondents in Germany the outside world would get only the news which Germany wants it to get. As it is, a lot of valuable news does leak out through the censorship. Even then many American newspapers have withdrawn their representation from inside Germany. Those which have chosen to leave rather than submit to German censorship include The Christian Science Monitor, the New York Herald-Tribune, the Chicago Daily News and Life and Time Magazines.

The 'New Order' in Europe

By a Staff Artist

The ideal of Nazi censorship has been described by Dr. Joseph Goebbels. He says: "National Socialism has simplified the thinking of the Germans and led it back to its primitive forms."

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Nazi Censors Wield Despotic Power

By a Staff Artist

Censor is a Latin word. Among the highest of all Roman government officials were the censors, two of whom always served contemporaneously. They were a kind of supreme court in control of morals, fashions, speech, and the registration of property. They exercised enormous power and were able to determine practically every citizen's place in the social hierarchy. They could even dismiss senators. They were supposed to be the conscience of the state.

Historically, censorship is not incompatible with democracy. In Rome the censors were elected by the people and were often plebeians.

Early colonial settlers in America exercised a strict censorship over morals. The State of Vermont had an elective council of censors—13 in number—until 1870.

No strong, well ordered society has been indifferent toward moral norms. Historically, young societies of vigorous, self-reliant freemen have been more inclined to insist on censorship of certain kinds than old, decadent, autocratic social groups.

Nations in their best moments seem to like certain kinds of censors. Many of the ancient writings which the Hebrew nation considered its best are filled with very categorical "Thou shalt nots." The Romans erected a statue to "Cato the Censor."

The Censor at his best is a kind of prosecuting attorney; at his worst a despot.

Present Nazi censors are for the most part despots. They are Gestapo policemen.

* * *

Nazi censorship has not always been 100 per cent negative. The Nazi régime, for a time, discouraged self-indulgence and encouraged temperance. It somewhat reduced the display of luxury and frivolity. It excluded from newsstands some of the most flagrantly disgusting periodicals. It removed the flaunting of vice from some cities and discouraged some gruesome and revolting art expressions. It aroused in some people a regard for sacrifice and plain living.

Generally speaking, however, Nazi censorship has been very destructive of the best human values. It has warped, terrified, and shackled the personalities, not only of Germans but also of many other Europeans.

Nazi censorship threatens the most serious blackout humanity has undergone since the time of Phillip II.

* * *

Dr. Joseph Goebbels has expressed the ideal of Nazi censorship in the words, "National Socialism has simplified the thinking of the Germans and led it back to its primitive forms." Primeval, tribal masses and barbarian hordes virtually didn't think; they followed chiefs.

Two "Mighty Instruments"

Adolf Hitler has expressed the ideas lying at the basis of his universal censorship in such words as (taken from Mein Kampf) "Public opinion depends only to the smallest extent on the individual's own experiences or knowledge and largely on . . . so-called 'enlightenment.'"

"The people . . . are so feminine . . . that their attitudes are motivated less by sober considerations than by feeling." "The masses are not in a position to determine where the wrong (is)." "It would have been better to burden the enemy entirely with guilt, even if this was not the case. As soon as even a glimpse of right on the other side is admitted, the cause for doubt is laid."

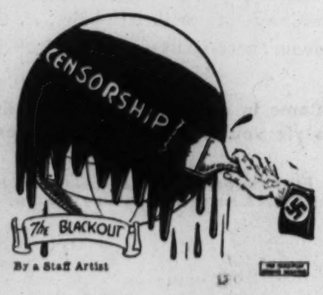
"The most striking success . . . will always be won when the new view is taught to all people, if possible, and, if necessary, is forced upon them."

The Nazi state has two mighty instruments to carry out that ideal: the propaganda ministry tries to "teach the people"; the police and army force them when necessary.

This applies both to Germans and foreigners. Hitler has said, "Once National Socialist propaganda is (started) we shall succeed in other countries just as we succeeded inside Germany . . . in overcoming the world enemy."

* * *

Hitler's control of news has a double aspect. He not only suppresses what he does not want, that is, what might cause doubt, but he also manufactures the kind of news he wishes. He is the world's leading newspaper magnate. He and his party own or financially control nearly 2,000 newspapers.



By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

Goose-Stepping Philosophy

Hitler and his party exercise a rigid censorship over philosophy. This activity has been described in the Kenyon Review of Kenyon College.

As an initial step in the reconstructing of German thought, the existing philosophies were purged. All the thinkers of the past, including Germans, who did not recognize race as the exclusive basis of truth or who were not aware that reason springs "from the essence of one's blood" or who did not know that even "mathematical truth is not the same for Germans, Chinese, Hindus, and Russians" have been eliminated. Hegel and even the great Kant are among those discarded. The raging Nietsche, the gloomy Schopenhauer and the patriotic Fichte are retained.

Now that the professorial Gestapo has put the offending philosophers of the past in concentration camps, it finds its problem quite easy, for contemporary German philosophers seem eagerly to have accepted the edict "that all philosophy in Germany must start from National Socialist conceptions" and vie with one another in goose-stepping down the boulevards of "thought."

* * *

A Nazi censorship has been imposed on all literature, both of the present and of the past. Professorial detectives have subjected Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, Herder, and other classical authors to a drastic grilling and so thoroughly expurgated or distorted their works that they make one think of a release of the Propaganda Ministry. Current literature naturally babbles as a brook from the springs of "the leader principle" and the "race doctrine."

* * *

Foreign correspondents in the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe or in Axis countries are not permitted to inform each other about the movements of Hitler, Mussolini, Ribbentrop, Ciano or of diplomats visiting them.

* * *

Very few foreign correspondents have been permitted to visit the occupied lands, except when personally conducted by Nazi officials.

* * *

Between 1933 and 1939, 6,000 papers and magazines ceased to appear in the Reich.

Behind the Curtain of Censorship

By Joseph C. Harsch

The American newspaper reader still gets the best news anyone in the world receives from the continent of Europe.

But that is about the best you can say about it. It is heavily poisoned news. Truth is hidden in it because there are still dozens of honest and energetic American newspaper men on the continent trying as best they can to tell the truth. But they have to make so many concessions to censorship and propaganda that only an expert trained in the ways of censorship and propaganda can sift the truth from the lies and distortions and read the real intent of the writer between the lines.

If you have worked as a newspaper man in Europe under the Nazi heel you know how to read the news. You automatically discount, interpret and translate as you read, and arrive at something approaching the truth. But any reader who accepts even American news from the continent at its face value today is getting something dangerously close to what Dr. Goebbels wants him to get.

And the reason does not lie wholly in German censorship. The plain fact is that altogether too many American correspondents on the continent have been shamefully betrayed by the failure of their own employers to unite in their support. Competition between different news agencies has left some individual correspondents at the mercy of Dr. Goebbels and prevented a united front which could have kept at least half of the poison out of the news.

Another weakness in the position of the correspondent has been the reluctance of the State Department to give them the type of support without which it is almost impossible for them to function. Only recently has the government been willing to take steps to help them when they get into trouble. The State Department did finally wake up to the situation when two were thrown into Nazi jails—Richard Hottelet of the United Press and Jay Allen, correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance. Those men would still be in jail today if the State Department had not succeeded in persuading the Justice Department to waive normal legal procedure and treat certain German correspondents here as hostages. They did finally arrange an exchange. And this action strengthened the position of every other American correspondent left in Europe.

No one wants to regiment the American press, to compel unwilling editors to fight Nazi censorship, forbid isolationist papers to select their own correspondents abroad, or even to bar all news correspondence friendly to fascism. This is not the way of a free press.

But the whole picture could be vastly different if more of the responsible American editors and publishers united in telling their correspondents, "stay in a country as long as you can tell the truth, but when you can't tell the truth get out and we will back you." If most of the first-line correspondents felt that the editors wanted them to fight for the truth above all else and would take care of them if they were expelled for telling the truth there would be a corps of American writers which Dr. Goebbels would have a hard time controlling.

Unfortunately this has never been, and is not now, the case. I know personally three prominent American correspondents in Berlin who believe that they would lose their jobs if they were expelled. Their editors want them in Berlin, and have no use for them any place else. The result is that each of the three is motivated by a desire to keep his job, in Berlin.

What they have done to keep in favor in Berlin has been a shameful betrayal of the standards of American journalism. I know one who has actually written publicity material for the German press. I know two who have consistently urged the German Propaganda Ministry to expel those of their colleagues who were more courageous in writing the truth. The urgings of these American correspondents has been responsible for some of the expulsion from Germany. I know personally of many cases in which these and others have given their news an unnecessary slant favorable to Nazi interests because by so doing they won favor, and often tangible favors, from the Nazis.

This group has consistently overplayed the prospects of German military success from the beginning of the war. And it has consistently underplayed the weaknesses within Germany and the mounting opposition in the occupied countries. It has always leaned backwards, and in so doing has exposed other correspondents who were more courageous in their writings to greater Nazi retaliation and suppression.

The blame does not lie with the individual correspondents. They do what they do because the attitude of their employers gives them no choice. They must go along with Dr. Goebbels or lose their jobs.

Of course even if every American correspondent had the fullest support of both his employers and his government the news would still be poisoned. Censorship is the recognized right of any belligerent government. But a good deal of even this poison could be remedied by intelligent editing. Two recent examples of what editing could improve are the reports of unrest in Paris and in Czechoslovakia. The accounts from Paris labelled all persons engaged in anti-German activities as either "communists" or "Jews." This is of course absurd to anyone who has been in France since the German occupation. I am satisfied from my own observation in both the occupied and unoccupied zones that at least 80 per cent and probably 95 per cent of all Frenchmen of every race, creed and political complexion are in varying degrees of revolt against both the German occupation and the appeasement government in Vichy. Good editing would have substituted honest definitions for the dishonest German attempt to imply that only communists and Jews were in rebellion against German rule.

Lull in Raids Gives London Time to Smarten Up

Wide World

Defenses for Great City Rushed With Many Changes Made

A decorative panel (upper left) painted on the air-raid window screen which has replaced the full-size plate glass window in a store in Regent Street. Corner of a sack containing sand for fighting fire bombs is seen at extreme left. At upper right is a solid blast and debris screen fronting His Majesty's Stationery Office, the Government's publications and printing department in the city. Note the small escape hatch next to the door to enable anyone trapped in the basement to escape to the street. Lower: A British workman building a brick "police box" at the corner of a London street, for the use of police officers on duty during air raids. The box will serve as a street office, with telephone connections to headquarters. All of these pictures have been passed by the British censor.

London Prepared for Air Raids With Shelters for Millions

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—About 80 per cent of London's population, or about 4,770,000, can now be accommodated in air-raid shelters which have been augmented during the summer lull in Nazi air attacks.

Efforts are still being rushed to take full advantage of the respite to make preparations for the renewal of air raids.

Among the improvements in civil defenses which were recently officially recorded is the distribution in August of 90,000 Anderson shelters, erection of 695,000 bunks in public shelters, and continued evacuation of school children so that no more than one third of the total number still remain in the London region.

Resumption of raiding this year will find children in cribs and beds far from London. Those school children who now remain in the region number only 128,000, compared with 450,000 in peacetime. Evacuation parties have been organized and groups of children and their mothers are leaving for safe country districts every two weeks.

Truant children of London number only 3,000, the lowest figure since the war started. A campaign which includes a threat to prosecute parents who prevented their children from attending school is being conducted by the authorities at the same time.

At the same time big improvements have been made in the safety area. More than 721 camps are at present available for families, and 625 camps for children; 30,000 houses have been taken over for evacuees 488 communal feeding centers, 1,000 mothers' clubs and 701 occupational clubs are now in existence.

Training and enlisting of fire wardens and providing greater facilities for administering to the needs of victims comprise only part of a vast scheme of activities. The Government is intent upon preventing a repetition of last year's heavy losses.

Feeding of victims bombed out of their homes will be greatly increased. Permanent kitchens are now capable of handling more than 93,000 persons, and 558 canteens have been constructed for use in districts heavily struck by the Luftwaffe.

Every effort is being made by the authorities to keep people indoors after dark unless they have some serious reason for being out. As soon as fall began, every theater here except the Coliseum, the Comedy, the Globe, and the Haymarket ceased giving regular evening performances. Daily matinees were substituted, and crowded houses have been the result.

This is in spite of the fact that nearly all the eligible three or four million men left in London are not only engaged in daily work, but have in addition exacting duties to perform in connection with civil defense. All men up to the age of 60, not otherwise occupied in active defense labors, have been registered for fire watching in their home districts in almost every part of London, and in some instances several miles beyond its borders.

Women, too, are left with little spare time. They may probably have to serve in fire watching duties alongside men, as well as prove themselves engaged in some occupation useful to the war effort of the nation.

While London is thus preparing to endure a repetition of last winter's experience, perhaps on an even larger scale, in many parts of the country, especially away from the large towns, considerably easier conditions are anticipated.

Motorists who are out unavoidably after dark are now allowed two headlights instead of one, though both, of course, have to be heavily shaded in accordance with official Government regulations. Money is plentiful, as it was in the last war, but stringent rationing has ruthlessly cut down the opportunities for spending it. This means that there is a boom in unrationed goods, of which the chief are films, theaters, and books.

Hungary: Not Ally but Prisoner of Axis

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hungary, the country of gypsy music, romance, and wheat is not the same today as it was a few years ago. Though officially not under German occupation but a "voluntary" member of the Axis, it is actually no more than a German colony. Hungarian agriculture works to a large extent for the Nazis, and in Hungary the traditional country of surplus food, there is a food shortage.

While Hungarian peasants have become slaves of their German masters, Hungary's soldiers are forced to fight under the swastika against Russia for the cause of their oppressors. "The Germans do not behave much differently in Hungary than in Norway, Netherlands, Yugoslavia or any other occupied country," a leading Hungarian politician and member of the House of Deputies who knows his country better than anybody else, told me recently.

Censored reports depict the Government as still controlled effectively by the Regent, Admiral Horthy, backed by a combination of aristocratic landowners and churchmen. But in fact the Admiral's regime is facing a situation of gradually depreciating influence.

Warned of Revolt

The prime object of "his recent visit to Hitler was not to obtain new decorations but to warn the Führer of the threat of revolution in Hungary. Admiral Horthy did not mince words, he bluntly stated that the large majority of the Hungarian people are fed up with the German domineering. Unless Hitler agreed to alter the German policy toward Hungary, Admiral Horthy declared, he could no longer keep order.

Except for a few Nazis, today the whole Hungarian population is solidly anti-German. The 300 members of the Hungarian Parliament include 49 National-Socialist Deputies. But of these only 15 indorse German foreign policy. These 15 members are led by the former Governor of the Bank of Hungary and Prime Minister, Bela Imredy. Mr. Imredy, who is partly of Jewish descent, is in closest contact with Berlin and draws expense money from the Nazis.

The majority group of the Hungarian Nazi Party is on the outs with the Germans for refusing to support their full program for the restoration of "greater Hungary." Not satisfied with the slices of Slovakia and Transylvania which Hitler granted to Hungary, the Hungarian Nazis continued to clamor for the remaining portions of these countries.

The Germans have forced the Nuremburg anti-Semitic laws on Hungary, despite the opposition of both the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy of persecution of the Jews, and of the Hungarian House of Lords which had voted down anti-Jewish bills.

Some Excluded

The application of the anti-Jewish laws, however, differs from German practice. Limited numbers of Jews are allowed in the ranks of intellectuals, workers and employees as well as the Army. For instance, a restricted group of Jewish soldiers and officers were drafted for the front; the majority are used for road-building or other hard labor in special work camps. The supervisors and leaders of these camps are Hungarians, but German agents look in regularly. Thousands of officials from the German foreign office, the Gestapo, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Propaganda are sprinkled through the Hungarian Government apparatus, where they effectively spike any independent action by the Hungarian authorities. This penetration began on Sept. 1, 1939, at the outbreak of the Polish campaign when the German Government sent a virtual ultimatum to Hungary, requiring the inclusion of German liaison officers on the Hungarian General staff.

Soon afterwards by presenting another ultimatum the Germans gained control of the Hungarian State Railways. Other demands followed, and were granted, including one for the subordination of the Hungarian police to the Gestapo.

The German Consulates in Hungary enjoy sovereign privileges. Each local consul has a huge staff. The German consulate at Szegedin, for example, has 200 employees. They have few consular duties, their main assignment being to control the local administration and to keep an eye on the peasants.

The Hungarian press is completely under the thumb of a former press chief of the Berlin Foreign Office, who has installed himself in a sumptuous Budapest mansion.

The Nazis have a firm grip on Hungarian education. German officials draw up the school curricula and appoint the teachers. The schools, kindergartens, athletic organizations, and social clubs of the German minority in Hungary enjoy privileged positions and receive state subsidies from the pockets of Hungarian taxpayers.

Hungarian economy is run from Berlin. When Austria and Czechoslovakia were absorbed, the Nazis acquired large blocks of shares in Hungarian banks and industrial enterprises. The Hungarian Credit Bank which controls 29 per cent of the country's industry is entirely in German hands, as well as the Danube Steamship Corporation.

Germany dictates the terms of all trade agreements with Hungary. As the only country from which Hungary can buy manufactured goods and sole market for Hungarian agricultural produce, Germany has a complete monopoly position and can set its own purchase and selling prices through currency exchange manipulation.

The Associated Press reports from Budapest that the current harvest has relieved this summer's bread shortage. The report, necessarily passing through German censorship, claims that there is enough grain for Hungary's needs for the next 12 months.

There still are two meatless days a week, but the restrictions apply only to fresh beef and pork and you always can get plenty of lamb, cold cuts, chicken, goose or duck.

As for clothing, the chief shortage is leather-soled shoes. Special tickets are required to get these, but most people now are wearing rubber-soled substitutes, available without restrictions.

No other wearing apparel has been rationed. Instead, the Government has issued clothing books in which shopkeepers merely record your purchases. This is intended to prevent hoarding and speculation, but does not limit reasonable buying.

By raising the exchange rate of the Reichsmark compared with the Hungarian Pengo, Germany has cheapened the prices of Hungarian exports while increasing the rate that Hungarians must pay for their imports. In this manner the price of German coal sold to Hungary was raised 40 per cent on July 1, 1941.

As a consequence of these measures rising prices coincide with decreasing wages and incomes.

Food rationing in Hungary today is far more stringent than it ever was in the darkest period of the last war. The residents of Berlin or Vienna are far better off than those of Budapest.

The war against Russia, which Hungary was dragged into by Hitler, is highly unpopular with the people. They have no quarrel with the Russians and Hitler's call for a crusade on Bolshevism leaves them cold. Their sympathies are with Great Britain and the United States.

Even Hungarians in high government posts secretly pray for an Allied victory.

Rumania to Pay Debt To France With Oil

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France
Oct. 11

Foreign Ministry officials said Oct. 9 they expected Rumania to begin deliveries of 12,000 tons of oil monthly to France shortly under the terms of a trade treaty announced Oct. 3.

The oil is to pay off a Rumanian debt of approximately 1,000,000,000 francs ($22,000,000) to France for French war materials and Army equipment delivered before the outbreak of the war.

Officials said technical details of the overland shipment of the oil are yet to be worked out.

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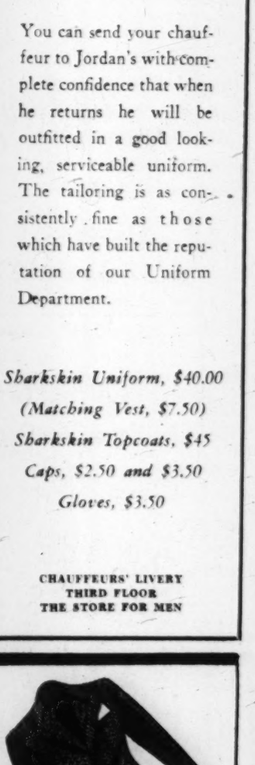

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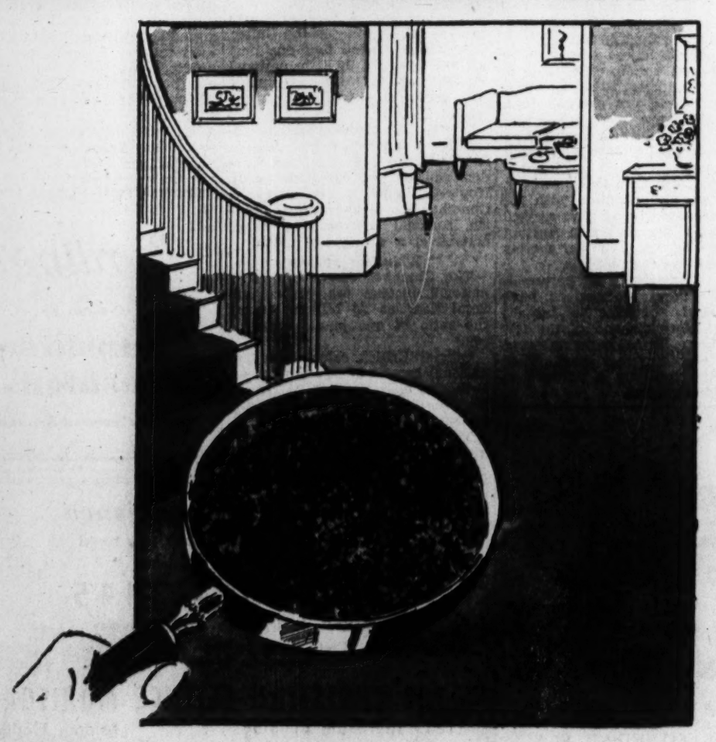


JORDAN'S—RUGS—EIGHTH FLOOR—ANNEX

FOR THE newest trend in sport jacket, a man *can* watch the campuses of Yale and Princeton, but it's easier simply to depend upon the excellent tailors and clothiers who advertise in the Monitor.

Christianity and the War: New Converts Are Numerous

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Religion is on the upgrade in a warring world.

Christian missionaries are making gains in the face of war conditions in India, in Africa, in China—especially in China where they have had the greatest opportunity to "bear witness through works."

Tons of Bibles are finding their way along the difficult Burma Road. Thousands of new converts have been baptized in India and in China. Missionaries press on to new fields in Africa—at the request of the natives. Everywhere there's evidence that the work of Christianity is going forward with great vigor.

But there's a new element in this era's religious revival—a willingness among Christians to bury sectarian and national differences for the sake of the common cause.

English and American missionaries call the German missionary "Brother"—and perform the brotherly act of paying his salary.

Episcopalians and Baptists ignore the disparity between their church doctrines and work together harmoniously.

Roman Catholics abandon cherished traditions in order to continue what they consider their essential work.

"Brother" indeed is what some Americans consider Dr. W. Grubermann, German missionary in charge of a leper colony in Tungkun, South China. He and Mrs. Grubermann have received their salaries for the last two years from the American Mission to Lepers, along with funds to support the 400 lepers in their care.

41 Groups United

The old sectarian argument on baptism by immersion versus baptism by sprinkling paled to insignificance among Christians in Japan following that country's moves last spring to oust all foreign missionaries.

There 41 different and vastly differing denominations united, and on June 25 established the Church of Christ of Japan, amalgamating all Protestant Christians in one church. A former Methodist, Bishop Abe, a Japanese who studied in the United States, is Chairman of the new church's Executive Committee, and Dr Tomita, a former Presbyterian, is its President. In this church the question whether converts should be baptized by sprinkling or by immersion was not discussed at the latest meeting of the boards, but it's the opinion of Dr. Emory Ross of the Foreign Missions Conference here, that new converts can choose either baptismal method.

The United States sends out more Protestant missionaries than any other country, even in times of peace—in 1938, according to International Missionary Council statistics, 10,571 out of the 27,483 Protestant missionaries in the world were Americans, and $15,975,561 of the $30,938,450 appropriated by all Protestants to mission work came from the United States.

Now, with war diminishing the mission strength of other nations, the United States carries an even larger share of the mission burden.

Dr. A. L. Warnshuis of the council estimates that this country's Protestant mission force has been reduced by no more than 500, in spite of the hostility of some foreign governments, and repeated State Department requests that missionaries in China return home.

In general, only married women with children have left even the most dangerous fields, he said.

The Rev. H. A. McNulty (Episcopalian), recently returned from China, says "I don't know of a single missionary who has left his post because of danger. When we are squeezed out of one territory, we move on to another, as from occupied to unoccupied China. In some cases the Chinese Government pays traveling expenses."

More Workers Sent

Instead of contemplating retreat, various church boards report they are sending more missionaries, both men and women, by every available boat, to all mission fields.

The new unity of Christians is demonstrated by the aid being given to 3,700 "orphaned" missions formerly supported by funds from Norway, Finland, Denmark, Holland and Germany. Last year United States Protestants raised $1,161,623 for the support of the "orphans," regardless of denomination or nationality. England, Canada and Sweden contributed approximately $90,000 more. Contributions for 1941 will be greater, Dr. Warnshuis predicts, stimulated by the stirring reports missionaries on furlough are bringing back to home churches.

In many cases England is releasing interned German missionaries on parole to continue their work.

So far as is known, Hitler has not paroled any interned missionaries.

One reason for the continuing vigor of foreign missions is the changed attitude of Christendom generally toward non-Christians. No longer do overzealous missionaries make haste to put trousers on naked savages. No longer do missionaries try to substitute western culture for the perhaps older culture of a non-Christian nation.

Instead, they work through education, philanthropic and other enterprises to prove that Christianity is a good way of life and compatible with any nation's proud nationalism.

Even countries hostile to foreign influence hesitate to drive out agencies which feed, heal and care for their people.

In India where certain restrictions against foreigners hamper foreign commercial enterprises, missionaries seldom suffer interference.

Even Japan, with far more determined restrictions, sometimes tolerates missionaries.

Africa generally is the happy hunting ground for missionaries. There the welcome is warm, with tribal chiefs inviting missionaries to come in. Missionaries carry 85 per cent of the educational load there, Dr. Emory Ross of the Foreign Missions Conference estimates, and controlling governments subsidize mission schools rather than establish others.

Considered Indispensable

There mission welfare work is considered indispensable. African diet has been improved through efforts of the Booker T. Washington Institute (several denominations) at Kakata, Liberia; the Currie Institute (Congregational) at Dondi, Angola; and the Kambini Training Institute (Methodist) in East Africa. Workers have introduced new fruits and vegetables, have taught the benefits of crop rotation, sanitation, refrigeration. Where cows weren't available, they've provided milk made from peanuts for babies.

Haile Selassie recently sent a telegram to the United Presbyterian Church requesting re-establishment of mission workers in Ethiopia, driven out after the Italian conquest.

Churches here admit that some new "converts" may be merely people in search of benefits—they call them "Rice Christians" in China. But that doesn't trouble them. "Rice Christians" may become real Christians in time.

They are proud of the conversion of so many Chinese students. Last year at the University of Shanghai (Baptist), 100 students were converted instead of the usual 15. Last year the American Bible Society sold 5,277,130 volumes of Scripture to the Chinese, mostly to students—the biggest sale of Scriptures in any country in 1940. Trucks loaded with Bibles took their place along with trucks filled with food and other supplies in many missionary caravans that made their way under bombfire along the Burma Road.

Strangely, though Christian workers are prepared for martyrdom in a dangerous world, not a single report has come back to the United States of the death or injury of a missionary by violence. Bombs have hit churches where services were going on, but no minister has been hurt.

Norwegian Tension With Nazis Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

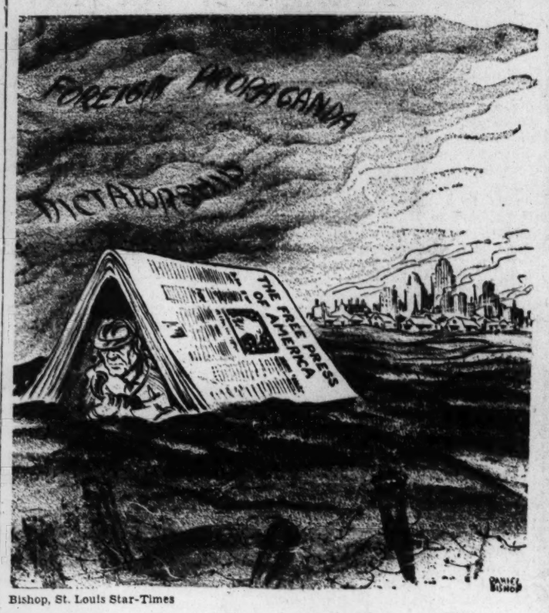
LONDON—Authentic information smuggled out of Norway and recently received here indicates growing shortages of all kinds of goods in that country on the one hand, and growing tension between the Norwegians and their oppressors on the other.

Leather for shoes can only be obtained on ration cards and is then only sufficient to buy one new pair and mend one old pair in a year. Suits are made of ersatz wood—a cellulose compound of such poor quality that it spoils if it gets wet.

Much worse than this, however, is the unending friction with the authorities. Boys and girls as well as men and women are in constant danger of arrest, even for merely wearing the King's initials.

The other side of the picture is that the loyal Norwegians have established an effective boycott both of Germans and of the few Norwegian Nazis covering even 7such activities as sport. They have also built up a network of secret newspapers.

Cartoons of The Week



Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Listening Post in Democracy's Defense Line

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

A World Series Isn't Won in the First Game

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Her Bit

U. S. Taxes 'Top' British Levies, Commerce Chamber Contends

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — Are British taxes higher than American?

The United States Chamber of Commerce says they are not.

British authorities feel that the comparison is based on a misconception, and is not quite accurate.

Discussing "an erroneous belief that the burden of taxation is heavier in Britain than it is in the United States" in the Sept. 29 issue of Washington Review, the Chamber's national business affairs summary, the Chamber concludes that the average citizen of Great Britain carries a tax burden of $165, while the American citizen, when the new tax law is included, will carry a burden of $168. Some 22 per cent of an estimated British national income of 36 billions will go into taxes, the article says, against a ratio of 25 per cent of an estimated 90 billion dollar national income in the United States. Thus, both on the per capita basis and on the national income basis, according to Chamber figures, America is carrying a heavier tax burden than Great Britain.

This article, officially circularized by the Chamber of Commerce, has brought wide editorial comment. Rarely does a study by the Chamber bring such attention. The Chamber has long advocated economies in the expenditures of the New Deal, and its tax comparison apparently meant to supplement its argument. The record shows that the Chamber's figures have also been seized upon by isolationists.

On the floor of the House Thursday Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, denouncing the Lend-Lease bill with its proposed aid to Britain, charged it was written at the expense of the American taxpayer and—using the same figures offered by the Chamber of Commerce — charged that the Americans now pay a tax which is $3 higher per capita than that paid by the British. He said the facts were "being withheld" from members of Congress.

Cited by Newspapers

Isolationist newspapers are using the same argument to charge that the British are not making proportionate sacrifices in their war effort. Chamber of Commerce officials may not have foreseen this extension of their comparison, but, in any event, they are standing by their figures, understood to have been prepared by their own tax specialists.

British sources here, however, feel that the comparison rests on a misconception and in certain respects is invalid. According to official British computations, 33 per cent of the British national income is going to taxes (instead of 22 per cent reckoned by the Chamber), as compared to the 25 per cent said to be going in the United States. This means that one part out of three of British national income goes to taxes, as against only one part out of four in the United States.

The British are prepared to accept the Chamber's calculations as it affects the American tax burden and do not comment on it. However, they assert that the Chamber has over-estimated British national income and hence arrived at a wrong conclusion.

Wide Discrepancy

The Chamber estimates British national income for the current fiscal year at 36 billions (using the ratio of one pound equaling $4).

Official British calculations put national income at 22.4 billions for 1940, and estimate it at 24 billions for the fiscal year 1941-42, using the same ratio of one pound to $4.

This discrepancy makes an enormous difference in national income of about 12 billions. British official sources here acknowledge that there are many ways of computing national income. They cite the London Economist of April 12, which offers half a dozen methods of computation, each different, with variations on several of the half dozen.

Here is the basic comparison made by the United States Chamber of Commerce which has stirred up all the argument:

Fiscal Year 1942

	Total Taxes (Billions)	Taxes Per Capita	Taxes as P. C. of Nat. Inc.
U. S.	22.5	$168	25 P.C.
U. K.	7.9	165	22.1 P.C.

According to Wells Gray, U. S. Chamber tax consultant, an estimated British population of 48,140,000 was taken in computing this figure, and an American population of 133,594,000, both figures being projected from past estimates.

The British say the Chamber's estimate of their national income is too high. If the Chamber's figure were correct, they point out, and if divided into total population, then the British per capita income would be actually higher than the American income; in other words, the average British citizen would be getting a higher income than the average American. Few economists would make this assertion.

Crux of Argument

The argument appears to hinge on this point. British officals here, who have consulted with London, not not contradict the Chamber estimate that taxes per capita in Britain are $165, or $3 less than the $168 projected tax for average Americans. But the tax burden depends on the amount of income available to pay the tax. To put it simply, a man getting $2,000 a year is much better able to pay a tax of $168 than is a man getting only $1,000 a year to pay a tax $3 less.

The Chamber in its statement brought out one undisputed fact which many economists wish more Americans could understand, that in the United Kingdom the national government is the principal taxing agent, imposing about 90 per cent of total taxes, whereas in the U. S. the Federal Government imposes only about 60 per cent of total taxes, and until recently only 40 per cent. Too often comparisons are made between British and U. S. income taxes, without taking into consideration the heavy additional State and local taxes imposed in America. The British local "rates" which are comparable to the local property taxes in the United States, produce only a small percentage of total British revenues.

The Chamber analysis also emphasizes that the United States relies much more heavily on "indirect or hidden" taxes than does Britain. The British get half their total levies from income and profits taxes, contrasted with only about one-third from this source in America. These represent "progressive" taxation, that is, taxes laid on a basis of ability to pay. A smaller share of American taxation is progressive.

Australia Needs Volunteers; Delay on Tests Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The two Dominions of the South are waging war in different ways. New Zealand, which put in the draft within a year of the beginning of this conflict, holding that an enlisted army was an anachronism in the modern world, has the whole national man power back of its forces. But Australia, where volunteers have to be obtained, is realizing the need of men.

Recruiting, the Australian newspapers announce is lagging. The Army Department is inaugurating an intensive campaign to obtain the recruits which the second Australian Imperial Force needs, especially after the drain of the actions in Greece and Crete. Even the Air Force now has to go out after enlisted men, instead of having them flock around in numbers far in excess of what can be handled.

The decision of the Army Department in Australia not to wait for recruits, but to go out and get them has led to the dispatch of mobile enlistment units, each a traveling propaganda bureau, through the countryside, where recruiting offices have not been open. Some newspapers sent correspondents along to look over the general situation. They report that there are still quite a few things which could be done to help stimulate the flow of men into the army training camps.

Delay on Rail Passes

A man who makes application to join the Army has to pass a local medical test and then wait for a railroad pass which will take him to one of the heaquarters of his State. These passes often come from places hundreds of miles away. He may wait three weeks or more before traveling to the place where he goes before an army medical board. In the meantime he may have given up his job.

As the weeks pass, the man's ardor cools, and he may accept a new job or be dissuaded from joining up. He is not in the Army until he has been before the medical board and taken the oath.

It is now proposed that a man should be sworn in as soon as he has received his preliminary examination.

Another factor which has been influencing recruiting is fear of Australians that if they join up they will be kept at home. There are thousands of men in some regions who have been in camp for over a year. Kept at elementary military work, they have recently been proving troublesome, very largely because they are bored.

Army Minister D. C. Spender has now given permission for 10 per cent of these men to be drafted overseas, and when they go, recruitment in their regions is expected to be stimulated.

More Publicity Urged

High on the list of reasons why recruiting has fallen away, critics place the decision of the Federal Government to suspend enlistments on the ground that large-scale recruiting "could be resumed any time at a few day's notice."

Critics think there should be more publicity given to the need for men. It is still possible to visit many areas without readily discovering any outward signs that the country has an expeditionary force for which replacements are being asked.

Biggest problem of all is the reserved occupation schedule by which men are held back because they are classed as essential workers.

The question arises as to how far Australia can enlist men for foreign service and maintain development of its ambitious munitions-making program which makes such severe demands for technicians and large labor forces. That is the ultimate question which is squarely set before the Government today.

Already, man power committees of the Government have reported in favor of drastic organization of the home front, and study of the possibility of bringing back key men from abroad if that is held desirable.

But in this remarkable effort by a young British dominion one thing alone can be counted as reasonably certain, and that is that whatever happens elsewhere Australians will prefer to fight this war on a voluntary basis right through to the end.

Japanese Ships to Sail to U. S.

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office announced today that "as a result of an agreement with the United States Government as regards dispatch of Japanese vessels to America, the Imperial Government has decided to send three ships in turn to the Pacific Coast of America."

They will be the first such sailings since the British-American freezing of Japanese credits.

The first ship to leave will be the Tatsuta Maru, on Oct. 15, for Honolulu and San Francisco. The Notta Maru is scheduled to sail from Yokohama Oct. 20 directly for Vancouver and Seattle. The Taiyo Maru will sail from Kobe the same day and call at Yokohama two days.

United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew would not comment. Other Embassy sources expressed belief there would be no general Japanese exodus from the United States.

Observers, however, predicted a rush among native Americans and Americans of Japanese descent, particularly those of military age, for passage to the United States. The voyages were believed to have been arranged to exchange mail and also for transferring huge stocks of goods which are exempt from freezing and are piled up at Kobe, San Francisco and Los Angeles for trans-shipment.

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Rajah of Romantic Sarawak Shares Rule With Mixed Races

KUCHING, Sarawak (AP) — The White Rajah, absolute ruler of tropical Sarawak, has called on the mixed races of his land to help him govern.

At colorful ceremonies marking the 100th year of rule by an English family, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke announced his plan to Malay chieftains in brilliant sarongs, silk-gowned Chinese gentry and painted tribal headmen clad in feather gowns and loin-cloths.

They had come to pledge their loyalty and to touch hands with the Rajah on his gold-cloth dais—for the first White Rajah in 1840 had forbidden the natives to grovel before the throne of Sarawak.

The Rajah declared the beginning of constitutional rule from at platform on which the colors of Sarawak were flanked by the Union Jack of Britain, the Kuomingtang emblem of China and the Stars and Stripes. It was the United States that in 1850 was first to recognize the sovereignty of Sarawak.

The problem of succession to his absolute rule has occupied the monarch in recent years. His three children all are girls.

A Supreme Council

With the Ranee Sylvia beside him, the Rajah presided at the swearing in of a supreme council. Some took the oath on the Bible; others on the Koran of Mohammedanism.

The Rajah charged his council with establishing a legislative committee representative of the state's varied geographical, racial and religious groups to draw up a Constitution.

Thus the promise of a people's voice in government came to this Borneo land long ruled by a single hand.

For three generations the men of the Brooke family have centered their life in this exotic land, dealing alike with pagan, head-hunting tribesmen, with Mohammedan Malays, and with Chinese merchants.

The family tie with England has never been broken since adventurous James Brooke sailed his own yacht into the East Indies in 1840—arriving in time to aid the Sultan of Brunei against an insurgent band entrenched in the Blidah Fort. For this service, Brooke was made Rajah of Sarawak—ruler of the land in his own right.

The present Rajah, grandnephew of the first Brooke potentate, was educated at Cambridge, England, before taking up Government duties under his father, then Rajah, in the Borneo autocracy.

Best known to America as "Baba," his daughter, Valeria Brooke, stirred hearts around the world by her romance with the British wrestler, Bob Gregory.

Meanwhile, the Ranee also had been visting America. She came once with plans to appear in a movie. "The Great White Rajah," dramatizing the life of the first Brooke to rule Sarawak. But she stayed only nine days in Hollywood, visiting friends.

In Far Eastern Picture

An autobiography of the Ranee of Sarawak, "Sylvia of Sarawak," was published in 1936; and in 1939 appeared "The Three White Rajahs," the Ranee's story of the Brooke rule in the Borneo State.

In 1940 the Rajah, by proclamation, deposed the Rajah Mudah, or Crown Prince—a nephew named Anthony Walter Daybell Brooke. Into the nephew's place as next-in-line to rule Sarawak, he finally placed his own brother, Bertram. At that time, he first spoke, too, of his plans for sharing his unlimited power of government with the people of his land.

Thus ends perhaps one of the few remaining absolute autocracies of the world. Although Sarawak's foreign relations were placed in British control in 1888, the government of the 500,000 people of Sarawak remained in the Rajah's hands.

The stretch of land on the coast of Borneo facing Into-China—as big in area as New York State—has been drawn into the picture of Far East rivalries.

Its products — petroleum, palm oil, rubber, gold, camphor and other drugs—are materials vitally needed by Japan.

British Public Schools: What of Future?

Surprising attendance at some of noted 'exclusives' laid to parents' desire to keep war away.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 8—Those exclusives of all educational institutions—Britain's public schools—are carrying on remarkably in wartime, but are facing renewed criticism in the debeate over what postwar system shall replace the traditional British privileged type of education.

Far from showing decreased numbers, many of the hundred or so public schools report more new boys than ever in the Christmas term just started. Accommodations in many cases are stretched to the full, while some have even opened new houses.

Eton, most exclusive of all, has 110 new boys, highest number for six years. Admittedly Harrow, which numbers Prime Minister Churchill among its famous "old boys," has closed a house, while Rugby, another of the leading dozen public schools, reports the number of pupils this term decreased from 544 to 513.

But the minor public schools in particular give a picture which at all events superficially seems in striking contradiction of the widespread prediction that the end of the public schools as such is now in sight.

"Keep Things Normal"

What is the explanation? Is Britain merely talking social and educational reform, while at the same time giving renewed support to the old system?

The answer is to be found largely in the abnormal wartime conditions. It is true that heavy taxation and dwindling personal fortunes in Britain offer far from rosy long-term prospects for the public schools as they are now conducted as boarding institutions with charges ranging from £100 to £300 a year.

But in the meantime, parents are taking a short-time view. In the topsy-turvy wartime existence they are only too glad to have their boys in the comparatively undisturbed atmosphere of the ancient schools.

Besides, fees are being lowered to meet the slenderer purses. The motto of both the schools and the parents is "Keep things normal as long as possible in the war circumstances for the sake of the children."

But behind this façade of normality the public schools are actually stirred to the very depths by the talk of educational reform which is a prominent feature of postwar reconstruction plans.

Brothers of Yugoslav King

Eton's list of new boys is dotted as liberally as usual with the names of sons of Dukes, Viscounts, and Honorables. In one school's new list there figure two prominent fugitives from Europe. Prince Tomislav and Prince Andrey, brothers of King Peter of Yugoslavia. All this suggests that the famous schools of England are carrying on much as usual their long-standing occupation of producing "gentlemen."

But actually this objective is by no means so limited or open to criticism as it used to be. Anyone who is privileged to attend the periodic private conferences of headmasters would tell you so. In those conferences as in other educational circles and in the masters' common rooms of the schools themselves discussion becomes more and more animated as to how progressive educational ideas and the traditional seats of learning can be fitted together into the pattern of Britain's new order. Can a system of "private education" which is in fact the very antithesis of the name by which the "public" schools are known, fail to undergo major alteration?

Between Old and New

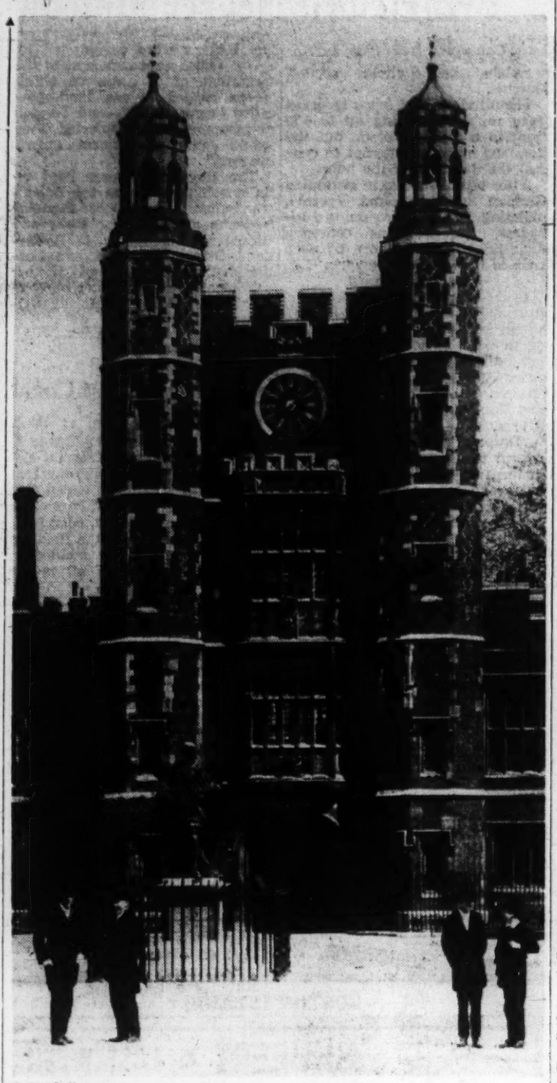
Or can such contrasting formulas ever be attuned? Would the opening of the public school doors to all classes merely perpetuate the outmoded system of training the future generation of Britons?

Such are the lively issues of this vital debate which is of almost incalculable importance to the future of Britain and even of the world.

Meanwhile, parents can hardly be blamed for taking the advantage still available to them of sending their boys to peaceful surroundings away from the war's upheavals.

For the time being, they have willingly used up even their limited savings for this solution of the problem of what to do with the children in wartime.

And while still more of the new generation of Britons are thus qualifying for the old school tie, the change of thought and even custom which is permeating the beautiful countryside of the ancient schools is perhaps laying the foundation of one of the best bridges between the old and new order.



Ewing Galloway

Yesterday . . . and Tomorrow?

Eton, pictured above, symbol of a great British tradition which faces the full impact of war.

How Can British Best Aid Soviet?

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—Increasing demands that Britain should start some immediate diversion to relieve Nazi pressure on the Russians, are being met in military circles by the view that it is not good strategy to attempt a move that is apparently beyond one's powers, just because the moment is peculiarly favorable.

Britain, it is stated, at present has not the equipment or shipping available for a landing operation in Europe large enough to have the prospect of forcing the Germans to withdraw any divisions or substantial air strength from the eastern front.

Although a vast amount of reconstruction and expansion in the British forces has been carried out, military authorities insist that it would be unwise to venture on an attack at this time, unless there should be some such dramatic augmentation of Britain's naval resources, such as employment of the United States fleet to escort a British expeditionary force across the North Sea or to release British shipping from other waters for that purpose.

Direct Aid by Air

The limit of Britain's powers of assistance to the Soviet at the present time, according to these authorities, is to increase the amount of direct operational aid by the Royal Air Force in the Russian skies, to give naval aid where feasible, as in yesterday's naval air attack on German supply lines off Norway. As much war material as possible can be sent, while German industrial centers, military establishments and communications can be raided with the utmost severity.

A great deal of criticism has been forthcoming because the Royal Air Force hasn't been bombing Germany to the extent promised by the Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and other responsible Government spokesmen—in a crescendo of severity.

Britain's stepped-up air offensive did begin in a big way according to schedule and there has been some progressively fierce raids.

But there have been intervals between them that have given the enemy a breather and for the past 10 days or so the Germans have enjoyed an almost complete respite from night onslaughts—presumably owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

Reserves Seem Ample

The ambitious program of progressively fierce bombing, authorities insist, has not been modified. The known reserve of planes and pilots seems sufficient guarantee that the letup has not been imposed by the heavier losses which have been incurred since the British employed bigger forces for night and day raiding.

The services here declare they fully recognize that Russia's fight is Britain's fight and that the Russians' stubborn defence has been of inestimable service to the Allied cause.

For this reason the British are diverting to Russia military supplies of which they themselves stand in need—tanks, airplanes, ammunition, and other necessaries.

These are being sent out in a steady stream on the assumption that the Russians will continue fighting whether or not Hitler succeeds in securing any or all of three main military objectives—Leningrad, Moscow, and the Ukraine.

Aware of Russia's Peril

This does not mean that the extreme gravity of Russia's present military situation is not realized. Far more serious than the fall of Moscow, Leningrad, or both, as observers see it here, would be an encirclement of the Russian armies that would prevent their retreating as entities, thereby seriously threatening the Soviets' power of continued resistance.

While Nazi achievements the last few days are not belittled and the Soviet Communiqués themselves have acknowledged dearly bought Nazi successes in various areas, it is pointed out that, simultaneously with the great offensive, Germany has launched an intensive propaganda campaign designed to convince the world that the Soviet can already be written off and that assistance to Russia is futile.

In this regard an American radio commentator in Moscow tells of the calm prevailing in the menaced Capital, declaring that he saw no sign of a nation cracking militarily as the result of the prodigious strain to which its several armies are being subjected. The main concern of the Russians in the field, according to military authorities here, is to make sure that the jaws of the Nazi pincer movements do not inclose behind them. The desperate bids of the Nazis to this end seem to embody the crux of the whole immense struggle.

Nazis Try Music on Belgians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium — While the firing squads continue to function all over occupied Europe, the Germans are apparently trying to soothe the spirit of unrest with the charms of music.

Besides the regular midday concerts, which have been provided since a short time before the war to give workers and students an opportunity of hearing good music for half an hour between 12:30 p. m. and 1 o'clock, the young people are being admitted to rehearsals of symphony concerts.

Moreover, the Nazi-controlled Belgian Ministry of Education is sponsoring "Musical Youth" movement whose objective is to spread the appreciation of good music in the schools by organizing cycles of symphony concerts with programs specially planned for youthful audiences. Before each concert printed commentaries on the scores, provided by musical critics, are distributed to assist the listeners' comprehension and enjoyment.

After every concert an essay contest is held in which entrants elaborate on their "Impressions of the Concert." At the end of each cycle a student jury will distribute numerous prizes.

To maintain the semblance of continuity in the cultural tradition the present movement is presented as a revival of the prewar series of noonday symphony concerts for students.

The recently complete cycle of five concerts proved most successful. Afterward 15 prizes, including books and athletic equipment, were distributed to the authors of the best essays.

First Army Ends Early Maneuvers

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 11 (AP)—The First Army arrived at the concluding phase of its first week of maneuvers in the Carolinas yesterday with a new commanding officer for the 44th Division and the prospect of undergoing more strenuous training next week.

Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, New Jersey political leader and veteran of the World War was succeeded in command of the 44th by Brig. Gen. James Muir, upon the recommendation of the Second Corps commander, Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall.

Simultaneously, announcement was made that a colonel, two lieutenant-colonels and two majors in the 29th Division (Maryland-Virginia-District of Columbia) had been relieved of their commands and given temporary duty at Corps headquarters. A statement from the Army's Public Relations Department indicated all five were above the age limit for their present ranks.

Speaking to the officers of his Corps, General Fredendall expressed satisfaction with the teamwork and progress shown in field tactics.

Philippine Games

MANILA, Oct. 11 (AP)—Two opposing armies went into action yesterday in the Philippine Islands' first major war games under the command of Lieut. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur.

The 45th United States Infantry, after spending Thursday night near the town of Las Pinas, began moving toward the Pasig and Marinquina Rivers near the town of Pasig to attempt a crossing. The 31st Infantry of the rival army made ready to defend the approaches of the streams after having advanced under cover of darkness to the battle area.

About 15,000 solders are engaged in the mimic warfare, which is scheduled to continue six days.

Russian Review On Sale Nov. 25

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The Russian Review, a journal "devoted to Russia, past and present," will appear on newsstands on Nov 25, William Henry Chamberlin, editor of the new publication, announced today. Offices of the Review are at 215 West Twenty-third Street.

Michael Karpovich and Sergius Yakobson are assistant editors, and D. S. von Mohrenschildt is managing editor of the new journal.

Mr. Chamberlin, formerly foreign correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Russia and the Far East, said the Review was dedicated "to the study and nonpartisan interpretation of prerevolutionary and Soviet Russia and will comprise articles on Russian history, literature, religion, the fine arts, economics, sociology, and factual articles on the Soviet Union, book reviews and bibliographies."

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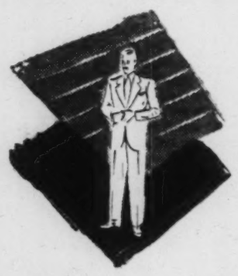
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California Real Estate Men See New Duty

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 11—Almost 1,000 of California's topflight real estate dealers and salesmen were on their way back to their widely-separated homes today bearing newly fixed opinions that the yearning to own a home and a bit of land is even stronger in times of great emergency, and that real estate organizations have a front-line duty to perform in resisting encroachments of Government in this basic field.

While undertaking to wrest back from governmental agencies some of the home-building and management prerogatives taken from them while waiting for material priorities to free nondefense construction, members of the California Real Estate Association are agreed they will concentrate their efforts on satisfying that yearning through other means left open, through conversion of older homes, and through sale of lots on which homes may be built when construction is again unshackled.

Tax Parity Asked

A demand for parity of Government and privately-owned civilian housing in the field of taxes was made in a resolution which asked that all Government tax-exempt subsidized housing projects be placed on the tax rolls. A further thrust against the inroads of governmental housing subsidy and management was contained in a resolution asking that the United States Housing Authority's program of low rental nondefense projects be halted until the national emergency is ended, or pending determination of the success of those completed.

Leland P. Reeder of Beverly Hills, nominated unopposed, was elected President at the last business session of the convention. Similarly elected were Glenn D Willaman, long-time Secretary, and Carl A. Peterson, Treasurer, both of Los Angeles. Twenty-three District Vice-Presidents also were chosen.

California Real Estate Association

Leland P. Reeder

Elected 1941-42 President of the California Real Estate Association. He lives in Beverley Hills.

Assurance of Supply

In a short talk reviewing the convention, Mr. Reeder said: "It is well for us to remember that our product, the real estate in which we deal, was not man-made, and that it is the basis of the homes of our fellow man." He referred to the justice and ethics pledged in the preamble of the constitution of the association, and said that application of the Golden Rule would insure both.

"When confronted by the international situation as it is today, and the fear engendered by the news concerning it," he said, "it is good to remember that God does reign and that 'He defeateth the devices of the crafty.' Thus we can be assured of being able to meet all our problems."

Mr. Reeder's presidency of this outstanding State organization will be watched with interest by real estate men of California and other States, for his city, Beverly Hills, is regarded not only as a model city but also as one of the most beautiful. It was a planned city from the beginning, and has established some civic practices that are both unique and successful. City officials serve as a duty and an honor in Beverly Hills, rather than for salary. Mr. Reeder has long taken an active part in the affairs of his home city.

Some of the delegates at this California convention will go to Detroit next month to attend the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Roosevelt Sends ChinaCongratulations

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt, congratulating China on the 30th anniversary of the revolution which established its Republic, yesterday telegraphed Lin-Sen, Chairman of the National Government, this message:

"I take pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency on this national anniversary cordial congratulations and best wishes and in recalling that firm bonds of friendship continue to unite our two countries in these critical times.

Whale of an Appetite

A young blue whale puts on weight at the average rate of 220 pounds a day.

Closing Pincers of Nazi Army Bring Peril Nearer Moscow

Continued from Page 1

complete half circle around Moscow.

Thousands of Red Army reserves were reported moving up to the front in a steady stream, but the Russians made no attempt to conceal the darkness of the hour.

After initial success in stemming German attacks around Vyazma, inflicting heavy losses on the invaders, the Russians conceded their lines had been torn by deep wedges in that defense zone.

Line Straightened

In the Bryansk sector, where the Russians had said the Nazis were advancing at tremendous cost, the depth of the Soviet withdrawal was not disclosed. Presumably the Army fell back to a shorter, straighter line between Vyazma and Tula, along the Oka and Ugra Rivers.

"Desperate attempts by the opponent to break through collapsed in the face of attacks by German troops everywhere," the German communique said, "The number of prisoners and booty is growing steadily."

Nevertheless, German newspapers told the people that the men at the front would not be home this winter, which seemed to indicate that Hitler's description of the Moscow offensive as "the last great, decisive battle this year" did not mean an end to the war with Russia.

"The campaign goes on," said the Berlin newspaper Lokal Anzeiger.

Demand for Action

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain received a demand by a group of British students for "immediate armed action to relieve pressure on our Russian allies."

There was still no hint of a British expeditionary force going to invade the Continent, but restless Britons were encouraged by a War Office announcement of the formation of a corps of shock troops skilled in sea landings—called "commandos"—and London newspapers freely asserted they would "one day storm enemy beaches."

The Royal Air Force kept up its smashing blows at the Reich's war industries, with more than 200 bombers attacking the Ruhr and Rhineland, the docks at Rotterdam, Ostend, Dunkirk, and Bordeaux. United States-built Havocs participated in other raids on German-occupied airdromes in Belgium and France.

4,099 Oil Cars Reach East Coast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the Defense Petroleum Coordinator, reported yesterday that oil companies in week ended Oct. 4 moved 4,099 rail tank cars of oil into the east coast area, complying with his request that the industry "enlist every possible method of transportation" to get oil to the Atlantic seaboard.

Movement of rail tankers into the East was at a rate of 585 a day.

In some instances, Mr. Ickes said, the oil was shipped direct on the long haul by railroad from producing areas to the East. However, a large part of the oil traveled part of the way from the producing field by pipe line or barge to terminals, where it then was picked up and moved the remainder of the way by tank car.

The announcement said the oil was shipped from approximately 30 loading points in Texas, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Indiana, and Michigan.

Impoverished Spain Weary of Fascism

Continued from Page 1

been plundered by the Nazis. A swarm of German officials and tourists, apart from digging deep themselves into the slender resources of the country, have sent back to Germany everything that it is possible to remove. The whole industrial production of the country is under German control, a control which extends as far as the planning of production and marketing.

In this way the Spaniards are allowed only a minimum of their indigenous raw material for their own use, the rest being sent according to Nazi direction to wherever it is wanted in occupied Europe. The same conditions apply to food and such foreign imports as the Spaniards are able to squeeze through the British blockade.

Specific cases can be found to illustrate the Nazi policy of Nation-wide robbery.

In three canning factories near Gijon 3,000 tons of canned goods went to the Reich.

In the province of Galicia there is not a tin of sardines to be bought in any shop although sardine fishery is one of the native industries of the country.

In Valencia, after the rice harvest, the peasants were unable to buy rice, their staple food, since the whole crop was requisitioned by the Falange Party under Nazi direction. It was the same with the potato crop in this province where police and the civil guards were on constant watch in the fields to see that no one tampered with the harvest. The peasant, however, in many cases dug below the plants, took away the potatoes and covered up all the signs, leaving the plants apparently intact.

So general is the knowledge that they are being plundered for the sake of the Nazis that many farmers are sowing less in the belief that by growing less, less will be requisitioned.

Near-Starvation

The natural consequences of General Franco's policy of co-operation with the Axis is a state verging on actual starvation within the country, together with a terrifying rise in prices and the development of a black market. To this is added a growing antagonism of the regime and sporadic outbursts of opposition.

The prices for the staple goods and other necessities of the poor man are such that, even were they obtainable in any volume, he would be unable to buy them in anything like sufficient quantities. It takes for instance two days labor in the fields to earn sufficient to buy a 2½ pound loaf of inferior bread.

In the towns, where wages are higher, the conditions are no better since the prices are higher. With workmen in Bilbao earning from 12 to 14 pesetas a day, (a peseta being worth about 10 cents), a quart of oil costs 40 pesetas and a pound of beans 6 pesetas. In nearby Gijon eggs are 12 pesetas a dozen.

White flour is 7 pesetas a pound, and potatoes 2 pesetas a pound. A suit of clothes ranges from between 350 and 600 pesetas, and a pair of shoes from 60 to 180 pesetas.

But this poverty is not confined alone to the peasant and working classes. Throughout the social structure of Spain poverty and want is striking.

Nowhere are wages sufficient to buy adequate supplies of food and other necessities. Humble meals in third rate restaurants, that leave the diners still hungry, cost from 15 to 25 pesetas, while in the better cafes the 60 pesetas charged for a two-course dinner is beyond the reach of anyone but party members or the very rich or the satellites of the Nazi occupiers.

Throughout the country there are pinched, hungry faces, and in offices and workshops alike people are in serious lack of food.

Beggars Everywhere

It is no wonder then that Spain has become a nation of beggars where the streets of the cities and the railroad stations are cluttered with the outstretched arms of the hungry pleading to be fed. It is still less to be wondered at that the Falange, who are considered solely responsible for the policy that has brought Spain to this plight, are losing support even from their own erstwhile followers all over the country.

Meanwhile in the Asturias and other outlying and mountainous districts of Spain open revolt continues. The Asturian miners have never settled down since the Civil War. More than 5,000 are said to be still operating in the mountains back of Oviedo from where they make forays into the neighbouring countryside in search for food and arms.

Against this backdrop of poverty and despair the Franco Government finds its only solution in repression, imprisonment and shooting. A few month ago miners of Mieres near Gijon, who refused to work unless food was provided for their families, were shot.

Recruiting for the Falange Party is kept alive by the prospects of food and other amenities which are guaranteed to its members. In the same way "volunteers" for the Division Azul to be sent to fight Bolshevism on the Russian front were often enticed into the ranks of this "holy" crusade by the promise of extra pay and additional food for their families.

But even so, and in spite of a tornado of propaganda, the recruitment for the anti-Communist war has proved in most districts a dismal failure. Apart from a few genuine anti-Reds and Army officers and men who were tricked into the ranks, the majority of the few who did volunteer are "down and outs" and desperate workingmen who sought this escape from their immediate troubles.

But in the country as a whole there was no enthusiasm for this "cause" or sympathy for those who had answered the call.

Delicate Balance

This position, which has been built up over the period since the Civil War and has appreciably hardened within the last six months, is a matter of first class concern to Hitler if he wishes to carry out his plans for the use of Spain as a springboard into North Africa.

In the Basque country and Catalan district there is sufficient disgruntled tinder lying about to cause a blaze should any movement from across the Pyrenees upset the present delicately balanced equilibrium.

The news from London and from Russia is listened to and discussed everywhere, even in Army and Requetes circles.

The stories of the struggle of the peoples in the countries under German domination are followed with the keenest interest. More people of every party, except the Falange, have come now to believe that Spain's future is tied irrevocably to an Allied victory.

That the followers of Serano Suner are losing out is beginning to be appreciated by the Germans themselves. In recent months the Nazis have initiated a propaganda designed to show that General Franco is a reactionary and that his government, because of their lack of revolutionary fervor, has led the Spanish people into their present plight.

From Morocco a continual stream of radiocasts in this vein are poured into Spain and the impression is given to the Spaniards that this is a British propaganda station. In point of fact, it is a desperate attempt on the part of the Germans to canalize the latest unrest and growing revolutionary feeling within the country into Falange channels and thus to forestal the use by the British of the present internal conditions for anti-German and anti-Falange propaganda.

But disillusionment is too widespread to allow of any national reaction in favor of the Falange Party. The military, the church, the monarchists share with the ordinary people, who still maintain their republican tradition, a desire to see the present regime replaced by something more in line with their own ideals and interests.

The experiment in totalitarianism has brought nothing spiritual or economic to Spain's prosperity. A glance around Europe convinces them every day that a future under German domination is not likely to improve their present lot in any material sense.

Axis Auto Plants Planned in Spain

By the Associated Press

Barcelona, Spain, Oct. 11

German and Italian automobile companies would establish factories in Spain capable of producing annually 6,000 cars and also motorcycles and industrial equipment, according to plans under study here.

House Lend-Lease Fund Vote Augurs Arming Cargo Ships

Continued from Page 1

the House and the strength which the Administration leaders feel it will muster in the Senate.

Hearings on the ship-arming bill have been limited to two days by Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, over the protest of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking minority member of the Committee, and at the behest of the President's appeal for "all speed." Mr. Bloom expects his Committee's report will reach the House itself by Oct. 16. Others who will testify will be Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Representative Bloom has offered to divide the hearing time equally between supporters and opponents of the neutrality revision but Representative Fish's first reaction was to announce that he wouldn't call any opposition witnesses unless more than two days were provided for the hearings.

'Entering Wedge' Foreseen

Opponents of Neutrality Act revision, not strenuously opposed to arming of ships in itself, meanwhile took the line that this step itself was "the entering wedge" for further modification of the Act later on.

"There are some who believe that arming of the ships might not be so bad in itself," Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, told correspondents. "But when it is linked with a proposal to send those vessels into the war zone, the whole question must be considered."

The 328-to-67 vote in the House late yesterday afternoon on the second lend-lease appropriation, which now carries the United States investment in aid to Hitler's enemies to only a little under $18,000,000,000, was taken by the Administration as favorable evidence that both Congress and the country is genuinely united behind the conception of "active defense" the Government is pursuing.

The policy of the lend-lease program itself did not come in for serious question during the House debate on the appropriation, the opposition to the bill centering almost wholly around the amount of particular items in the bill and whether the bill should contain a prohibition against aid to Russia.

The total opposition to the various amendments which were offered varied but when the final vote was taken that opposition melted away considerably and in the end showed 230 Democrats, 96 Republicans, 1 Farmer-Laborite and 1 American-Laborite for the bill and only 8 Democrats, 56 Republicans and 3 Progressives against it.

There were two Republican attempts to exclude Russia from any benefits under the lend-lease program. They were easily and summarily defeated.

Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania offered an amendment specifically excommunicating Russia and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts offered another amendment which would have excluded aid from all countries which banned freedom of religion by law or by decree.

Representative Rich asked the House to prevent the President from giving "one cent" to "any nation which practices Communism." Democratic conservatives lined up with liberals against the move.

"We're out to destroy Hitlerism, and there is only one country stopping him now—Russia," replied Representative William M. Colmer of Mississippi. "I would like to see the British make the same fight on their front that Russia is making in the east."

'Debt to Russia'

Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania said that "whether we like it or not, we owe a debt of gratitude to Russia."

Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia added:

"Russia is on our side. We have no interest in her except as she can be used to crush the bloody tyrant Hitler."

But the debate didn't last long and when it came to the votes Stalin won the weapons. The Rich amendment could only muster 21 votes and Mrs. Rogers' amendment was defeated on a voice vote.

The other chief amendments which were defeated were offered by the following representatives to the following effect:

Representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota, to reduce the $1,190,000,000 item for ordnance stores supplies by $100,000,000.

Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, to reduce the $385,000,000 item for tanks, armored cars and other automotive vehicles by $60,000,000.

Representative Rich, to reduce the $850,000,000 item for vessels, ships, boats and supplies by $40,000,000.

Commodities Cut

Representative John Taber (R) of New York, to reduce the $1,875,000,000 item for agricultural, industrial and other commodities by $300,000,000.

Representative Robert F. Jones (R) of Ohio, to reduce the $285,000,000 for necessary services and expenditures for carrying out the original act by $50,000,000.

Representative William T. Pheiffer (R) of New York, to reduce the $10,000,000 item for administration costs by $5,000,000.

The main provisions of the new lend-lease appropriation, which will now come up for Senate action early next week, are these:

$1,190,000 for ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies.

$685,000,000 for aircraft and aeronautical material.

$385,000,000 for tanks, armored cars, automobile and other vehicles.

$850,000,000 for ships, boats and supplies.

$155,000,000 for miscellaneous military and naval equipment.

$375,000,000 for facilities and equipment, acquisition of lands, etc.

$1,875,000,000 for agricultural, industrial and other commodities.

$175,000,000 for testing and repair of equipment for foreign governments.

$285,000,000 for services and expenses for carrying out the program.

$10,000,000 for administrative expenses.

How the House Voted On Lend-Lease Funds

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 11

Here is a recapitulation of the vote by which the House passed and sent to the Senate the $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation bill:

Democrats for	230
Republicans for	96
American-Labor for	1
Farm-Labor for	1
Total for	328
Democrats against	8
Republicans against	56
Progressives against	3
Total against	67
Total voting	395
Paired	6
Vacancies	3
Not Voting	31
Total House membership	435

Guaranty Trust President Named Y.M.C.A. Treasurer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Appointment of Elliott H. Lee, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Treasurer of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, was announced by Eugene E. Barnett, National General Secretary, today. Mr. Lee succeeds the late James M. Speers, who was Treasurer of the International Committee for more than 10 years.

AMUSEMENTS

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Co-Feature "Unexpected Uncle" ANNE SHIRLEY • JAMES CRAIG

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30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Eleanor Powell • Ann Sothern • Robert Young
"LADY BE GOOD"
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NOW! METROPOLITAN
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"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
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"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
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Staged by Mr. Wilson | Settings by Stewart Chaney
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THORBORG Sun. Aft., Dec. 7
SERKIN Thur. Eve., Dec. 11
KREISLER Sun. Aft., Jan. 18
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MELCHIOR* Sun. Aft., Feb. 1
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Art for the London Public

By Jan Gordon

London

Can we really wonder that, compared even with what they know about the other arts, what the people know about painting, drawing, and sculpture seems minimal? You can buy and read a good book for almost nothing, you can listen in to good concerts as cheaply. But to look at good art is another matter. Art books are expensive and found only in special shops. The average man is often abashed before the doors of a dealer's gallery, although the proprietor would probably be glad to see him. We even perch our art galleries, the National or Tate, at the top of long staircases, discouraging the dropper-in. No, the average man has to depend for his art on posters (some good, but most cheap), the pavement, and the picture papers.

"So," the anxious investigator may well enquire, "what?" To my mind, among the most urgent problems facing those who believe that some art is necessary to the cultural welfare of a nation is that of trying to get art and the public together. Encouraging or subsidizing artists won't do it. It is useless to plant crops in soil unprepared to nourish them. The soil must be properly prepared; so must the public be, and every experiment in that direction is, I believe, important.

That is what gives importance to the new show at the Charing Cross Underground Station. It may indeed be more important as experiment than as actual achievement. If we could get some of our more notable artists, such as Stanley Spencer, Sickert, John, or Epstein to show on our hoardings, the effect on the public would be obvious. But failing the hoardings, which would be hard on works of art, the Artists International Association has gone as near as it could to them.

In the entrance hall of the Charing Cross Underground Station, just at the top of the escalators, they have constructed a neatly designed, well-lit gallery in which hang some 80 small works, paintings and drawings, showing how the artists react to the war. This seems to be exactly the right idea, the right place—I forget how many thousands pass by every day—and the subject is right up the topical street. Compared with the numbers of people who will see the show, the expenses are trivial.

* * *

The show is good of its kind and probably just right for its purpose. Compared with the importance of the result, the importance of individual works is not urgent. It is not always true that "we needs must love the highest when we see it." Nowadays the highest gets so mixed up with sometimes rather abstruse questions that it often has to be the subject of rather intensive study. Most of the artists here remain intelligible enough to interest the public, and that is all to the good.

Possibly one might have expected something a little more vital, on the whole, from the alert members of the A. I. A., but that the pictures themselves do not all quite come up to the highest expectations will really do no harm to the object of the exhibition. Many observers may not perceive opportunities that have sometimes been missed, any more than everybody will appreciate properly those that have been seized. Some may miss the significance of the red splash in Richard Murry's intense "Farewell," and the subtle difference that makes Stella Bowen's ironic "Flight from Reason" a brilliant success while K. S. Allen's "Knights Templars' Tomb" remains very tasteful reporting. Clifford Rowe's "Next Morning" is again brilliant reporting, though the color harmony is not adequate to the subject. Among the shelter pictures Joseph Bato's "Seeking Shelter" seems to convey something in the nature of penetrating experience, and in "Balloon Blitz, Dover," Leslie F. Smith, who in civilian life is a miner, has produced one of those happy effects of naiveté that reach beyond the mere charms of the naive. S. R. Badmin's small note on the "Kitchen Front" has originality of observation.

* * *

Otherwise, true to the British temperament, some of the best things have been found by not taking even the war too seriously. The half-humorous and the half-whimsical come off in James Boswell's "Three Volunteers—You, You, and You" and "Depot Barber's Shop." Ruskin Spear is more successful in isolating his objective compositionally in "Yes, the Nation Still Urgently Needs Your Railings" than he is in the more serious "War-Time Landscape." Ian Tillard has followed the Paul Klee manner quite effectively in his "Knitting Women," but Rachel Reckitt, in an otherwise powerfully painted study of a bombed "House in Berkeley Square" has missed her opportunity by not putting enough imagination into the shape of the huge black hole made by the bomb.

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Scene From "The Great American Goof"

Miriam Golden, Eugene Loring, and Antony Tudor in William Saroyan's ballet play, a notable experiment in modern ballet from the Ballet Theater's first season.

Ballet's American Wing

By Margaret Lloyd

The American ballet market would be overstocked today were it not for the fact that, though the wall of war has enclosed visiting foreign companies and dancers within the Western Hemisphere, the territory is vast and still partially unexplored, and audiences, awakened by their influence, are steadily increasing in perceptive appreciation as well as numbers.

These audiences have learned to enjoy both the theater intimacies of the Jooss Ballet and the more elaborate spectacle of Russian or opera-scale ballet. They are learning to respect and admire the achievements of the younger American companies.

* * *

Ballet Theater is the young American organization of international components and outlook that first dazzled New York in the winter of 1940. The freshness of its productions, the zest of its dancers, swept all before it. But the first season, at the Center Theater, ended abruptly at the end of three weeks, and the glory subsided for a time. The company has danced at the Lewisohn Stadium, was last year official ballet with the Chicago Opera Company, played a second and somewhat milder New York engagement at the Majestic Theater, and last summer, under the leadership of Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, was a conspicuous feature of the International Dance Festival at Lee, Mass.

This month the company, reorganized and under management of S. Hurok, enters its third season with a full schedule, including engagements in Mexico City; with the New Opera Company, for the last two weeks of the New Opera's six-weeks stay at the Forty-fourth Street Theater which opens on Oct. 14; a New York engagement on its own, probably late in November, and a tour in prospect.

This company, which started out with an English, an American, a Spanish, a Negro, and in small degree, a Polish section, now seems to be dominated by the Russian flavor. Two of its leading English dancers, Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, trained under Russian teachers, have danced with the Diaghileff and later Russian companies. They are its chief exponents of the classical tradition. Antony Tudor and Hugh Laing have a different, perhaps a more representative, English style.

* * *

The American section looks somewhat weakened at this point, with Eugene Loring likely to go on with his part in Saroyan's beautiful play, "The Beautiful People," and Agnes de Mille, who did "Black Ritual" for the Negro section the first season and "Three Virgins and a Devil" last year, now occupied with her new ballet, "Drums Sound in Hackensack," for the Jooss Ballet, and touring with an ensemble of her own.

Miss de Mille, Mr. Loring, and to a lesser extent Mr. Tudor, introduce free movement into their choreography, which in the de Mille and Loring cases derives definitely, in Tudor's case intuitively, from the American modern dance. Loring's new ballet, "The Man From Midian," scheduled for last season but not produced, is not yet announced for this one. Tudor's new ballet, "Pillar of Fire," to Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," also announced for last season, is now ready for production.

* * *

The aim of Ballet Theater at its beginning was to present a living gallery of international ballet, from the ancient "La Fille Mal Gardée," through a revised and revitalized classic repertoire, to the newer, experimental forms. Bronislava Nijinska is again reviving "La Fille Mal Gardée" for them, and her own "Bien Aimée," to be presented for the first time in the United States. Dolin will revive and revise "The Sleeping Princess" as "Princess Aurora," among his ventures with the classics. Other new works scheduled are "Bluebeard" and "Unknown Soldier," by Michel Fokine, and "Slavonika," by Vania Psota, the company's new régisseur.

Also new to this company, in addition to Markova and Psota, are the Russian ballerina, Irina Baronova, and her husband, Gerald Sevastianov, acting as general director; Sono Osato of the Original Ballet Russe, and Jeannet Lauret of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Yura Lazovsky, formerly of the Original Ballet Russe, now seems to be added to the ranks. In the continual jumbling of personnel among the different companies, it is not possible to know the exact place of each dancer at a given date. Among those remaining on the roster are Karen Conrad, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Alicia Alonso, Maria Korniloff, Nora Kaye, Dimitri Romanoff, Donald Saddler, and Newcomb Rice, it can be fairly safely assumed. Antal Dorati is the conductor.

The first large American company to make the grand tour of South America is Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet, now midway in its six-months sojourn on that continent. The company opened in Rio de Janeiro, received the necessary critical acclaim in Buenos Aires, has appeared in Montevideo, the Argentine Provinces, Chile, and was at last report in Lima, Peru. Wending its homeward way through Mexico and Central America, it will arrive in New York some time in December; and a prosperous North American season is expected for it thereafter.

This company consists of 36 members drawn from Mr. Kirstein's early American Ballet, his later American Ballet Caravan, and other companies; and Lew Christensen, William Dollar, Marie Jeanne, and Gisella Caccialanza are among its traveling principals. Emanuel Balaban is the conductor.

The repertoire consists of original ballets, heretofore at least largely on the American theme, with scenery and costumes by American stage designers, and musical scores by American composers. But already there are signs of trade between North and South American ideas and talent en route; and the company will doubtless return with its repertoire and personnel swelled to Pan-American content.

* * *

In the Spanish souvenir program book, "Billy the Kid" becomes "El Chivato"; "Filling Station," "Estacion de Gasolina"; and the new "Juke Box," "Tertulia de Swing." Other new ballets are Antony Tudor's "Time Table," Balanchine's "Concerto Barocco" and "Ballet Imperial," and "Pastorala," by Christensen and José Fernández, on a Mexican theme; and, lately added, "Estancia," to music by an Argentine composer, Ginestera, with décor by an Argentine painter, Horacio Butler. There is also talk of a new Brazilian ballet.

Mr. Kirsten is a pioneer worker in American ballet. Nine years ago he founded, with E. M. M. Warburg, since resigned, the School of American Ballet, and is today its president and director. From the school he founded the American Ballet, which acted as official ballet for the Metropolitan Opera Company for two seasons, and later the American Ballet Caravan, a small company of 20 members, which made two transcontinental tours. The latter was the second ballet group to play a part in commercial advertising, when it presented in the Ford Building theater at the World's Fair, New York, a little ballet on the theme of automobile versus horse, called "A Thousand Times Neigh." The first group was a small ensemble sponsored by Lentheric Perfumes, who appeared in department stores as part of a publicity program. Mr. Kirstein was also instrumental in founding, in 1940, the Dance Archives at the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

(To be concluded in an early issue.)

American Music This Season

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Where does contemporary American music really stand? Voluble as are some of our composers, interpreters, and writers, there is no very positive assurance that the ordinary concertgoer has formed any very fixed opinions on a subject that is being bandied about increasingly in his presence. In New York this season he may feel compelled to buckle down to his own thinking about it, and fortify his judgments, not by reading books and articles in the newspapers and magazines, but by a little more conscious application of his own critical faculties to the listening he does in the concert halls.

For the subject of American music is very much in the air as Manhattan goes back to its annual clutter of musical programs of every category. Of the two chief resident orchestras, the relatively young NBC Symphony and the ancient and honorable Philharmonic-Symphony, the latter would seem to have been under particular pressure to play works by American composers, because of the jubilations attendant upon its centennial. At one time there was talk of its conductors—and there are nine of them—being required to play an American work at every concert. How this would apply to all-Wagner programs, or a "Tchaikovsky Festival" such as that announced by John Barbirolli as part of his contribution to the centenary celebration, was a detail not easily shrugged away.

* * *

But instead of demanding one American work at every concert, the orchestral direction assumed the responsibility of "requesting" each conductor to play at least one American work in the course of his engagement, whether short or long. Obviously, this was not in order in the particular case of the veteran Walter Damrosch, whose two concerts will be devoted entirely to works by Berlioz. But although not all the other programmakers have been heard from in detail, it is being assumed that eight of the nine will conform to the request and conduct the orchestra in one or more American compositions.

Leopold Stokowski, to whom has fallen the distinction of inaugurating the Philharmonic centennial, has of his own volition adhered to the abandoned (if ever seriously considered) scheme of one American work on every program of his current fortnight of concerts. The compositions by Henry Cowell, Roy Harris, Paul Creston, and Morton Gould with which he has chosen to salute the native art represent about as heavy a dose of young Americanism as Philharmonic subscribers ever have been required to swallow in so short a time. No doubt there will be occasion to discuss the outcome of this generous gesture in the immediate future.

American works to be heard at Philharmonic-Symphony concerts after the departure of Mr. Stokowski will include the following: William Grant Still's "Plain-Chant for America"; Hermann Hans Wetzler's "St. Francis of Assisi" and the Adagio and Fugue from his Quartet in C minor; David Stanley Smith's "Credo"; Samuel Barber's "Essay"; David Diamond's Symphony No. 1; excerpts from Jerome Kern's "Showboat"; Jaromir Weinberger's "Lincoln" Symphony, and Bernard Rogers' "Dance of Salome." This, however, is not to be regarded as a complete list.

* * *

Here will be found work if not something of a challenge for New York's newly organized Music Critics' Circle. That group has taken upon itself the bestowal of awards each season, beginning with one now just begun, for the best works written by American composers in the last 25 years and performed for the first time during a particular music year under review. Their further plan to single out previously performed works, written since 1900, and reheard during the season, enters into the picture as a prop to the establishment of an American repertoire. What the critics subsequently may feel compelled to write about the very works they have selected for recognition, particularly if repetitions cause favorable first impressions to go stale, is not as yet a moot question. If the drama and movie critics are not particularly troubled by the aftermath of their awards in parallel fields, why, it is asked, shouldn't the men who venture to decide what is best in new American compositions be able, thereafter, to face the music?

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The Worcester Festival

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Worcester, Mass.

To stand on the steps of the Worcester Municipal Auditorium at night and look eastward, is to see the flag of the U. S. A. waving in the breeze and catching "the rockets' red glare" of Lincoln Square lights, a fluttering under the beams of the moon. To circulate about in the corridors of the Auditorium and to take a place somewhere in the aisles of floor or balconies at the opening of the autumn Music Festival, is to have part in the formalities of something very like a state occasion. Whatever may be the whys of the first circumstance, the wherefores of the second are evident—masterful management over a long period by the President of the Worcester County Musical Association, and devoted artistic direction for a number of years by Albert Stoessel. A gathering that would have doubly, trebly, and perhaps quadruply crowded the old Mechanics Hall in which the Festival of former times was held, put the spaces of the Auditorium under invasion on the night of Oct. 7; and they came, so have musical preferences changed and modernized, not to hear the men and women of the Association's chorus sing, but to assist at the presentation by out-of-town performers of a couple of one-act operas, American and French.

* * *

It was a case of grand opera with the grandeur all on the side of the audience; but it was opera just the same, and proficiently done, too. The pair of pieces brought forward were "The Devil and Daniel Webster," text by Stephen Vincent Benét, and music by Douglas Moore; and "L'Heure Espagnole," by Maurice Ravel. A kind of unity pervaded the event, a consolidation of sentiment between stage and house, all to the praise and pleasure of the citizens of Worcester; and it is a none too gracious thing for a visitor to pry the two elements apart and to examine the interpretation of "Webster" and "L'Heure" in the abstract, as though the Auditorium were some Bohemian playhouse in a city's downtown quarter, or a summer theater out in the country. But no escape question arises on the broad, general worth of the Moore and Ravel works in the present-day repertory; and something near an answer must be found. To review the enterprise as detachedly, then, as possible, two interesting disclosures resulted. One was that an American librettist and an American composer can not only shape up an opera but can do it in the difficult comedy form, and moreover can portray the figure and character of Mephistopheles, as though in old English dramatic tradition of Marlowe or somebody. Another was that Ravel in the early days of his acclaim made a test-tube experiment, causing a bubbling and boiling of melody that all but precipitated the tune of "Bolero."

* * *

To the recommendation of "Webster," its subject is American, and it accordingly represents the native population finding amusement and what we call expression in its own history, manners, and politics. Nobody who was brought up under the educational system of the United States, whether attending a rural district school at the one extreme, or a private "prep" institution at the other, can help feeling at home the minute the curtain goes up. Nobody would confess himself the dolt that didn't get the point of the show, if he had eyesight for the stage, even if he lacked an interested ear for dialogue that is sung. But hold! the words of this play are largely spoken, and the music is therefore in considerable measure merely running orchestral comment. The singing goes much in the way of stanzas; and they, because of their ballad-like construction, quite naturally call for recitation in melody. If an American does not like "Webster," what does he like that has a home-made brand on it? This was the eighth complete performance in the three years' existence of the work. With time, surely, the eightieth ought to arrive, unless someone produces a better job in the same line.

* * *

How universal the thing may become, there is no telling. If it never attains international acceptance, that will perhaps be for the reason not that it is too much, but that it is too little American. For Italian operas win the world audience on their Italian traits, and French on their French; and so on around the map. Now the text of "Webster" is American down to the ground; but of the music hardly the same can be safely asserted. Whether in the instruments or in the voices, the sound pretty generally echoes familiar opera-house strains, though only remotely and never out and out. It directly imitates nothing from the Italian or the French schools, but it does borrow mood and emotion from them. It gets within hailing distance of Puccini in serious moments and goes close alongside Offenbach, we may say, at gayer ones.

If one matter more than another determines vitality, it is the interest of roles to artists. The opera that has a character capable of strong impersonation and that contains arias inviting to the voice stays alive. If a part is written so that every soprano, tenor, or baritone entertains an ambition to be heard in it, the studios keep it going and the stage welcomes its return.

Possibly the two little roles in "The Devil and Daniel Webster" are of that sort. As taken here by the tenor, Donald Dame, and the baritone, David Otto, they showed promise of being the come-back kind. So, too, the soprano part of Mary (the stairway aria) taken by Harriet Henders, and the light baritone part, now comic and now melodramatic in temper, taken by Hugh Thompson.

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A New Play at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In pursuance of its policy of giving new authors an opportunity, the Abbey has introduced many young writers. The latest to make his bow is P. J. Fitzgibbon, who for some time has been an active member of a Little Theater group in the provinces.

For a first play, "The Fire Burns Late" is an excellent bit of writing. The author, however, like so many young Irish playwrights of the present day, pays little attention to plot. He is more concerned with character, and in this direction he is extremely successful as far as the major roles are concerned. The minor characters, on the other hand, are somewhat of the stock order. This was perhaps inevitable in a play the scene of which is laid in a small Irish village, in which the Roman Catholic priest's housekeeper plays an important part as the fountain of gossip.

Mrs. Flatley, a widow with a son and two daughters, has a difficult time financially when the son loses his job in a bank. The younger daughter is keeping company with a young man whose father is a self-made man with ambitions for his son. Happily, she has an old friend who is also an old beau, and he succeeds in straightening out the financial trouble to the widow's advantage. The play ends with a delightful scene when the pair, after long years, come together. This scene is the more charming because it comes unexpectedly.

Mr. Fitzgibbon is a master of dialogue with clever and witty turns. His knack of creating characters makes for easy flow of what plot there is and leads to situations that develop naturally.

The play was presented by a fine cast which included F. J. McCormick as an old-fashioned solicitor and Eileen Crowe as a "deaf" aunt who is not so deaf as she is clever. Michael Dolan had one of those elderly parts of which he always makes a great deal. Ria Mooney as Mrs. Flatley was quite at home as a woman beset with troubles but able to hold her own.

J. J. H.

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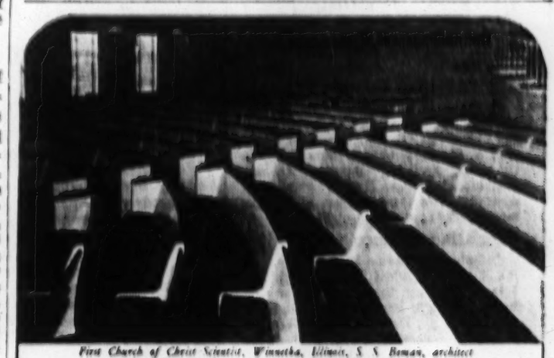
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The Home Forum

Longfellow Also Collected Ballads

IN THE VAULT in the historic Craigie-Longfellow House in Cambridge is a folder containing a piece of brown wrapping-paper on which Longfellow once wrote: "Popular Songs. Broadsides." Knowing my interest in popular songs, the poet's grandson, Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, the other day called my particular attention to this folder. Opening the parcel, I counted twenty-four titles, which I immediately took under advisement, a cold cliché which really means here that I began to think about them with excitement. Seeing my excitement, Professor Dana said: "Bring them along upstairs and I'll show you something that goes with them."

Upstairs in his study, Mr. Dana got out a letter written by Longfellow on January 2, 1840, to his friend George Washington Greene. "I have broken ground in a new field," Longfellow wrote; "namely, Ballads; beginning with the Wreck of the Schooner Hesperus on the Reef of Norman's Woe, in the great storm a fortnight ago. It will be printed in a few days, and I shall send it to some newspaper. I think I shall write more. The National Ballad is a virgin soil here in New England; and there are great materials. Besides I have a great notion of working upon people's feelings. I am going to have this printed on a sheet and sold like 'Varses,' with a coarse picture on it. I desire a new sensation, and a new set of critics. I wish you were sitting in this red armchair before me, that I might inflict it on you. Nat Hawthorne is tickled to death with the idea. Felton laughs, and says: 'I wouldn't.'"

* * *

That statement is interesting from several angles. It shows that the popular ballad, examples of which Longfellow collected, provided the incentive which led him to narrative poetry, in particular to such successful ballads as "The Wreck of the Hesperus" and "The Skeleton in Armor." It shows Longfellow caught up in the wave of nationalism which marked the middle of the nineteenth century: at the same time he was dreaming of writing ballads on New England subjects, in Europe the Finns, the Bohemians, the Irish, among other peoples, were reaching out to their popular literatures in an effort to realize their national consciousness. "I desire a new sensation and a new set of critics," sounds like the George Moore of 1899, open-mouthed with excitement before the rising sun of the Irish Literary Movement. In Felton's "I wouldn't" one catches the professorial tone of the classical scholar, deprecating any descent of his colleague into the sensationalism of Grub Street.

"I am going to have this printed on a sheet and sold like 'Varses,' with a coarse picture on it." When Mr. Longfellow wrote that sentence, he was thinking of the broadsides in the brown wrapping-paper, those and others like them. The crude woodcut is the sign and symbol of the broadside. Some broadsides are without woodcuts, have only the large black letter titles above the verses in double columns, but they always seem less the broadside for the lack of the cut. Mr. Longfellow's packet of ballads include a picture of a sloop that isn't a sloop, to illustrate the "Loss of the Hornet." But incongruity is the spice of ballad illustration.

"GWINE OBER DE MOUNTAINS, An original Duetto, for the banjo and bone castinett's, composed by old DAN EMMIT, and sung by him and the inimitable FRANK BROWER, in all the Principal Theatres and Circus's in the Union, to loud and repeated peals of genuine applause"—Dan Emmett's minstrel song is illustrated by two doublet-and-hosed figures, one as tall, thin, and hollow-cheeked as Dante, the other as fat as Falstaff with a porcine profile. What these two sword-wearing, Renaissance-costumed figures have to do with two Negro minstrels trolling forth the refrain:

> Ree-ro-my true lub,
> Doo come along my darlin'
> Fare-ye-well Miss Dinar gal,
> I'm gwine over de mountain,

only the Spirit of Incongruity can explain. The broadside "Brave Wolfe," which celebrates the scene at Quebec which Benjamin West painted, is illustrated by a Cruikshank-like picture of half-a-dozen starveling wretches in rags and tatters with wooden laths in their hands being drilled by a sergeant. They remind one of the shotten-herring scarecrows that Falstaff pressed into service, "slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth." The exception that proves the rule is the illustration for the "Hunters of Kentucky." We have often heard of the hall-horse, half-alligator Kaintuck. Here he is objectified, pictorially realized: the corrugated body and tail of an alligator prefaced by the head and forefeet of a horse.

In his letter to his friend Greene, Longfellow speaks particularly of the "National Ballad . . . here in New England," but there were in his sheaf of broadsides at least three interesting ballads of the Old West. "The Banks of the Pleasant Ohio" is one of the "go-West-young-man" ballads, from the days when "the West" meant west of the Alleghenies. This early emigrant ballad, which probably dates from about the time the Yankees were founding Marietta, exhorts all "ye likely lads that has a mind far to range" and all "ye girls of New England who are unmarried yet" to settle on the banks of the pleasant Ohio. "Michigan Forest: Tune—Lord Lochin Var" celebrates an incident in the land operations of the Americans against Canada in the War of 1812. A party of American soldiers were ambushed by Britons and Indians on the banks of the Raisin River. If "Michigan Forest" laments defeat, the "Hunters of Kentucky" celebrates the victory of all victories in which the West took joy—the defeat of the British at New Orleans by Jackson. This song was written by Samuel Woodworth, whose two claims to fame are this piece and "The Old Oaken Bucket." The "Hunters of Kentucky" made a great hit: both the floors and rafters rang, when it was sung by the comedian Noah Ludlow in his theater in New Orleans. It was printed in 1826, and survives today in the stream of orally-transmitted song.

* * *

I have already mentioned "GWINE OBER DE MOUNTAINS," one of Dan Emmett's minstrel songs, and there is another: "NEVER DOO TO GIV IT UP, An ole Warginny reffrian, with additional verses by old DAN EMMITT, and sung by him in all the Principal Theatres in Philadelphia and New York." Dan Emmett has something in common with the Ole Wirginny and Ole Kaintuck of which he sang: people started calling him old as a term of affection long before he had earned it in terms of time. The Mr. Brown of Dan's ditty—yes, he was old, too—came from the South, but paradoxically floated down "Old Jim Ribber." Somewhere, way down yonder in the back of my mind, is a hazy association with Old Jim Ribber which I can't for the life of me seem to pull up into the focus of consciousness. Of course, Old Jim Ribber is some kin to Old Man River, but just how close the relation is I cannot say. The final stanza of this song is well known. In such songs the possum is always up a gum or 'simmon tree:

> Master on de wood pile barkin' like a dog,
> Toad in de mill pond—settin' on a log,
> Possam up a gum tree, saucy, fat, an' dirty,
> Come kiss me gals, or I'll run like a turkey.

* * *

Other ballads among Mr. Longfellow's twenty-four pieces include Sammy Sugar Plum:

> He courted Polly Spriggens, a farmer's daughter neat,
> And she lived down in *Mutton lane* at the corner of *Turnip street*.

I reproduce here the unaccountable underscorings, which together with unpredictable spellings characterize the wayward typography of the ballad. The whole is a merry parody of such sad tales of lovers lost as the famous "Young Charlotte." Other ballads satirize the female novel reader who sits sniveling over the "Victim of Feeling," while the dinner burns on the fire. "John Riley," a returned lover ballad, has an Irish vision opening and one quatrain—I suspect it's a wandering stanza—that I've read somewhere in more musical form though its movement is pretty here:

> Oh love is witty, and love is pretty
> And love is comely when it is new;
> But it grows older, and wanes colder,
> And fades away like morning dew.

How could any ear resist putting a *the* before *morning* to vary the iambs and strengthen the caesura after *away*?

* * *

One can't help regretting that Mr. Longfellow gave up his project of printing "The Hesperus" on a ballad sheet "with a coarse picture on it." Hawthorne was enthusiastic about his friend's plan. Professor Dana also showed me this passage in Mr. Longfellow's Journal for January 4, 1840: "Hawthorne came to pass the evening. . . . Told him of my Ballad; and that I meant to have printed on a sheet, with a picture on top, like other Ballads. He is delighted with idea; and says he will distribute to every skipper of every craft he boards in his Custom House duties; so as to hear the criticism thereon." I confess I am grateful for this imaginary glimpse of Nat Hawthorne distributing Longfellow's ballad to all the sea captains who put into Salem Harbor, that his friend might achieve a new set of critics. Never before have I felt so close to the author of "The House of the Seven Gables." But alas! Professor Felton's humorously admonitory: "I wouldn't" won the day. The nearest "The Wreck of the Hesperus" ever got to the ink of ballad sheet was its printing in Park Benjamin's large-paged newspaper, the "New World."

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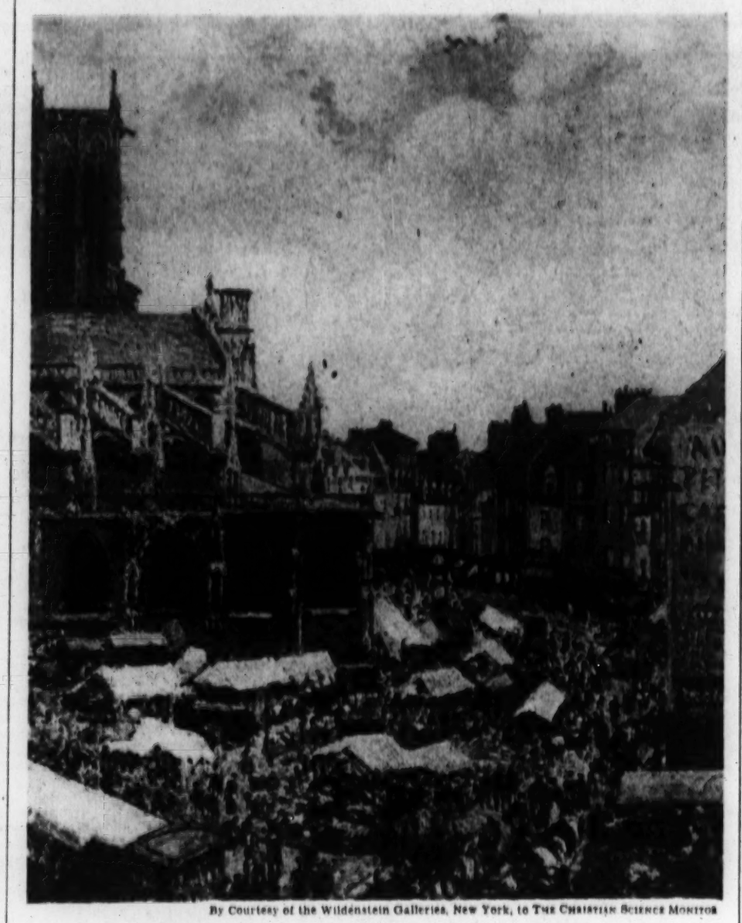

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"THE MARKET AT DIEPPE": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

Memory of Vanished Quabbin

TO THE QUABBIN BOY, the boldly marked sky-line on the ridges of hills that shut in the valley under its blue roof was the boundary of the known world. Strangers must have looked upon the little village with compassion; but for the natives it was cheerful; they knew no other. In the small houses there was no luxury surely, but no lack of wholesome food or seasonable raiment. There were schools for six months in the year, and sermons twice every Sunday—Sanbaday it was in the vernacular.

News brought by the country paper was seldom more than two weeks old; and authoritative expositions of public affairs were given at the tavern and the post-office by persons who had actually seen New York, and who spoke of Boston with an air of familiarity. . . .

The hill that rises south of the village was once covered with great oaks and chestnuts which had sheltered Indian hunters. The red man called the hill Great Quabbin, and the name belonged to the district as well. . . .

It was a Delectable Mountain for children, even after the majestic trees were felled. The ascent was easy; for a primitive road, partly grass-grown, led to the table-land at the summit, where were two small decaying farmhouses, since destroyed. To one looking back, when half way up, the village below, nestling under shade-trees on both sides of the river, had a soft and almost unreal beauty; but as one climbed, it sank out of sight under the swelling buttress of the hill. The upper region was alpine in its cool serenity, its airy pastures, sparkling brook, and broad horizon. Sixty miles away rose a grand mountain, pyramidal and blue—a melting vapory blue that one expected to see blown away; while in the opposite direction was grouped a confused and retreating mass of hills, seen beyond the golden mist of the Connecticut valley.

It was a delight to take deep draughts of the exhilarating air, to watch the thin, spectral wreaths of smoke rising from distant houses, to count afar the many steeples, mere glimmering white lances, and to seek out the purply-gray forms of well-known mountains around. No voices, nor hum of machinery, nor ring of hammer were heard from the valley. The only sounds that broke the stillness were the occasional lowing of cattle, the murmur of brooks, and the light, silvery strokes of the meeting-house clock. The bell had a tender, harmonious tone, full of solemn suggestion. . . .

The hill on the east side of the village, known as Little Quabbin, was rather too far away to have much part in the landscape. However, it did its best in delaying the morning sun, in upholding the north end of summer rainbows, and in sending back reflections from its massy ledges at sunset. —From "Quabbin, the Story of a New England Town," by FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD (1893).

CAMILLE PISSARRO (1830-1903) was born of Portuguese parents in the Antilles. He studied with Corot, learned a great deal from British painters of landscape, and something, besides, from Millet and Manet.

It is worth analyzing Pissarro's background and influences, for it will shed light on the international character of modern French painting. It is worth noting further that he was admired and liked personally by Paul Cézanne, the great modern French master. Cézanne learned first from Pissarro to paint light, to break up color, and to discern tonal subtleties.

Pissarro shared with the other Impressionists their concern with street scenes, with views of the market, and with the movement of town and city life. As Impressionists, they preferred movement, change, and a variety of surfaces to reflect the light. As artists in the modern world, they stressed city life, the patterns of buildings of different hue, size, and texture. In this canvas, we can see the little touches of color—*petites taches*—which Pissarro used, achieving a vibrant, mosaic effect on the surface.

D. A.

Man's True Heritage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE INSPIRED Psalmist wrote (Psalms 16:5, 6): "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." In these words he stated a practical truth which may be utilized with assurance by everyone who struggles with seemingly varied and complex problems, with lack, disease, or other ills of the flesh.

It is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis that God's gift to man is dominion. This is man's eternal birthright or heritage, bestowed upon him directly by the eternal Giver of all good. The mortal belief in heredity as opposed to man's true heritage is thus emphatically denied in the Scriptural record.

The teaching of Christian Science takes as its authority the truths contained in the Scriptures, particularly the words and works of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who recognized, utilized, and proved the facts pertaining to the spiritual relationship of God to man as Father and son. Through divine perception Jesus saw man as God's offspring, and man's true heritage to be harmony, peace, health, and contentment, which are from God alone. On one occasion, when passing a man blind from birth, the disciples asked Jesus (John 9:2), "Who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" And the Master's reply settled for all time the question pertaining to heredity (John 9:3): "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him."

Studied in the light which Christian Science gives, this reply reveals points worthy of pondering. While it is clear that this occasion furnished an opportunity for the Master to show forth the power of God in his healing of the blind man, is it not likewise clear that his words show the falsity of mortal laws? Certainly by his act of showing contempt for material conditions and by his commanding the afflicted one to perform the simple act of washing "in the pool of Siloam," Jesus pointed a lesson to mankind that through the spiritual perception of Christ, Truth, come both healing and regeneration. This demonstration, as accomplished by the Master, emphatically proclaims the truth about man's rightful heritage and denies and casts out, as unreal and therefore untrue, the mortal belief in heredity.

When one diligently studies and earnestly applies the truths taught in the Bible and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, he learns that his former beliefs about hereditary evil tendencies or diseases are unfounded. When he learns that there is no material law to enforce these claims, the belief in heredity disappears. On page 228 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Heredity is a prolific subject for mortal belief to pin theories upon; but if we learn that nothing is real but the right, we shall have no dangerous inheritances, and fleshly ills will disappear." On the same page she says: "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God."

The ancient world was limited by the belief that the earth is flat. But the limitations imposed by the testimony of the material senses regarding the true status of man have hedged in the achievements of mankind and have limited endeavor to a far greater degree. As natural science revealed the true status of the earth, so divine Science reveals the true status of the spiritual universe and of man as God's image and likeness. Thus we perceive that a man is never a "black sheep" of a human family, and never inherits any disease or anything other than that which the heavenly Father bestows.

Our true heritage is beautifully set forth in a verse from a loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 347):

> "All tongues that rise condemning thee
> Are silenced by His word;
> This is thy precious heritage,
> Thou servant of the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Afternoon in Autumn

> Very still is the air
> And the leaves and grass
> Wait in such a silence
> That no sound dare pass.
>
> Through this liquid quiet
> Nothing moves at all;
> Even sun and shadow
> Linger on the wall.
>
> Here in brief siesta
> Lies the countryside
> Asleep among the leaves
> Where the wind's voice died,
> And the autumn stillness
> Crept in like the tide.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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Notre vrai Héritage

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE PSALMISTE était inspiré lorsqu'il écrivait (Psaume 16:5, 6): "L'Eternel est ma part et mon breuvage: c'est lui qui garde mon lot. Ma part m'est échue dans des lieux agréables; oui, j'ai un bel héritage!" Il énonçait ainsi une vérité pratique que peuvent utiliser en toute assurance ceux qui sont aux prises avec des problèmes divers et complexes — avec le manque, la maladie ou d'autres maux de la chair.

Selon le premier chapitre de la Genèse, Dieu donne à l'homme la maîtrise. C'est là le droit de naissance ou l'héritage éternel de l'homme, accordé directement par l'éternel Dispensateur de tous les biens. Ainsi la croyance mortelle à l'hérédité, s'opposant à l'apanage réel de l'homme, est catégoriquement réfutée par les Ecritures.

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne se fondent sur les vérités qu'enseigne la Bible, en particulier sur les paroles et les œuvres du Conducteur — Jésus le Christ — qui reconnut, mit en pratique et prouva les faits se rattachant au rapport spirituel de Dieu et de l'homme, du Père et du fils. Par une divine perception intérieure, Jésus vit que l'homme est l'enfant de Dieu et que son vrai héritage est l'harmonie, la paix, la santé, le contentement qui viennent de Dieu seul. En une certaine occasion, au sujet d'un homme aveugle de naissance, les disciples demandèrent à Jésus (Jean 9:2): "Maître, qui a péché, cet homme ou ses parents, pour qu'il soit né aveugle?" Et la réponse du Maître trancha définitivement la question de l'hérédité (Jean 9:3): "Ce n'est pas que lui ou ses parents aient péché, mais c'est afin que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées en lui."

En étudiant cette réponse à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, on y trouve plusieurs sujets de méditation. Evidemment, le Maître avait ici l'occasion de faire voir la puissance de Dieu en guérissant l'aveugle; mais n'est-il pas clair aussi que ses paroles indiquaient la fausseté des lois mortelles? Certes, en montrant du mépris pour les conditions matérielles et en commandant à l'infirme de se laver simplement "au réservoir de Siloé," Jésus donnait cette leçon dont peuvent bénéficier tous les humains: la guérison et la régénération viennent par la perception spirituelle du Christ de la Vérité. Cette démonstration que le Maître accomplit proclame avec force la vérité concernant l'héritage légitime de l'homme; elle nie et chasse la croyance mortelle à l'hérédité dont elle montre le caractère irréel, par conséquent fallacieux.

Lorsqu'on étudie avec zèle et qu'on applique sincèrement les vérités contenues dans la Bible et dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, on apprend combien sont fausses les anciennes croyances à des défauts ou à des maladies héréditaires. Quand on reconnaît qu'il n'existe pas de loi matérielle capable de soutenir ces prétentions, la croyance à l'hérédité s'évanouit. A la page 228 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "L'hérédité est un sujet fécond sur lequel la croyance mortelle peut plaquer ses théories; mais si nous apprenons que rien n'est réel que le bien, nous ne ferons pas de néfastes héritages, et les maux de la chair disparaîtront." Un peu plus loin, elle ajoute: "Il n'y a pas de pouvoir en dehors de Dieu. L'omnipotence a tout pouvoir, et reconnaître quelque autre pouvoir, c'est déshonorer Dieu."

Les anciens étaient limités par la croyance que la terre était plate. Mais le faux témoignage des sens matériels concernant l'homme et son statut s'est montré plus restrictif encore, paralysant l'activité des humains et limitant beaucoup leurs efforts louables. La science cosmologique a révélé le vrai statut de notre planète; de même, sur un plan plus élevé, la Science divine révèle le vrai statut de l'univers spirituel et de l'homme en tant qu'image ou ressemblance de Dieu. Nous voyons ainsi que l'homme n'est jamais le "vaurien" d'une famille humaine, qu'il n'hérite jamais soit une maladie soit d'autres choses contraires à ce que donne le Père céleste.

Un cantique que nous aimons décrit en termes poétiques notre vrai héritage (Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, N° 347):

> "Du Très-Haut le saint témoignage
> Fera taire l'erreur;
> C'est là ton précieux héritage,
> Serviteur du Seigneur!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Green the Winter Through

THE WAY IN which green will be preserved or lost in winter is one of the most curious things about the local coloring of landscape. For example, in the case of rushes, the green remains vividly where there is water, except at the tops of the blades, which are tipped with yellow; but in drier places the whole rush is pale yellow, often giving most brilliant and effective white lines, even when there is no sunshine to relieve them. Then you have the peculiar green of the mistletoe, often existing in such quantities as to give at a little distance quite a summer-like appearance to the tree it has chosen to establish itself upon. Seen nearer, the green is made perceptibly less powerful by the wax-like berries, which, being of a very pale greenish white, neither intensify the green by contrast, as scarlet would have done, nor yet sustain it by a continuation of its own color. The mistletoe is, to my taste, one of the most beautiful plants we have; and I like its coloring exceedingly, both because the hue of the leaves is not a vulgar green, and also because the fruit has the most exquisite delicacy of hue, in such perfect harmony with the leafage, that it seems tinted by a faint reflection—From "The Sylvan Year," by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON (1876).

Song

> How carelessly October spills
> Her shining torrents over hills,
> And showers every field and lane
> With sudden floods of golden rain,
> Covering every farmer's furrow,
> Filling every rabbit's burrow,
> And more than one small shabby nest
> Of startled larks whose quick protest
> Flung bravely in the face of day
> Can neither stop nor long delay
> Such tides as neither moon nor man
> Has once controlled since fall began.

ELISABETH-ELLEN LONG

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

A Good Year for the Farmer ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

As most any housewife will tell you, this is a good year for the farmers. She knows it every time she buys a lamb chop, a dozen eggs, a peck of potatoes or any of the other multitudinous articles which women must buy for hungry families. And she's not wrong. This is a good year for farmers—a very good year.

According to those busy statisticians at the Department of Agriculture, it now looks as if approximately $10,700,000,000 will find its way into the American farmer's jeans during 1941. Not only will this year be the best for him in a decade—his income being more than 17 per cent higher than in 1940—but these same statisticians promise that 1942 will be even better.

Welcome as is the present betterment in the farmer's position, there is still another rural-farm improvement which is cause for frank rejoicing at the Department of Agriculture. This is the steady demand for new farms from a surprising number of former would-be or previously impoverished farmers.

From all over the country—whether in the wheat States, the cotton States, the citrus States or the dairy States—farm agents are contacting Washington with the unanimous tale of a steady and healthy demand for good farm land. Just for good measure, the number of foreclosures is dropping rapidly, while the number of farmers who are paying off mortgages across bank and Government desks is showing a big jump over 1940.

Trends Doubly Gratifying

To an America which has always had a good deal of respect for the Jeffersonian ideal of the small but independent land-owner, these trends are doubly gratifying.

Welcome, too, is the word that the present situation, so far as agricultural experts here can determine, does not yet reflect an undue price boom such as occurred during the World War.

"Instead," the Department tells us, "It is a recovery in the active demand for farm land that has returned after a decade characterized by a slow market for farm real estate.

"Most observers report that except in isolated instances the prices at which farm lands are being sold have not materially advanced. The banks and the (Federal Farm Mortgage) Corporation have not followed a practice of raising prices on farms for sales but have continued to sell them at prices based on the long-term outlook for agriculture and at prices reflecting their true value in the market."

Nevertheless, it has been thought wise to inject a word of warning in view of the farmer's rather painful experiences in the past with inflated farm prices. Private and Federal lenders have been urged to be careful in lending money to prospective farm buyers, while farmers are being urged to use as much as is possible of their unwonted profits to pay off existing debts.

With the demand for new farms in some sections of the country running as high as 85 per cent above that of last year, these warnings seem well advised.

Waxing almost lyric on the subject of the improved situation in agriculture, officials here are more than ready to discuss with any wandering newspaperman what they believe this new turn of events means for the farmers themselves and for the country as a whole.

Valuable Lessons Learned

Although none will put themselves out on a limb by saying that the market for land will not get out of hand and reason as it did during World War days, they contend that the years of grinding depression through which the American farm community has passed has taught some valuable lessons both to farmers and to those businessmen and financiers whose livelihood depends upon a sound agriculture.

Then, too, it is felt that the larger the portion of population securely anchored to the land, the better off the country will be when the present defense boom comes to an end. Purely aside from the fact that more American farmers may eventually be needed to feed a starving Europe, to say nothing of a chronically hungry Asia, there is an element of stability in a land-owning yeomanry which is particularly needed in times of crisis.

Furthermore, certain key sections of the agricultural population, an outstanding example being the cotton farmers, have so far avoided strong demands that the Department of Agriculture lift its restrictions on crop plantings, thereby opening the door to greatly swollen surpluses. To date, the principal protests against continuing restrictions have come from the wheat belt.

At present, the Administration is fearful lest the farmers, through their representatives in Congress, forestall attempts to pass price control legislation in the hope of still higher prices for agricultural goods. To offset this visible threat to vital legislation an attempt is being made to impress upon farmers that their good fortune cannot be independent of that of the rest of the country and that, if farm prices rise, so will the price of manufactured goods with the result that both farm and town-dweller will suffer. It is hoped that this is another of the lessons which the past two decades have taught the American farmer.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Shadow Boxing in Hub Politics ..... *By DeWitt H. John*

New England's harvest moon this year has special meaning for Boston politicians because this is a season for harvesting votes. The home town of the bean and the cod elects a Mayor in November, not to mention a new City Council and two School Committeemen. And a strange campaign it is, too.

Thus far the Hub's 1941 mayoral campaign reminds observers of a sparring match seen in silhouette on a screen. The candidates have made silent passes at each other but practically no speeches. They have done little overt campaigning. Voters are pre-occupied with taxes, war, defense jobs, and the colorful autumnal countryside scenery. Nobody cares enough about politics to attend big rallies until the final weeks of the campaign; and the candidates know it.

Irish Drama Lacking Up to Now

That is unusual for Boston, where nine out of 10 politicians have the Irish flair for drama, and politics is, like baseball, the sport of multitudes. Usually a mayoral campaign means months of maneuvering, oceans of mellifluous oratory, startling charges and sometimes even clashes more violent. As one curbstone politician commented, "In any other mayoralty year, a dozen workers on one side would have 'shiners' by now and a dozen on the other side would have had their ears boxed."

But this campaign is quiet—quiet although former Mayor James M. Curley, a colorful fighter with a colorful record, is trying to unseat the incumbent, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Young Mr. Tobin was a dark horse victor four years ago and has given a conservative, colorless, reasonably constructive, and decent administration.

There are two other candidates, School Committeeman Joseph Lee, son of Joseph Lee, banker, who fathered the American playground movement, and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols. But most observers say the real battle is the Tobin-Curley feud.

So far Mr. Tobin has had most of the "breaks." For example, the courts last June ruled that Mr. Curley, having "improperly received" certain funds when he was Mayor, must pay the City some $40,000. This verdict is still hanging over Mr. Curley's head, and serves to remind voters of what previous Curley Administrations were like. There have been a variety of other incidents helpful to Mr. Tobin.

Where the Cardinal Fits Picture

Climaxing these was publication in the Oct. 4 Saturday Evening Post of an article about the political influence of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. This piece said in generous detail that Mr. Curley is a "Catholic of whom His Eminence will have no part if he can avoid it." It further recounted that several times after Sunday mass at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, the Cardinal "has beckoned Tobin to the sanctuary rail and bestowed a special blessing upon him" afterward describing him to the congregation as an ideal type of public servant.

In political terms, this article is tremendously significant. Use of the Cardinal's name in an indorsement of Mayor Tobin, which was published on election morning four years ago swung thousands of votes from Mr. Curley to Mr. Tobin, and was held by some observers to have decided the election.

Although Tobin aids say the article appeared a fortnight too early, they feel that in heavily Roman Catholic Boston it is a decided asset to their candidate.

Political observers naturally wonder what lies behind the Post's article. They noticed that the Cardinal had posed especially for a color photograph published with the story. Reliable reports say that His Eminence read the manuscript in advance, a story seemingly strengthened by the character of the article itself.

Although election day is 24 days away and everybody expects hard campaigning with possible surprises, it looks today as if Mr. Tobin will win another term. He is not only a conscientious Mayor; he is a shrewd, well-entrenched politician. He has the support of most Boston newspapers and of a good many band-wagon politicians, in addition to his own well-generaled organization.

If he wins, even by a moderate margin, he will be the undisputed king pin among Hub politicians, and Mr. Curley only the leader of a declining organization that has suffered four major defeats in five years. If Mr. Curley wins, Boston can expect a turbulent four years at City Hall.

To Change the Subject:

Taxes—Bless 'Em! ..... *By Laura B. Haddock*

"Taxes and still more taxes; what next!" is the cry on so many lips, now that it's certain our incomes are to be taxed more heavily this year than ever, and now that the direct luxury tax has added to the price of our furs, our jewelry, our cosmetics. The implication, of course, is that taxes are an evil. As a matter of fact, we get so much in return for taxes, that it is probably the best bargain we shall ever have.

All that most of us think of when we contemplate a new tax burden is that we are going to have to go without some desirable things next year. But there is another and a brighter side to the picture. Though we may not often remember it, taxes give us our government. As governments go, it's not a bad one, and taxes help protect it so that it can make its mistakes and achieve its glories in freedom. Taxes give us ordered municipalities, clean streets, water in our faucets, parks for our children to play in. Taxes put out our fires—at least they pay the salaries of our firemen and buy the fire-fighting equipment. They make it possible for us to walk safely abroad in the city at night without fear of thieves; and in the daytime they keep the traffic on our highways running safely and with relative smoothness—because with tax money we maintain a police force.

In a complex civilization we are apt to forget the fundamental basis of many things, among them this matter of taxation. Taxation is closely tied up with freedom itself. Taxation as we know it—that is, taxation with representation—ought to mean more to us than a resounding phrase we learned at school. Taxation is a voluntary sacrifice on the part of each of us, of a small amount of individual good for the much greater good of the group. When the privilege of making this sacrifice is taken from us, we fight to get it back. This is a wholesome fact to recall when we catch ourselves thinking of "the Government" as a bill collector who gives nothing for value received.

Taxes are higher now, to be sure, but so are the returns higher. We're still getting schools for the children, just as we always have, but now in addition we're getting a very rare freedom, within which those schools can teach the truth. That is just one example of what I mean. There are hundreds of others.

I would scarcely have the hardihood to maintain that all taxes are good taxes. There have been mistakes in the building of the tax structure, everyone agrees, though everyone might not agree as to which are the mistakes and which not. But even the mistakes are better than the chaos of no taxes at all.

A well-known author spoke recently before a group of Americans. He had escaped from a Nazi-dominated country, and with passionate earnestness he said, "You should be grateful in your souls that you can pay taxes, that you are still free to buy with your taxes the freedom to worship and speak and live as men."

Egon

Dr. Koussevitzky

Opening Night of Boston Symphony

By Margaret Williamson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Go out for dinner this Saturday evening? Go to a play? Go away into the country for this particular week end? I should rather think not. Can it be that my friends do not know the significance that attaches itself to one certain Saturday of each October? Beginning as a child, when I went with my musically-minded grandfather to sit in the first balcony at the right-hand side, quite close to Mrs. Jack Gardner, until now when I have progressed as far as a long-coveted aisle seat on the floor, never have I willingly been absent from town on the evening of the opening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

I know so well what this Saturday evening will be like. An outrageous, strong-smelling press of cars the whole length of Westland Avenue, until we fear we never shall arrive in time; the anticipatory stir and hum of people in the lobby and the long corridor, having been admitted by that benevolent attendant who meticulously thanks each newcomer for his ticket; the reckless tuning of the instruments on the stage, shrill but pleasantly dissonant; the banging of innumerable seats; people slipping it to their old places as readily as though there had never been an entire summer to intervene.

Yes, our friends are in their proper places: the dapper gentleman who escorts a lady straight out of the moyen age, if dress is any indication; the erudite professor who would as lief miss a symphony concert as the current football match across the river; the lad who is so keen on music that he taps his foot in violent accent of the rhythms and twists in his seat to ask the ladies behind if they liked the playing of the Sibelius as well as he did. Yes? No? Well, it doesn't matter; for he is as certain of his own musical judgment as any veteran three times his age.

Happy to See Them

Are those music students going to sit next us this year? They are difficult. They talk a great deal too much and elbow us as they turn rapidly the wide pages of the score; or else they push in and out far too often, tripping over our fet or forcing us to stand to let them pass However, when they come, half-a-dozen strong at least, we rise at once and willingly, actually happy to see them once more.

There's the first warning bell. People hurry across the broad aisle and then right or left to their seats. Ushers do have to answer a few questions on this first evening. Now the second bell accompanied by a real scurrying. No one likes to wait outside until after the opening number. They all recall the imperative line of Dr. Koussevitzky's distinguished back as he holds his baton suspended. There he comes. Now the thunder of applause. Now the spontaneous getting to the feet in grateful greeting. Now the first notes of an orchestra which, as the whole artistic world admits, has today no peer.

I sink back comfortably in my place. The old-style seat is actually wide enough, with ample knee space, too. I fold my hands over my open program, and give myself up wholly to the loveliness and richness of the tone. Perhaps I even close my eyes.

Bit of Civilization

This is more than the most skillful playing to be encountered anywere today. It is more than a Beethoven symphony, or this overture, or that concerto, with such and such a visiting celebrity by way of additional lure. This is a realization that the civilized world has not vanished entirely.

Like the serene existence of that library on the slopes of Beacon Hill, the Boston Athenaeum, the continued existence of the Boston Symphony concerts is a delicious comfort and support to hundreds who are hungry for beauty.

Come to think of it, both the library and the concert hall are equipped with swinging doors of well-worn leather to exclude the unworthy and admit the truly appreciative. Is there some magic in leather doors? At least, they contrive to divide sharply between a troubled world and one which counteracts it a thousand times over.

Let my friends smile if they will. Let them jeer. Let them just try to divert my attention in some other direction on this enchanted Saturday evening. In spite of them, I shall be in Symphony Hall before the sound of that first warning bell.

Touch of Old France in Boston

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Madame Burguet operated a pension on St. Botolph Street, just in back of Huntington Avenue in Boston. The rose-red sidewalks—like so much of the old lace and lavender Boston—have gone. But St. Botolph Street retains its Georgian doorways; most of its brass work gleams as brightly as in more elite days, especially that of Madame Burguet, who stood aside for no Puritan or Pilgrim housewife in her knocker polishing.

Outside, when the fog mists the street lamps a bit, there was a wisp of London. But inside Madame Burguet's door was France. Not Paris, not delicate chairs, cloisonné, and politicians so adept they remind you of Kipling's Squeezy-cum-squeeze that swallowed itself. Madame Burguet's was the France of the thrifty virtues, and meat so flavorsome you were tempted to accept the rumor that Madame seasoned it by firing shot-gun shell loads of spices into it. It was the France of the true and splendid salad, and onion soup . . . !

Madame's tables were covered with red and white checkered cloths. Informality was the rule, you sat at the table with whomever was there before you, Madame's, of course, was near Symphony Hall. You were liable to sit opposite a Bull Fiddle and a Bassoon most any night. Good food attracts the genial.

"Are conductors, then, so unpopular?" you asked, as talk turned to a recent article by Oscar Levant. "Is it true, as he writes, that a symphony is just a matter of a 'hundred men and a louse'?"

"Not precisely," answered Bassoon, "not with the Boston Symphony. Maestro Koussevitzky has been with us 17 years now. It is quite different from so many others. We have guest conductors from time to time, for instance . . ."

"Mention no names," warned Bull Fiddle, "he's writer," with that Latin grin which removed all edge.

"The names of conductors are mostly unpronounceable, anyway," shrugged Bassoon. "Well, then, these guest conductors strive, they strain, and they repeat phrases interminably. But Maestro is not like that. No.

"Let us say we rehearse some Prokofflef. It goes not so good. Maestro directs a while. Then he stops, puts down his baton, leans on the desk, and shakes his head with sorrow. 'No, no, gentlemen,' he will say, 'this is beautiful music,' and he will wave his arms aloft in that Russian gesture, 'we must play it beautifully, softly now, feel it. It must sing!'

"So," concluded Bassoon matter-of-factly, breaking off a chunk of hard-crusted bread, "we do."

"That is true," agreed Bull Fiddle, "and Maestro knows the instruments so well. He was a virtuoso with the double bass when he was but 12 in Russia, and he became the greatest since Dragonetti. It is not a mere 'zum, zum, zum' to him. He demands music. He tells us he won Madame Koussevitzky by playing the Bull Fiddle for her. He demands music. It was Debussy himself who remarked on the quality of the bass in the Koussevitzky orchestra. That was when Maestro conducted the State Orchestra in Moscow, you know. He brought this art to Boston," asserted Bull Fiddle proudly.

The Eroica Symphony

Beethoven's Third Symphony is set down by Paul Henry Lang, in his "Music in Western Civilization," (published this month by W. W. Norton & Company) as "one of the incomprehensible deeds in arts and letters, the greatest single step made by an individual composer in the history of the symphony and the history of music in general."

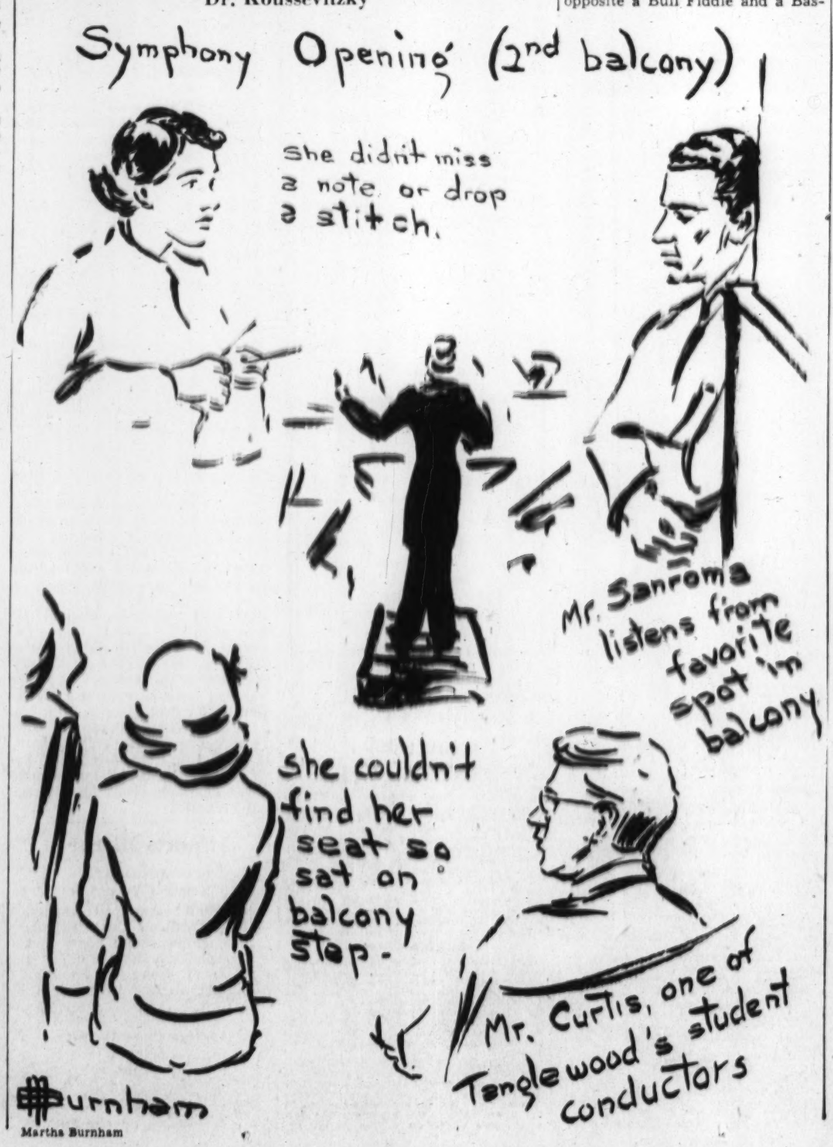
The statement is well considered; it looms in a summation which is broad, scholarly, and musically penetrating. Indeed, wonderment at that mighty project of the imagination and will is not lessened by the passing years.

"I am not satisfied," said Beethoven to Krumpholz in 1802, "with my works up to the present time. From today I mean to take a new road." Contemplating the harmless docilities of the First and Second Symphonies, one looks in vain for a "new road" taken so readily, with so sure and great a stride. Wagner's "Ring" following "Lohengrin," Brahms' First Symphony—these triumphant assertions of will power were achieved only after years of germination and accumulated force. With Beethoven, spiritual transformation often came swiftly and without warning. Having completed his Second Symphony in the summer of 1802 at Heiligenstadt, he forthwith turned his back upon the polite patterns of Haydn and Mozart.

The moment was the most critical in his life. The realization came upon him in that summer that deafness must be accepted, an ironic blotting out of the precious faculty of his calling, shutting him from converse with the world of tone and the world of men. He contemplated suicide, but seized upon the thought that living to compose was his one great duty and resource. To Dr. Wegeler, one of the two friends whom he could bring himself to tell of his deafness, he wrote in a letter of resurgent determination, "I will take Fate by the throat." The "Eroica" was his direct act of taking "Fate by the throat," for the first sketches are attributed by Nottebohm to October, 1802, the very month of the Heiligenstadt Will. In this sense, the idealized heroism of the Symphony can be nothing else than autobiographical. It is not explicitly so, for Beethoven would not reveal his secret tragedy; not even consciously so, for the deeper motivations of Beethoven were quite instinctive.

As his notebooks show, he forged his heroic score with a steady onslaught, expanding the inherited form almost beyond recognition, yet preserving its balance and symmetry. The plans for each movement but the scherzo were laid in the first fever of creation. But Beethoven seems to have been in no great hurry to complete his task. The workmanship in detail is largely attributed to his summer sojourns of 1803 at Baden and at Ober-Dobling. Reis remembered seeing the fair copy in its finished state upon the composer's table in the early spring of 1804.

Musicians have never ceased to wonder at the welded and significant organism of the exposition in the first movement, the outpouring invention and wealth of episodes in the working out, the magnificence and freshness of the coda.—From the program notes for the first concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season, by John N. Burk.


Symphony Opening (2nd balcony)
she didn't miss a note or drop a stitch.
Mr. Sanroma listens from favorite spot in balcony
she couldn't find her seat so sat on balcony step.
Mr. Curtis, one of Tanglewood's student conductors
Burnham

Martha Burnham

The Artists Behind the Pictures

The portrait of Dr. Koussevitzky on this page is a detail from a photograph by C. J. S. Egone. The original is one of a group of portraits now on exhibition in the First Balcony Gallery at Symphony Hall. Mr. Egone first made his reputation in Italy in 1916, by using what was said to be the first candid camera in that country. Two years ago, he was established in Milan, making portraits of peasants and royalty—and of enough dubious aspects of the Fascist regime so that he had to flee, one step ahead of the secret police. All his equipment and files were left behind. His studios are now in Boston.

The sketches of the first concert of the season were made by Martha Burnham from a second balcony seat, where, so the experts say, the music is most perfectly balanced. The seats cost the least there, too.

Indians Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary With an Easy Victory Over U. C. L. A.

M. G. A. Makes Reputation For Progressive Action

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Massachusetts Golf Association, which next Wednesday will hold its annual meeting, this time at the Winchester Country Club, is getting along in years. Next year will be the 40th in which it has conducted the golfing affairs of the Bay State, the association having been organized in February of 1903. Melville P. Merritt of the Salem Country Club will be re-elected as President, he being the 17th individual to hold that office.

C. Herbert Windeler, one of the founders of the association, served as President for eight years, 1903 to 1910, inclusive. He was followed by Herbert Jaques, Sr., who served from 1911 to 1914. Since then the Presidents, with two exceptions, have served for two years, the exceptions being Albert D. Locke, who served only in 1919, and Harold W. Pierce, present President of the U. S. G. A., who officiated as President in the State organization only through 1928.

Made Reputation

In the 39 years that it has functioned as one of the oldest of all the State and district golfing organizations of the country, the M. G. A. has made a reputation as being notably progressive and initiating ideas and standards which have been copied by other similar bodies throughout the country. Its formulation of the allotted score system for tackling the handicapping problem, rather than par, has been adopted by a number of associations, as has its plan of issuing handicap cards, at a dollar per head, both to get a better control of handicaps and closer co-operation of individuals and clubs in this important function; also to provide a more stable and increased revenue for the business conduct of the association. That wise move was the idea of William F. Garcelon, President in 1924 and '25, committeeman and officer for four years previous to his election as President.

Interesting Year

It so happens that I was among those in attendance at the meeting on Feb. 4, 1903, at the Exchange Club, at which the Massachusetts Golf Association was organized. Of the 34 clubs, which, through their delegates, signed the original membership roll and thereby pledged themselves to abide by the constitution and by-laws then submitted and adopted, 23 are still members of the association, while 11 either are no longer members or have passed out of existence. The 1940 M. G. A. Year Book contains the names of 102 member clubs, which surely signifies a healthy growth over the years.

Looking back again for a moment to the year 1903, we find that it was an interesting year, in certain particulars momentous, in the history of golf in this State. Not alone was it signalized by the establishment of the Massachusetts Golf Association, but in January of the year representatives of 27 clubs in the Boston District met "to form a new and enlarged Women's Golf Association of Boston," as the call for the meeting proclaimed. The women, you see, were ahead of the men in forming an organization for this section and the aim of their 1903 movement was to enlarge the scope of their organization, to make it an all-State affair, rather than exclusively a Boston District.

Even that far back, Margaret Curtis was keenly interested in the furtherance of golf and it was she at that meeting, Vice-President of the association and conducting the meeting in the absence of Grace B. Keyes, who read the report of the Executive Committee and "outlined the benefits to come from the extension of the association."

Windeler Nominated

In that same year, also, G. Herbert Windeler of The Country Club was nominated for the first of his two terms as President of the United States Golf Association, the third representative of the club in Brookline to hold that office in the national body. He was subsequently followed by Herbert Jaques, Sr., Herbert Jaques, Jr., and H. W. Pierce, or six in all from The Country Club, something no other club in the country can boast since the U. S. G. A. was organized in 1894. The year 1903 also was signalized by the visit to this country of a team representing the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, from the British Isles, the major international golf affair up to that time.

Matters of moment are to be presented for the consideration of the delegates ot the M. G. A. annual meeting next Wednesday, but their nature is not to be divulged in advance. The business meeting and dinner will be preceded by an 18-hole handicap tournament for delegates and officers.

B. U. Eleven Leaves Hub Next Week

Boston University leaves its own back yard for the first time this season when the Terriers travel to Lewisburg, Pa., next Saturday to meet Bucknell for the first time in the history of the two schools. From every indication this should be a very evenly-fought affair and the game should go a long way in deciding Boston University's untried linemen.

Although this is the third game of the season for the Terriers, Coach Pat Hanley is still far from decided on his starting lineup. Although his backfield is very well set, his green and inexperienced linemen are still staging battles for five of the seven line positions. Only Capt. George Radulski at left tackle and Sid Michaels at center are certain to be on the forward wall for the opening kickoff against Bucknell. The fact that the Terrier mentor has had to shift these linemen about so often has naturally retarded his offensive plans. Yet he feels that by keeping these jobs open, the spirited competition will make up for that deficit.

Shuttling

This shuttling about of regulars, though, does not apply to the backfield where the Terriers are better fixed than they have been at any time since 1937. Francis "Chick" Morris at quarterback is just about the best blocker the Terriers have ever had in that slot and in addition, he can come into the tailback spot as a triple threat, for he can run, pass and kick. Walter Williams at left halfback is one of the finest passers and kickers in New England and also the Terriers' leading ground gainer for the past two years. In the right halfback spot, flashy Charlie Thomas, Negro star from Dayton, Ohio, is always a threat whenever he can be brought out into the open. The fullback slot, manned by two sophomores—Jim Anderson and Pete Lamana—give the Hanleymen not only two battering offensive ball carriers, but two standouts defensively in backing up a line. This backfield unit, with either Lamana or Anderson operating at fullback, employs four triple threats who are a danger at all times.

Turning Point

Coach Pat Hanley considers the Bucknell game as the turning point for the club this year. Although Bucknell did not show a lot of offensive power in its victories over Lebanon Valley and Muhlenberg in its first two games, the Bisons are noted for being a tough, defensive ball club. Last year only 33 points were scored against them and no team could score more than one touchdown. A powerful Temple team just edged the Bisons, 10 to 7, and the finest Penn State team in years could only win, 9 to 0. Knowing these facts, Coach Hanley is very much concerned over this coming game. This game should go a long way in deciding the forward wall and determining just how much of an offensive factor the Terriers are going to be in their remaining games.

Last year under the Azziratem System, Bucknell ranked 71st in the country, and Boston University ranked 94th. Both clubs since have lost many veteran key men and are depending upon sophomore talent. This game seems to shape up as an affair in which newcomers will tell the story as far as the outcome is concerned.

Stanford's Star —By Pap'

Frank ALBERT - STANFORD'S CLEVER FIELD GENERAL
13
JUST WAIT UNTIL I GET SOME MORE EXPERIENCE
ALL-AMERICA Frank Albert
HE KICKED 21 POINTS-AFTER TOUCHDOWN LAST FALL and DID MOST OF HIS TEAM'S PUNTING
HE WAS SELECTED FOR THE QUARTERBACK BERTH ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ALL-AMERICA TEAM LAST YEAR AS A JUNIOR
DAD'

AP Features

Brooklyn's Mickey Owen Sells His Goats—But Don't Jump to Conclusions

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 11 (AP)—Arnold (Mickey) Owen, a catcher for Brooklyn during the baseball season and a farmer the rest of the time, has sold his herd of goats—but don't jump to conclusions.

Grinning, he announced the sale to neighbors who greeted him on his return from the World Series to his 250-acre farm, but he quickly added it was "not because they reminded me of my part in the series."

Owen tried his best to convince his friends his error in dropping that third strike in the ninth inning of the fourth game permitted the Yankees to win the championship.

"If it hadn't been for that muff Whit Wyatt would have been given another day of rest—and with more rest he would have beaten the Yankees again," Owen said.

He intends to invest part of his World Series money in a herd of cattle.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Oct. 11, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2391

Dr. Henry W. Bettman, Cincinnati, Ohio

Black 7 Pieces

White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

2Q2Kt1K/1ppIpp2/P1P1P1Pk1/qJk1B1/R2K14_8/8/5R1B

(First publication and date unknown. "Bettmann's hardest task in two-movers, perhaps—8 variations from moves of two B, P's. Intricate play—poor key.")

Problem No. 2392

By Dr. H. W. Bettmann

Black 11 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

2BN1K1/1 R1p1k2p/qp3k1/3pP2r/bP5K/4P3/1P5/

(Composed 1916. First publication unknown. Intricate experiment in mutual BQ and BB interference—Plachutta theme.)

Solutions to Problems

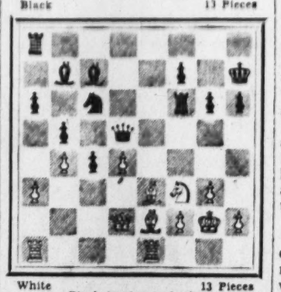
No. 2389. Q-B6

No. 2390. 1. B-B5 threatens
2. Kt-Q2ch
1. ... Q-Q
2. Kt-Kt2
1. ... K-B5
2. Kt-Q2

End-Game No. 583. White wins: 1 R-R6ch, K-K4; 2 P-R4ch, KxR; 3 B-K8, P-Kt8(Q); 4 B-R7ch, and wins.

End-Game No. 584

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win.

r7/1pb2p1k/pik2rpp/1p1q4/1PpP4/PJBKt P1/3QBPKP/RJR3.

(Popoff-Rjumin, Moscow, 1929. The latter wins with a combination that should almost leap off the diagram to the experienced player.)

Forsyth Notation

The conglomeration of figures and letters below the problem diagrams represents a method of giving the position in letters and figures. This is how it works: The Capital letters represent White pieces, the small letters represent black pieces, and the numbers represent vacant squares. Starting with the upper lefthand corner, each rank is thus described. The first group, under problem 2391, is 2Q2K1K. This is a simple way of saying that on the first rank, starting at Black's end, there are two vacant squares, then a White Q, and two more vacant squares and a White Kt, and one vacant square and the White K. With this notation the problem solver who questions a problem has a check on the position.

Russian Chess

The September British Chess Magazine quotes a Russian publication in English dealing with art and culture with two pages devoted to sports and nine to chess. The last championship tournament was held in the Moscow Conservatoire of Music, where frequently all 2,500 seats were sold out, and in some of the smaller rooms, masters discussed the games with the aid of wall boards.

Incidentally, the Soviets cannot claim credit for the universal appeal of chess in Russia. Capablanca, who played in the 1914 St. Petersburg tournament, has recalled how he and other masters were lionized by the upper classes, one of whom was Alekhine, now champion of the world. The Russians have always been great chess enthusiasts.

The general high level of their skill is indicated by a recent simultaneous. Keres played 30 games with contestants aged from 8 to 14. His score was 16 wins, 10 losses, and 4 draws, and this is reported to be better than that made by Capablanca and Fine in similar exhibitions.

South American Game

Here is how the Austro-German expert defeated one of the local experts in the tournament held in Mar de Plata, earlier this year.

English Opening

Elizkases White	Vinuesa Black	Elizkases White	Vinuesa Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	17 Kt-Kt3	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 KR-Q	Kt-K2
3 P-Q4	P-KR3	19 QR-B1	B-R5
4 KKt-Q2	Kt-B3	20 R-Q3	BxKt
5 P-K3	B-Kt5	21 PxB	P-QR4
6 Kt-QB3	Castles	22 R-R	Kt-Q4
7 B-K2	R-K	23 R(Q2)-Q	QR-Q
8 Castles	BxKt	24 P-QKt4	PxP
9 PxB	P-Q4	25 QxP	KKt-Q2
10 R-Kt	Kt-QR4	26 B-Q4	Kt-K4
11 PxP	Kt1xP	27 R-R7	R-Q3
12 Q-B2	Kt-KB3	28 BxKt(B4)	PxB
13 P-QB4	P-QKt3	29 QxP	Kt-Bsch
14 B-Kt2	Kt1-K2	30 BxKt	PxB
15 P-Q5	Kt-Q3	31 QxP	Q-K4
16 Q-B3	Q-K2	32 P-B5	Resigns

Russian Game

This game, from the Soviet championship, shows an old-fashioned opening, with what might be termed old-fashioned after play, in each case. White went astray in complications proved by Black to be in his favor.

Two Knights' Defense

Bondarevsky White	Ragosin Black	Bondarevsky White	Ragosin Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Q1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 Kt-Kt3ch	K-K1
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	13 Q-R5	Kt-Kt1
4 P-Q3	P-Q3	14 Q-R4	Kt-B3
5 P-B3	B-Q2	15 Q-QKt4	P-Kt3
6 Q-K2	B-K2	16 Q-Kt3	P-B4
7 Kt-R4	Kt-Q1	17 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
8 Kt-B5	Castles	18 Kt-Q4	Kt-Q4
9 Kt-Kt3	P-KR3	19 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
10 Q-R4	Kt-K1	20 Q-Kt7	R-Kt1
		Resigns	

Around the Hub

There will be a definite undergraduate tinge to crew at Boston University this coming spring, not only as far as the oarsmen are concerned but including the coach, too.

For Boston University's varsity crew will be coached this year by George N. Hurd, Jr., a senior at Harvard. The appointment of Hurd to succeed Jim Manning was announced last night by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics.

Hurd, who is a keen rowing enthusiast and an outstanding sculler, manages the 150-pound crew at Harvard and has coached the house crews. He is a student of the rowing technique enmployed by Tom Bolles, Harvard's brilliant crew mentor, and will instruct the Terriers in the same Washington stroke.

Hurd will meet the Terrier crew aspirants Tuesday afternoon at the Hayden Memorial Building and has hopes of getting some work accomplished on the river before the extreme cold weather sets in.

* * *

Harvard officially opened its cross-country season over the muddy 3½-mile Riverside course with a crushing 15-to-50 victory over Boston University. The entire Harvard team finished in a seven-man tie for first place in 21m. 35s. . . . Yale harriers, running at Middletown, Conn., defeated Wesleyan, 23 to 32, with Capt. Roy Schwartzkopf running the 4.7 mile course in 23m. 48.2s. to break the old record 24m. 18s.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cornell swamped Army, 45-0, Fordham beat Tulane, 20-7, Notre Dame edged out Georgia Tech 26-20 and Texas A. & M. hung up its 14th straight victory, 7-0, over U. C. L. A.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 10

Rhode Island 15, Fordham 40.
Williams 27, Middlebury 28.
Springfield 17, Amherst 44.
Yale 21, Wesleyan 38.
Yale Freshmen 25, Wesleyan Frosh, 38.

150-Pound Football

By the Associated Press

Result Oct. 10

Princeton 19, Cornell 0.

College Football

By the Associated Press

East

Duquesne 26, Manhattan 7.
Temple 17, Georgetown 7.
St. Vincent 13, Waynesburg 0.
Albright 6, West Chester 0.
Bucknell 6, Bethany 0 (tie).
Lebanon Valley 20, City College, New York, 7.
Moravian 32, Hartwick 6.
Montclair (N. J.) Teachers 14, Millersville (Pa.) Teachers 13.
Penn Military 20, Blue Ridge 0.

South

Washington and Lee 0, George Washington 0 (tie).
Mississippi 14, Georgia 14 (tie).
The Citadel 21, Presbyterian 13.
Chattanooga 26, Mississippi College 6.
Tennessee Tech 25, Morris Harvey 6.
Roanoke 7, Tusculum 0.
Southwestern Louisiana Institute 6, Millsaps 0.
Apprentice School (Newport News) 20, Randolph-Macon 7.
Union University 12, Murray Teachers 0.
Miami 20, Tampa 6.
Elon 13, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
North Carolina State T. 9, Bluefield State T. 6.
Troy (Ala.) T. 3, Oglethorpe 0.
Transylvania 55, Union College 6.
Tennessee Wesleyan 6, Hiwassee 6.
Mississippi Southern 43, Southeastern Louisiana 6.
Tennessee State College 21, Austin Peay Normal 0.
Louisiana Normal 7, Louisiana College 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 21, Carson Newman 12.

Midwest

Drake 6, St. Louis 6 (tie).
Western Reserve 12, Akron 6.
Muskingum 12, Finlay 6.
Case 7, Kent State 6.
Butler 13, Ball State 6.
Wittenberg 14, Lawrence Tech 0.
Ohio Northern 25, Albion 6.
Alma 6, Hillsdale 0.
La Crosse (Wis) Tchrs 20, Stout Institute 6.
Youngstown 25, Illinois Wesleyan 14.
Defiance 26, Ashland 7.
Upper Iowa 6, Buena Vista 0.
Midland (Neb) 7, Western Union 0.
Penn 20, Wartburg 0.
Baker 7, McPherson 0.
Ottawa (Kan) 13, William Jewell 12.
Missouri Central 19, Tarkio 0.
Kirksville Tchrs 20 Cape Girardeau (Mo) Techrs 7.
Hastings 52, York 7.
Milton 6, Mission House 0.
Doane 6, Wayne Tchrs 6 (tie).
Iowa State Tchrs 13, Morningside 0.
Wahpeton Science 6, Valley City Tchrs 0.
Fort Riley (C. M. T. C.) 6, Emporia Tchrs 0 (tie).
Kansas Wesleyan 26, Bethany (Kan) 19.
Missouri Mines 0, Warrenburg (Mo) Tchrs 0 (tie).

Southwest

Abilene Christian 20, Trinity 0.
North Texas State 60, Arkansas A. & M. 0.
Northeastern Oklahoma State 7, Northwestern Oklahoma State 0.
Arkansas Tech 6, Henderson State Teachers 0.
Magnolia A. & M. 19, Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College 0.
Ouachita 19, Arkansas Teachers 0.
Kilgore 33, John Tarlton 7.

Rocky Mountains

Brigham Young 13, Denver 7.
Greeley State 19, Colorado Mines 14.
Boise Junior College 15, Albion (Ida.) Normal 0.

Far West

U. C. L. A. 14, Montana 7.
Idaho 21, Gonzaga 7.
Texas Tech 14, Loyola (La.) 0.
College of Idaho 27, Pacific University 14.
Eastern Washington 25, Whitworth 7.
San Jose State 20, San Diego State 0.

Big Name Backs Move Over For Sub Bill Hearne

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Big name backs like Andy Tomasic of Temple, Frank Sinkwich of Georgia and Junie Hovious and Merle Hapes of Mississippi, had to move over today and make room on the heroes' bench for little Bill Hearne, 155-pound substitute back on the Union College (Tennessee) eleven.

Playing against Transylvania last night, Hearne caught a kick-off nine yards behind his own goal line and sprinted 109 yards for his club's only points in Transylvania's 55-to-6 triumph.

Sparked Bulldogs

Phantom Frank Sinkwich was in the Georgia lineup only intermittently but sparked the Bulldogs to a last period touchdown that brought them a 14-to-14 tie with Mississippi in a Southeastern Conference game.

Another substitute back, Tony Vantresca, helped Lebanon Valley pile up three touchdowns in the first period and his mates went on from there to crush City College of New York, 30 to 7.

Two long runs by the able Tomasic gave Temple a 17-to-7 edge over Georgetown, the second straight defeat for the team that played in the Orange Bowl last Jan. 1.

Tomasic returned a punt 68 yards for one tally and shot off tackle for 43 yards and the second six-pointer. Teammate George Sutch, fullback, helped Temple's cause by booting a 66-yard punt.

Scoreless Tie

George Washington bowed into the Southern Conference by holding Washington & Lee to a scoreless draw and Drake and St. Louis dueled to a 6-to-6 deadlock in a Missouri Valley circuit game that saw the Iowa Bulldogs score their only marker on a 63-yard pass.

Duquesne counted twice on eight plays and kept right on rolling to defeat Manhattan, 26 to 7, while The Citadel marched over Presbyterian's Blue Stockings, 21 to 13.

University of California at Los Angeles, polished off by Stanford, 33 to 0, only last week, came back to down Montana, 14 to 7, while Idaho gave Coach Francis Schmidt his first triumph, beating Gonzaga, 21 to 7. Texas Tech made the long trip to Los Angeles and blanked Loyola, 14 to 0.

Seattle Is Winner Of President's Cup

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Dick Gyselman, Seattle third baseman, earned $5,000 for his club in a single turn at the plate.

He doubled in the second inning last night, bringing in two runs to clinch the baseball game Seattle won from Sacramento, 3 to 1. The win gave the Coast League pennant winner $5,000 and the President's cup in the post-season Shaughnessy play-off.

Seattle nosed out Sacramento for the pennant in the closing weeks. The Solons had led most of the season, at one time by 16 games.

Bengals Sign Shu

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11 (AP)—Paul Shu, former backfield star at Virginia Military Institute and the American Professional Football League's best ground-gaining halfback last season, has signed with the Cincinnati Bengals, general manager Hal Pennington announced last night.

First Stanford Captain Sees Shaughnessy's Team

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Stanford in its own stadium Oct. 4, not only fittingly celebrated its golden jubilee football game with a 33-0 triumph over University of California at Los Angeles, but also gave Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy his first opportunity since coming to Stanford to withdraw his whole first team from the game about half-way through the third quarter—a luxury he must have thoroughly enjoyed.

Last season he was so short of reserves that out of a team total of 6,000 minutes he had to use his first eleven men an aggregate of 4,800 minutes during the ten games. Albert played the full 60 minutes against California and never less than 42 minutes against any of the nine other teams. Against the University of Southern California the lowest playing time for the first five men was 51 minutes . . . against Washington the lowest time for the same men was 55 minutes . . . and against California the least playing time for the first six men was 56 minutes. Therefore by making victory over U. C. L. A. certain so early in the game Stanford's first-string men made it possible for their coach to make some experiments with his reserves and also give the third- and fourth-string boys some valuable game experience.

Greater Margin

Quite a little space was given by the sports writers before the game, to the fact that assistant coach Bernie Masterson of U. C. L. A. had helped Shaughnessy during the 1940 spring practice at Stanford and had devoted considerable time to teaching Frankie Albert the technique of ball handling. Masterson went to U. C. L. A. last spring and his appointment aroused much speculation as to whether he would be able to help the Uclans check the Shaughnessy T formation. Also he had scouted the Stanford-Oregon game the week previous and was so familiar with Shaughnessy's system that he didn't even write out the diagrams but just put down the number of the play and filled in the details at his convenience after the game. However, as the result of the game shows, Masterson's knowledge of Shaughnessy's plays did not prevent Stanford from winning by a greater margin than they did last year when the score was 20-14.

Stanford's initial touchdown came after the ball came into their possession for the first time and they scored 20 points before U. C. L. A. gained one first down. They made 12 first downs to U. C. L. A.'s 5; 233 (net) yards by rushing to 9 by their opponent; their four completed passes were good for 62 yards and three first downs; and they gained 61 yards by interception to three by U. C. L. A. Before the game Shaughnessy thought his boys would need to score 20 points to win and when they had placed that number to their credit he was satisfied. However, the first-string men scored another touchdown and a conversion, and the reserves not only held U. C. L. A.'s first string scoreless, but scored six points themselves to win great applause from their more experienced teammates on the bench.

The play which produced Stanford's fourth touchdown was a masterpiece on the part of its two football virtuosi—Frankie Albert and Pete Kmetovic—and so brilliantly was it carried out that it does not seem possible that anyone could have prevented Kmetovic from scoring. The stage was set for it by a pass interception and a runback by Frankie Albert of 58 yards and a thrust through center by Milt Vucinich for six yards. Then Albert took the ball from Center Vic Lindskog and hurled a short pass to his right to Kmetovic, who weaved 34 yards along the sidelines past five successive tacklers to the end zone. Performances such as this stamp Kmetovic as the best sideline runner ever to appear in Pacific Coast Conference football. He carried the ball 11 times for a total of 105 yards and was a problem to U. C. L. A. every time he had the ball.

Greatest Player

Shaughnessy has never made any secret of his admiration of Frank Albert's ability as a player and for the highly skillful manner in which he directs the team, and after the U. C. L. A. game he declared that Albert was the greatest player he has ever seen in action. He scored the first touchdown; made three conversions; one of his punts went 63 yards from scrimmage; and when U. C. L. A. made its one great attempt it was Albert's pass interception that halted their progress.

The Stanford stars of the past were amazed and delighted at the skill of Shaughnessy's boys. Among the old stars was John R. Whittemore, who was captain and coach of Stanford's first football team back in 1892. He entered Stanford when the university first opened its doors on Oct. 1, 1891, and as he was the only student with football experience he was asked to undertake the organization of a team to meet California. While there was no playing field, no uniforms and no coach but Whittemore, they went out and defeated California 14-to-10 to start Stanford on its highly successful career.

Stanford's fifty-year football record will bear comparison with that of any college in the Nation over a like period of time. Up to and including Jan. 1, 1941, Stanford had played 438 games (American 323; Rugby 115) and won 307; lost 97; tied 34; scored 7,399 points to their opponents' 2,654. While opinion is divided in the matter of which was the better team—Claude E. Thornhill's "Vow Boys" of 1933 or Clark D. Shaughnessy's "Wow Boys" of 1940—the greatest performance of any Stanford team since the return to American football in 1919 was that registered by the 1940 squad, which won all 10 games and amassed a total of 196 points to its opponents' 5. Next best performance for one season was that of Glenn S. Warner's 1926 squad, which won 10 and tied one and scored 268 points to its opponents' 86. Warner was in charge at Stanford from 1924 through 1932, during which time his teams won 72; lost 17; and tied 8. Three Warner-coached teams went to the Rose Bowl; three Thornhill-coached teams did likewise, and Shaughnessy had the honor of taking his boys there in his first year at Stanford. Stanford's Rose Bowl record reads: three victories (1928-36-41) . . . three defeats (1925-34-35) . . . one tie (1927).

By-Plays

A Strange Series

It is not our purpose to give an analytical account of the late World Series at this time; but we cannot refrain from writing a few words regarding our reaction to it.

There is no question but what in many ways it was the strangest series that the two major-league champions have staged since its inception in 1905. Followers of our National game know that anything can happen in this sport and that was certainly the case this year more than ever before.

The Yankees entered the series as favorites and they came up to expectations. Everyone of the players put everything he had into the game and the few slips that they made failed to hurt their cause to any appreciable extent.

The Brooklyn players also tried their very hardest; but there were one or two times when they erred in their efforts and these slips counted heavily in the results. The most unfortunate slip, in our opinion, came with two out in the last half of the ninth inning of the fourth game. We believe this was the real turning point in the series. That such an earnest player as Catcher Owen should have been the one to make it was most regrettable.

Looking Forward

It is some months before another series takes place; but major-league fans are already looking forward to the question as to how the Yankees are going to be stopped in 1942. A few of this year's New York players will probably be less efficient when the next season opens but the vast majority of this year's squad are still in their baseball prime and, judging by past years, there is every reason to expect that the management will come up with some young stars able to take the place of any who fail to measure up to major-league standards.

True it is that Brooklyn managed to win one of the games and so better the record made by previous National League champions who have faced Yankee teams of late; but that is far from good enough to satisfy followers of the senior circuit. Many changes will have to be made in the Brooklyn roster if it is to be the successful contender in 1942 and we expect this will be a difficult task. But one thing is certain and that is that not only will the Brooklyn owners do their very best to field a stronger team in 1942, but every other team in the circuit will do likewise and perhaps their efforts will meet with a better reward than was the case this year.

Brooklyn Game

While giving the Yankees all the praise due the champions, we must say a word in commendation of the Brooklyn players for the way they battled every inch of the way. They never gave up and showed the fans they were as game if perhaps not quite as capable, as their opponents.

It has been our good fortune to follow every World Series that has been played and while we have had many a thrill and surprise in past years, we cannot recall a series in which so many unexpected things have happened as was the case this year and we are now wondering when its like will take place. If it does, we believe it will have to be with a Brooklyn club as one of the contenders, for there is no other city in either circuit quite like that city when it comes to baseball. And we say this with the greatest respect and admiration for the way the Brooklynite backs up his team.

G. M. R. H.

Coast Attendance

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11 (AP)—Attendance at Pacific Coast League baseball games in 1941 was 2,364 under 1940's 1,921,405 but receipts were up approximately $15,000, President W. C. Tuttle reported today. More fans went for the higher priced seats.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 10

Dartmouth 5, Massachusetts State 0.
[illegible] 4, Lafayette 0.

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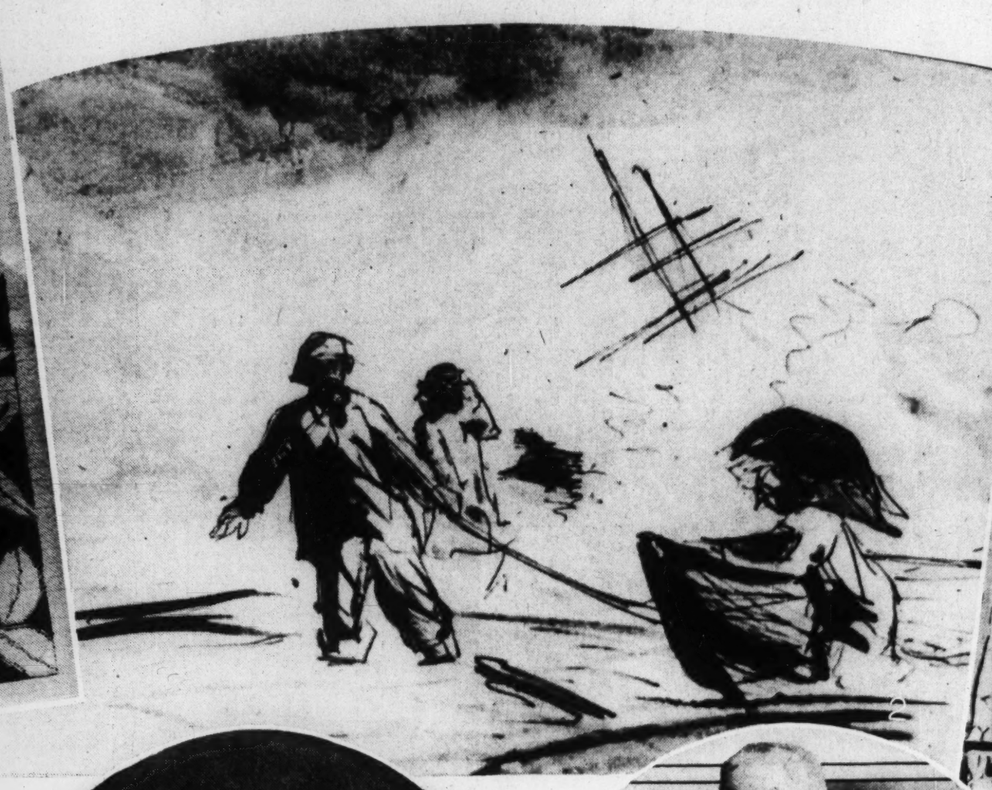
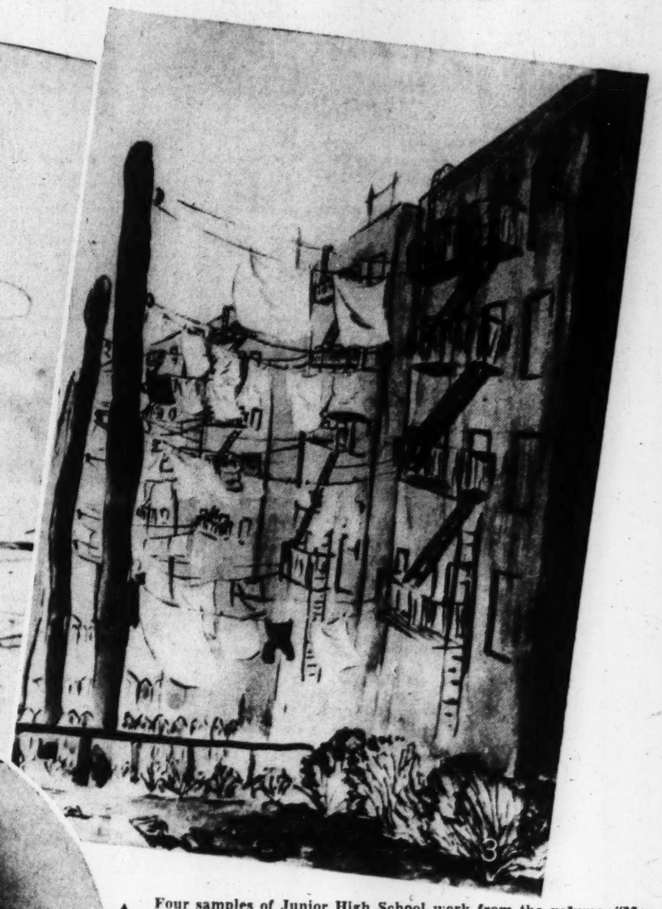
Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, October 11, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page





Four samples of Junior High School work from the volume, "Moments of Enchantment," recently sent out by the Junior High School Principals Association of the City of New York. 1. Dancing Girl, a tapestry designed and woven by Helen Sulpizi, 7 A, aged 12. 2. Along the Shore, a pen-and-ink sketch by William Lukianovich, 7 B, aged 14. 3. Wash Lines, a water color by Albert Valentine, 9 A, aged 14. 4. Self-Portrait, from an oil painting by Salvatore Valentino, 9 A, aged 15, printed in color in the volume. 5. Soap sculpture by Anna Sal, 9 A, aged 14. In addition to examples of art work of many kinds, musical compositions, and photography, are examples of written compositions, drama, poetry, and photographs and brief articles describing the work in sewing and other forms of expression. The volume is copyrighted by the Junior High School Principals Association. It is reviewed on the Education Page today.

This Junior High School Work Means That These Children Have Found Themselves

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A remarkable self-portrait in oils by a 15-year-old boy in Ninth Grade; a batik panel showing excellent composition and satisfying color harmony and balance done by another ninth grader; pencil and water-color sketches of city backyards, pushcart vendors, shore scenes, all by junior high school pupils; a tapestry worked by an entire class of girls and designed by one of the boys; soap sculpture; a water-color in the Chinese manner bearing a Chinese name and "age 14"; vigorous autobiographies, stories, vignettes, character descriptions with the ring of genuineness in each one; ideas and impressions in poetic image; a sample of an eighth grader's art photography—these are but a few of the fields presented to you and to me as the work of children of the Junior High Schools of the public schools of New York City.

"Moments of Enchantment," this 11-by-14-inch 72-page book in plastic binding with stiff paper covers, is called, and is subtitled "A Junior High School Anthology of Children's Work." Angelo Patri is editor, and the report—for in the best sense it is a report—is presented by the Junior High School Principals Association.

To anyone not thoroughly up to date as to the rich contribution the public schools of the United States are making at the Junior High School level, this volume presents pupil achievements of work that may seem almost unbelievably advanced. Yet, I well know this sort of thing can be done when children are freed from the old straight-laced memorizing and reciting of pages from a textbook. This work—prose, poetry, art, and music (there are in here original compositions, some of them done by the whole chorus)—should awaken parents and other citizens, yes, and teachers, too, to examine their local schools. If these boys and girls can express such beauty and individuality, why can't others? What of the opportunities in your local schools? What of your teachers? And, if you are a teacher, what of your own teaching?

"This anthology of the work of the Junior High Schools of the City of New York is offered as evidence of the faith that is in us," goes the final paragraph of the "Introduction;" as a suggestion of effort rather than an accomplishment; as a heartening word of encouragement sent from teacher to teacher the broad land over."

How can I tell you in a few words all this simple paper-bound volume has to say! On page 7 in colors is a portrait of a young fellow—done in the Italian manner. It is boy's work, but it is promising. Salvatore, the 15-year-old boy who did it, here paints himself in rich robes, in the spirit of the Old Masters. He was failing in mathematics, the note about it says—failing and discouraged. The art class was the one bright spot in his days. He worked at his art. "Then on a day when his hurt and anger at his failure were heavy upon him, he seized his brush and painted a portrait of himself as he knew himself to be, a grand seignior, dressed in rich colorful costume, haughty, bold, and free." His classmates recognized his ability, and rejoiced with him, respected him. Do you see what that chance to express himself in art can do to him?

Then there is Remo, who "made his classroom a cathedral where one moved gently and spoke softly." Remo painted 22 panels depicting the life of Moses. They were done on drawing paper in oil colors, treated with shellac, fitted to a window pane, covered with a second pane, and hung. "Very lovely," is the editor's comment—but as with the comments on the work of the other children the real interest is more in the unfoldment of the child. "The important result," runs the text, "a boy at peace with himself and his world."

Alex is 16, in class 9B. He was an eager-faced boy, but to his family "a thorn in the flesh," to his teachers a problem. He hungered for recognition, craved a respected place in home and school. His teachers, we are told, searched for an approach to his shut-in self and discovered that he could draw. They encouraged him, and he expanded, flowered. Where he had been selfish and aloof he became friendly and sympathetic. Then one day in English class, where he had not shone, he began to write the story of his life and illustrate it. Alex was born in Italy and spent his early days there, coming to the United States when about nine-years old. His story is that of many an Italian youngster of similar experiences; but the telling of it here in this volume is unforgettable. Only parts of it are set down, but so genuine, so revealing of a child reaching upward and outward are they that one has here an art expression that cannot be duplicated because of its individuality and simplicity.

So the composite record unfolds—page after page depicting children finding themselves through art, music, soap sculpture, photography. The work may seem remarkable, but at each point the attention of the reader is drawn not to the work itself, fine as that may be, and in some cases evidently the product of high gifts—but to the development and release of the child.

"Her work is shown here to accent the need of all children, good, bad and indifferent, for creative work, for self-activity. The successful pupil needs it as much as the failing one. One-sided education makes lopsided personalities; while the rounded one, which includes varied experiences, prevents personality deficiencies—an invaluable contribution." This paragraph from a page of photographs of soap carvings done by a girl who "is no problem to anybody," is typical of the emphasis of this volume which would make the "moments of enchantment" recorded in this Junior High School publication the familiar experience of public school children everywhere.

Several sections of the book are so interesting to teachers as to merit further comment on these pages, and therefore in an article or two later on I shall return to the subject. Notable among these is the section called simply "Lines" and containing lines selected from children's compositions. Here are two:

"The little clops became louder and louder and then faded away as the milkman passed our house."

"Mr. Walters, with evening paper tucked under his arm and dark blue coat drawn snugly about him, dodged the puddles which the street lamp made visible."

From Ninth Graders, these, and there are many more. We hope to reprint a list of them.

Another section of unusual interest to those of us who love and work with children is that containing the children's poems.

"Icicles and bicycles
Are such a pretty rhyme.
Though one belongs to winter,
And one to summer time."

writes a Ninth Grader, and another:

"April is a little girl
In a green poke bonnet
With a pompon daffodil
Nodding gaily on it.

"April is a little girl,
Shy as any starling—
Why the tears between the smile?
Where's your hanky, darling?"

And some of the other verses, too long to include in this already long article, we shall reprint later.

"This poetry is not the kind that finds its way into print," the editor tells us in the introduction to this section. "The schools are concerned only with values such writing has for the authors themselves. It enriches their emotional lives and allows expression of them. It creates a liking and a taste for good literature. Selecting the right word, an art in itself, gives them an understanding of language and its use. Writing within the form disciplines thinking and behavior. When one learns to choose the right word one has learned to give thought to other forms of being and beauty as well. Children rarely write poetry, but we encourage them to write in its image so that any remnant of the trailing clouds of glory they brought with them may be saved to their better selves, for their better living."

Let Basic English Make Your Business Letters Clear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English
Fourth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

We have said that Basic English may provide a gauge through which we can sift ideas from more complex language. Later we shall present examples and exercises showing how this can be done.

This is not to say that Basic English will adequately take the place of full English, or that a Basic English version of an idea is necessarily the best one. Basic does, however, provide a framework for writing in specialized subjects. Lists of words to be used as terminology in various subjects have been worked out, and may be used together with the system of Basic English in their special subjects. These words themselves are definable in Basic English; they are simply a more concise way of presenting an idea or a concept when it occurs frequently.

There are, for example, fifty economic terms, including such words as "share," "combine," and "budget," used in addition to Basic English in "Basic for Economics," by L. W. Lockhart. Chemistry, Physics, and Biology have likewise each a short list of terminologies—special words, or common words having specialized meanings in their subjects. The New Testament in Basic English makes use of a special list which brings the vocabulary up to 1,000 words.

In considering Basic English in relation to Business English a list of 50 specialized words was compiled. Words like "address," "court," and "sale," though representing ideas easily "translated" into the ordinary vocabulary of Basic English are used here as business terms.

The term "business" itself is a very wide one, including features from store-keeping to stock-broking, but though each field calls for its special terms, to a large degree all meet on the common ground of trade. The specialized word list to be used in Business English is made up of words like "liability," "purchase," and "guarantee," which are common to all branches of business, together with special words needed for trading purposes.

Since business is rather formal, the common form of its transactions, the business letter, is naturally formal. The question is: Need the form be so complex or so verbose as it has become? Could a business man "give" details rather than "furnish" them, or "send in" an account rather than "render" it?

Here are some examples by C. K. Ogden from the preface to "Basic for Business" by S. L. Salzedo, in which he parallels some of these grandiose forms, with simpler statements in Basic:

We are compelled to have recourse to your services.	We are forced to make our request to you.
It afforded us great pleasure.	It gave us great pleasure.
Furnish particulars.	Give details.
I shall esteem it a great favor if you will send.	Will you kindly send.
You may rest assured that.	You may be certain that.
We venture to suggest.	We make the suggestion.

Terms like "an esteemed firm," "favored by an enquiry," and "reluctantly compelled," have brought into existence a special business language which is based on neither the needs nor the interests of business. In simple words where a person has to come to the point as quickly as possible fewer feelings would be hurt, and simple forms might better preserve dignity and formality to say nothing of achieving clarity in business writing.

Here is a business letter in Basic English. It is taken from a collection of such letters in "Basic for Business:"

Dear Sirs,

We would be able to make more sales if it was possible to make quick deliveries from supplies in hand. Are you able to give approval to the suggestion that you might send us a certain amount of goods for the maker's account? We would send in sales accounts frequently, for example every month, and make payment straight away. We would get new supplies when necessary.

This suggestion is only made in connection with small amounts. Orders of a good size would as before be sent by you straight to clients, together with the accounts.

Yours truly,

It is well to have a number of phrases for expressing various tones for the beginnings and endings of business letters. There are ample means in Basic English for covering any such formulas which the business writer might desire.

In the 'Giving' Business

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

There is an old maxim, "Not what can I get but what can I give?" Children should be taught this at an early age, for in the present day it seems to be that many are in the "getting" business.

Many girls have come to me to hire them. Salary is the main issue with most of them, and how much work and how long hours is the cry of the rest of them. As soon as one utters these words I convince myself I do not want her, as she is in the "getting" business.

The girl I hired came to me not looking for a job but for opportunity to give her service in whatever capacity I might need her. She had qualifications that made her valuable. She was honest, punctual, accurate (even to making a bed or baking a cake). She was reliable and best of all she was teachable. (Mrs.) E. S. L.

A Saturday Column

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1941

Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	485,020
1941 volume to date	110,161,852
1940 volume to date	158,572,965

Stock Trends Irregular In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The stock market tangled today with a barricade of war worries, defense labor troubles and a long week end—and stopped in its tracks.

Variations of minor fractions, either way, ruled in the few shares which changed hands. Traders preferred to wait until at least next Tuesday before taking definite stands.

Among the few categories favored were aircrafts but the most active of the lot, Curtiss-Wright, which yesterday declared an unexpected dividend, was traded with little or no price change. Douglas and United Aircraft gained.

Other advancers included U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Harvester, American Smelting, Western Union, Union Carbide and Kennecott. Slightly lower were Caterpillar, Goodrich, General Motors, American Telephone, American Can and Phelps Dodge.

Serving as a depressant were the increased labor difficulties in defense industries, including the shutdown of the vital Spicer plant in Toledo.

Interest in oil stocks was heightened by a request from midcontinent producers to the office of price administration for a general increase in the price of petroleum. This followed closely on the approval by the O. P. A. of an increase in the price of zinc, and was regarded in boardrooms as a possible forerunner of rises in various strategic raw materials.

Traders noted an eight-months' earnings statement by Western Union showing a profit for the period equal to $4.54 a share compared with $1.77 in the like part of 1940.

Importance was attached to the remark of C. A. Sienkiewicz, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank, that a general amendment to exclude all loans for business purposes from installment credit regulations was under consideration.

Gilt-Edged Bonds Favored

Bond prices took the middle of the road toward the close of the short trading session today, gilt-edged issues making the best showing.

The strength in top-flight corporates extended to over-the-counter quotations on government bonds. Long term issues gained as much as 5-32 of a point, with considerable interest centered on the new 2½s.

Speculative rails were uneven. Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 F, Nickel Plate 4½s, Wabash First 5s of '39, and Wabash 4½s were up. On the down side were Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Southern Railway 4s, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Other gainers included American Telephone 3s, Studebaker 6s, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Foreign bonds were irregular in a narrow range. German 5½s of '65 edging upward, while New South Wales 5s of '58 and Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40 eased.

Roads Expected To Ask ICC For Rate Increases

CHICAGO (AP)—A likelihood that the Nation's railroads would seek higher freight and perhaps passenger rates was suggested by A. F. Cleveland, Washington traffic expert.

Mr. Cleveland appeared as a witness before President Roosevelt's fact-finding board which is seeking to avert a nationwide railroad strike by unions seeking wage boosts.

Called by the carriers, Mr. Cleveland testified that the recent increase in rail traffic was abnormal and temporary in character and hence cannot serve as a basis for a permanent increase in operating costs.

Previously representatives of the five operating and 19 nonoperating unions had testified that increased earnings resulting from the defense program warranted a boost in wages.

"I think there will exist the distinct possibility, I might even say probability, of an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase freight rates and possibly passenger fares and other charges if there is any substantial rise in railroad operating costs," Mr. Cleveland asserted.

John W. Barriger, 3d, former RFC financial expert now associated with the Western Association of Railway Executives, testified that wage increases or other rises in operating costs not involving improvements would seriously impair railroad credit which already is low.

Oil Supply in U. S. Seen Being Depleted

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Depletion of the supply of petroleum in America at the rate of 1,000,000,000 barrels a year may mean this generation will feel the pinch, Dr. C. C. Furnas, professor of chemical engineering at Yale University, said in an address to a joint meeting of Rochester, Syracuse and Cornell sections of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Furnas advanced the idea that study of utilization of photochemical reactions through a formula employing radiant energy and formaldehyde, put in an electro-chemical cell, exposed to oxygen; reversing the reaction to get back stored electrical energy at high efficiency, might be a solution to dwindling power supplies.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54½	54	54	Oct 9
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	— ½
8¼	3½	Adams Exp (1.35)	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 10
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13	13	13	Oct 8
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	39½	39½	39½	— ½
5	3¼	Air-Way El Ap	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9½	5½	Alaska Jun	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	6¾	Alleghany Corp	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleg pf xw	2	6½	6¼	6½	Oct 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
11¼	7¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	19	19	19	Oct 6
167½	144½	Allen Ind (¾g)	5	21⅜	21½	21¼	Oct 10
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 9
14⅜	11¾	Allied Kid (1a)	2	156	156	156	+ ¼
67⅛	51¼	Allied M (¾g)	3	12¼	12	12	Oct 9
66¼	43⅜	Allied Stores	2	13⅝	13½	13⅜	Oct 10
37	25⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	4	66¼	66¼	66¼	Oct 10
13⅜	1¼	Alpha Cem (¾g)	4	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
20	10	Amal Leather	1	19⅛	18½	18½	Oct 9
68½	46	Amal Lea pf ¾k	3	1	1	1	Oct 10
16⅜	14⅞	Amerada Cp (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 23
8¼	5¼	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	56¼	56	56	
53¼	51⅜	Am Airlines (1e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 10
8¼	5⅛	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
39	29⅞	Am Bosch	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 10
3	1	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Oct 10
95¼	78½	Am Cable & R	1	32	32	32	
185	171½	Am Can (4)	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	83⅛	83	83	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy (1g)	1	178	178	178	Oct 9
23⅛	18⅛	Am C & F pf (7)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Oct 10
119	107	Am Ch & C l.20g	2	66½	65½	66½	Oct 10
121	98½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
8¾	6½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
97⅜	45⅜	Am Col'type(.60)	1	109	109	109	+ ½
19½	9½	Am Comm Al	1	7	7	7	Oct 3
17⅛	11¼	Am Crys S(1¾g)	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
6½	3¾	Am Encaus Til	1	18	18	18	Oct 9
3¾	2¼	Am European	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 10
24⅜	11⅞	Am & For Pow	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 9
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	21	21	21	+ ½
37⅜	21⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	25	24⅝	25	Oct 10
38½	29	Am & F P 2 pf	2	23⅝	23½	23⅝	Oct 9
4⅛	2¾	Am-Haw SS (3g)	10	24¾	23½	23½	Oct 9
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
11¼	4¼	Am H & L pf (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	Oct 10
21⅜	11⅜	Am Home (2.40)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Oct 10
30⅛	20	Am Ice	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 9
13¼	9	Am Ice pf(5e)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Oct 10
80	63	Am Internat'l	15	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	Oct 6
17⅛	10¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
93¼	79	Am In Ill pf(5)	8	111½	111	111¼	— ¼
13¾	10¼	Am Locomotive	8	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Oct 10
6¼	2¼	Am Loco pf 5¼k	5	111¾	111¾	111¾	
22⅜	15½	Am M & F (.74g)	1	5	5	5	
3¼	1	Am M & Metal	3	10½	10¼	10¼	Oct 9
46¾	20	Am Metal (¾g)	1	1	1	1	
39	20	Am Power & Lt	4	1	1	1	
7¼	3½	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	2	33¼	33	33	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅞	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	3	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ¼
7	4⅜	Am Rad&S(.45g)	16	5¾	5½	5¾	
10⅜	7¼	Am R Mill(1.05g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
45⅜	24	Am Saf R (1½g)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
155	138¾	Am Seating(1½g)	2	97¾	97¾	97¾	Oct 10
54	37	Am Sm & R(2g)	4	40	39¾	40	+1
30	15½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150	150	150	Oct 10
11½	9⅝	Am Snuff (3a)	1	41	41	41	Oct 10
13½	10	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	4	20	19¾	19⅞	Oct 10
22½	1¼	Am Stores (1½g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 10
58	31	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	101¼	100¾	100¾	— ½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	96	96	96	
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	3	163	152⅞	153	— ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Oct 9
7	4½	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 10
29⅛	24½	Am Viscose (1g)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	115	115	115	Oct 10
7¼	3¾	Am Water Wks	18	37⅜	33¾	34	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	85½	85¼	85¼	Oct 7
8¼	1	Am Woolen	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
8	5	Ami Wool pf (7k)	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zinc L & S	5	53⅝	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
30	22⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
17¼	11⅜	Anaconda (1½g)	15	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	Oct 10
12½	9	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	—1⅜
33⅞	26	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
112½	109½	A P W Paper	1	31	31	31	Oct '9
51¾	4	Arch-DM (1.35g)	9	110¼	109⅞	110¼	Oct 7
70¼	47½	Arm Del pf (47)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
72	60	Armour Ill	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
43⅜	23	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
93¼	67⅜	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Oct 10
69¾	47¼	Arnold C (.8g)	3	87⅜	85¾	85¾	Oct 9
103⅜	53⅜	Artloom (.52½g)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Oct 7
88	79¼	Assd Dry Goods	5	81½	81¼	81½	+ ¼
102½	87	Assd D G l pf(6)	3	85	84⅞	84⅞	Oct 9
35⅞	23	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	58	58	58	Oct 9
31⅝	18	Associates (2)	1	25½	25⅛	25⅛	Oct 8
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF (2g)	8	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ¾
28⅛	13½	Atch T&S F pf(5)	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ¾
36¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	2	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
53	16½	Atl G&W Indies	2	35½	35	35	— ⅜
24⅜	19½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	49	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
11⅛	10⅞	Atl Refining (1)	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
7½	6¾	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¾	109¼	109¼	Oct 8
50¼	47½	Atlas Corp (1½g)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Oct 9
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	66	65¾	65¾	Oct 10
37⅜	13¾	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Oct 9
3¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
		Aviation Corp	12	3¾	3½	3⅝	
19	12¼	B	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Bald Loco ct	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	1	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
8½		Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¾	6	6	Oct 10
13⅛	7	Bangor & Ar	8	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅜
10½	6½	Barber As (⅜e)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
24⅞	18	Barker Bros ½g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Barnsdall (.45g)	4	18	18	18	Oct 10
27⅜	22	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Oct 10
104½	103	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	26½	26	26	Oct 1
104½	103	Beat Cream (1a)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Sep 10
104	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
126	108	Beat C pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
8½	7	Beat pf xw (5)	2	119	118	118	Oct 8
41⅛	32⅜	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	Oct 10
20	13¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
57	40	Bendix Av (4g)	1	141⅜	14	14	— ⅛
86¼	62¼	Benef Ind (1½g)	4	86¼	86¼	86¼	Oct 6
121½	119⅜	Benef Ind pf 5½	2	63	62¾	63	Oct 9
21⅛	2¼	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Oct 9
25⅞	16½	Bein Steel (4½g)	1	122	122	122	Oct 9
21¼	15⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Oct 9
10⅛	6⅜	Bigelow S (3g)	2	21½	21½	21½	Oct 10
18¾	13½	Black & Deck(2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
24¾	12¾	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 10
18	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	15	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Bohn Al&B 1½g	1	28	28	28	— ¼
21⅞	18⅝	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 10
21	16	Borden Co (.90g)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
31	⅜	Borg-Warn 1.30g	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
39⅝	30	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
45⅜	31¼	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Oct 9
12⅝	6¾	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 9
25⅜	18⅛	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
41	27¾	Briggs Mfg 1½g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
45¼	38	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 10
6⅝	2⅛	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	43½	43	43	Oct 9
14¼	10	Bkly & Q Trans	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
36½	30	Bkly-Man Tr	6	117⅛	113⅜	113⅜	
23½	16	Bkly Un Gas	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
12⅝	9	Brown Shoe (2)	3	16⅝	16	16⅜	Oct 10
5¼	3½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	3	9½	9¼	9½	Oct 10
8¼	½	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Oct 10
3¼	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34¼	22⅞	Budd Wheel 45g	2	23⅛	23	23	Oct 9
35⅝	27½	Bullard (1½g)	1	31	31	31	Oct 10
20⅞	15¾	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 10
6½	49	Burling 1.95g	3	56	56	56	
9¾	7⅝	Burling pf (2¾)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Burr Add (.45g)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅞	4½	Bush Terminal	2	6	5⅞	6	Oct 10
3¾	2	Butler Br (.30g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	6	5⅞	6	Oct 10
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	Oct 10
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 9
24⅞	16¾	C	1	22½	22½	22½	Oct 10
54	51	Calif Pack (1½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1⅛	¾	Calif P pf(2½)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¾	5½	Callahan Z-Lead	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14⅞	10¼	Calumet&H(¾g)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17½	10⅞	Camp Wy (1.10g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 10
5¼	3⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
59⅞	34	Canadian Pacific	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
35⅜	21¼	Cannon M (1½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 6
30½	22	Capital Ad A	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 25
31½	21½	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 6
87¾	43	Car & Gen (.10)	5	3	3	3	Oct 9
56⅝	40	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	79½	79	79½	+1⅜
29¾	18⅞	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
10⅛	7	Celanese (1½g)	4	23	22¾	22¾	
22¾	15½	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	17⅛	16½	16½	Oct 9
4½	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
14¾	4¼	Cent RR Nj	1	3	3	3	Oct 9
		Cent Violetta S	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 10
24⅞	22	Century Rib M	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 10
59⅜	2⅞	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
23¼	15⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3	3	3	
22½	17½	Chain Belt 1¼g	1	17	17	17	
18	11½	Cham Mach (2g)	1	22	22	22	Oct 9
44⅛	34¼	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 9
102½	93½	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	36⅛	36	36	
41⅜	21¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 8
1¾	⅝	Ches Corp	3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Oct 10
		Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	5½	5⅜	5½	
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great West	1	2½	2½	2½	
8¼	5	Chi Great W pf	5	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6	6	6	Oct 8
44⅝	37½	Chi Pneu (11½g)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
54	49	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Oct 8
		C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 7
		Chi Rock Is & P	1				Oct 8
		C R I & P 6% pf	3				Oct 10
		C R I & P 7% pf	3				Oct 8
9¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 20
14⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	2	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	Oct 10
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Oct 10
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	11	56¾	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	City Stores	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Oct 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br l.20g	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	27	27	27	Oct 9
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
62½	60	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	2	96	95½	96	
16¼	11⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Oct 1
104⅝	100¾	Colgate-P (1½a)	1	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	
30¼	18⅛	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Oct 2
20	14	Collins & A 2¾g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Oct 10
21¾	14¾	Col F & I (1a)	1	19½	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 10
21	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	Oct 10
4⅞	2¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 10
82⅛	66½	Col G&E (.10g)	12	15	15	15	Oct 10
7½	4¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
28½	21¼	Colum Pict	2	66	67¾	67¾	Oct 10
83	69⅞	Colum P pf (2¾)	14	7	6¾	6¾	Oct 9
31	24¼	Colum Carb (4)	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 7
104	99⅜	Comi Credit (3)	1	81	81	81	Oct 8
37⅜	27⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
110	102½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	102	102	102	Oct 7
11⅞	8¾	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
65⅝	49	Comi Solv (1¾g)	1	107	107	107	Oct. 6
30⅞	24½	Com'th & South	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Com&Sou pf (3)	20	30	30	30	Oct 9
18¾	11	Com Edis (1.80)	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
50⅜	22½	Conde Nast(¼g)	18	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Congoleum (1)	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 9
8¼	5¾	Cons Aire (4g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
23⅜	15⅛	Cons Cig (1¾e)	10	39¼	38⅞	39	+ ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Cop (½g)	2	13	13	13	Oct 9
11	7¼	Cons Ed (1.40g)	5	63¾	63⅜	63¾	+ ⅛
31⅛	27¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	20	16	15¾	15¾	
61½	54	Con Film Ind	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
42¾	27	Cons Laundries	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 9
74	59	Consol Oil (½g)	7	10	10	10	Oct 9
30	15¼	Con RR Cuba pf	11	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
106⅝	99	Consol'n Coal	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 9
16⅛	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 6
4¼	3⅞	Container (¾g)	2	102½	102½	102½	Oct 3
109⅛	79	Cont Baking	2	14½	14¼	14¼	Oct 10
10	6⅝	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	4	4	4	
47⅜	31¾	Cont Can (1½g)	4	103½	103¼	103½	Oct 10
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	14	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	9	9	9	Oct 10
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	6	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld St(.60g)	1	17	17	17	Oct 8
56¾	42¼	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	55	55	55	
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
47⅜	38⅜	Coty Inc (¼g)	4	32½	31½	32½	+1
19⅞	13⅞	Coty Internat'l	5	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
19	14⅞	Crane Co (.80e)	1	14⅛	14	14⅛	Oct 9
9	4⅜	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅜	Crosley Corp	2	16½	16½	16½	Oct 10
45½	39⅜	Crown C&S(1½g)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	Oct 10
15⅜	11⅛	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 10
47¼	35¼	Crown Zel (1g)	1	44	44	44	Sep 19
98½	80	Crucible Steel	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
8½	3½	Crucible pf (5)	7	36⅜	36	36	Oct 10
72½	41⅞	Cuban-Am Sug	5	61	60	60	Oct 10
16½	11½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	14	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
25	18	Cudahy Pack	3	71	70	70	Oct 7
		Cuneo Pr (1½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 10
45	26½	Curtis Publish	5	18½	18½	18½	Oct 7

Commerce and Finance

Crop Estimates Indicate Production Close to 1937 Record

Business and Industry

Social Security Not a Stick With Which to Beat Inflation

By G. R. Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The question of more social security for America's 67,000,000 or more workers touches closely upon several of the most vital problems facing the nation. These problems are inflation, taxes, savings, insurance and post-war purchasing power.

Today, some 40,000,000 workers in about 2,000,000 concerns are covered under the Social Security system in respect of old-age and survivors' insurance, while of that number about 3,000,000 have no unemployment insurance because they are working in establishments having less than eight workers.

Now President Roosevelt proposes to bring some 27,000,000 more workers under the system. He would Federalize the 51 state and territorial systems and broaden the base to include disability compensation. This gigantic task is probably the New Deal's most important domestic goal.

Security: Age-old Goal

Security in his person and in the possession of property has been from time immemorial one of the pre-eminent objectives of man. The tribe and the clan protected their members from want but the modern state has never considered the citizen as a member of a large family, awarding to each according to his need. Rather, each has been left to fend for himself. The policy has been largely each, according to his ability or cleverness, with the state as arbiter.

The laissez-faire or free enterprise system resulting has brought the most rapid industrial progress the world has ever known, but it has also created among large sections of the population extremes of wealth and poverty. The social security program now about to be weighed by the United States, while part of the Administration's long-range plans, has been brought to quicker fruition because of the war emergency. Inflation which is nearer than around the corner, and the thought of a post-war slump, has induced a hasty bringing out of what may be termed a rather green fruit—certainly desirable when ready for consumption but indigestible at earlier stages.

There can be little dispute with the necessity for siphoning off purchasing power from a public more intent on buying goods than on buying defense bonds. The steady rise in wholesale prices, now 17.8 per cent above a year ago, and the growing speed of the retail price advance indicate the inflation steed has the bit in his teeth.

Cutting Surplus Buying Power

Among the time-honored ways of dealing with this economic phenomenon have been taxes, price ceilings, rationing and sale of bonds to individuals. But taxes equal to inflated war expenditures are impractical, not to say impossible. Price ceilings have been found to be inadequate unless thoroughly inclusive. Rationing is only a partially effective device requiring hordes of state servants to administer and police it. Voluntary buying of government bonds is patently insufficient. There remains then government-decreed deductions from the pay roll and for that contingency valued reasons can be mustered.

Today employees under the systems pay 1 per cent of their wage and employers an equal amount. This brought about $700,000,000 net revenues into the Treasury in the last fiscal year, benefits being small in proportion to collections. This situation, with present rates, was expected to hold for another decade, because of the fact that deductions are scheduled to get up to 2 per cent for each group on Jan. 1, 1943. There is talk that the 2 per cent rate will be put into effect Jan. 1, 1942.

In view of the increased wage totals due to the defense program, it is thought that a total of $1,500,000,000 will be taken out of the buying stream when the 2 per cent rate becomes effective. If that is the "take" from present beneficiaries and employers, another billion dollars might flow into Federal coffers when 25,000,000 to 27,000,000 more workers come under the proposed system.

Lopping off $2,500,000,000 in purchasing power is no inconsiderable amount but it is not of large effect, considering that the national income in 1940 was $74,000,000,000 and this year is estimated at $86,000,000,000. The voluntary purchasing of defense bonds at the present rate will hardly add more than about $1,500,000,000 to the above total. Taxes under the new levy will make a decided dent in the prospective public income. It is estimated that the yield to the Government in 1942 will be about $13,000,000,000.

The foregoing sums, together with voluntary savings placed in banks, make an impressive total—all representing purchasing power—withdrawn from the public purse. But, buying power "on the loose" is still much too large in view of the $1,000,000,000 a month now spent by the Government for defense. And soon it will approach $2,000,000,000.

Must Deduct From Wages

What, then, is the answer? Some sharp cut into the Nation's pay rolls appears inevitable. But are social security payments the answer? Distrust develops where deductions to pay for old age, unemployment, disability are put into the general coffers and used for war purposes. A Federal pool for all social insurance moneys may be feasible after the inequalities between the different States are worked out, but the emphasis on the use of such funds should lie with helping the needy now and with post-war needs. Social insurance should not be used as a club to beat down inflation. That is mixing the aims of reform with war financing aims.

Reliance can hardly be placed upon voluntary investment in Federal issues in this emergency. That would presume that the imminence of the crisis was recognized equally by all who had spare funds. A tax of 10 per cent has already been suggested in some quarters. If the old-age tax of 3 per cent on the employer and 3 per cent on the employee to go into effect in 1949 is advanced to 1943 say, and a dismissal wage tax is superimposed on the above percentage, a total of deferred purchasing power approximating $5,000,000,000 or more would accumulate against a post-war slump. In short, a national system of "soaking up" war-induced income appears the logical outcome, whether taxes or enforced savings.

Beating inflation, however, should not be a part of the social security plan. Taxes, price controls, rationing, credit restrictions, yes—but social security should have its own unequivocal goal—safeguarding the lot of the indigent, the disabled, the aged and the unemployed. This would mean no hasty imposition of a vast program now under the cloud of war, but a thorough study by informed leaders who advance a plan that would have the comprehensive analysis called for by such a vast project.

Nat'l Tool on U. S. Side in Anti-Trust Suit, Says Official

CLEVELAND (AP)—An officer of the National Tool Company said his concern would be on the Federal Government's side in an anti-trust action filed in Chicago against seven machine tool manufacturers.

The civil injunction suit, alleging violations of the anti-trust law in connection with the manufacture of defense-vital ground hobs, accused the concerns of suppressing competition among themselves and fixing prices.

Samuel J. Kornhauser, secretary and counsel of National Tool, said the firm withdrew about two years ago from a licensing agreement covering the use of hob-grinding machines on which patents are held by the Barber-Colman Company of Rockford, Ill., because it felt the agreement was in violation of the anti-trust laws.

National Tool "will admit the allegations made by the Government and join in the request that an injunction be granted restraining the continuance of these price maintenance agreements," said Mr. Kornhauser.

The other defendants in the suit are Illinois Tool Works, Chicago; Michigan Tool Company, Detroit; National Twist Drill and Tool Company, Detroit; Union Twist Drill Company, Athol, Mass., and Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.

Keynes Director Of Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—John Maynard Keynes, noted economist, has been elected a director of the Bank of England. He replaces the late Lord Josiah Stamp.

Dartmouth's Investments Yield Higher Net Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H. — Dartmouth College investments yielded a net return of 4 per cent during the past fiscal year, compared with 3.94 per cent for the previous year, according to the annual financial report to the trustees by Halsey C. Edgerton, Treasurer. Among the rates of return, preferred stocks were highest with 5.73 per cent, while real estate mortgages realized 4.31 per cent, common stocks 4.28 per cent, and bonds 3.75 per cent.

The Dartmouth investment portfolio is made up of 47.3 per cent common stocks, 41.4 per cent bonds, and 11.3 preferred and guaranteed stocks.

Total Dartmouth assets at the close of the fiscal year 1940-41 were listed at $27,798,121, made up of $19,526,934 in investments, $7,525,093 in plant and equipment, and $746,094 in current assets. This total figure represents an increase during the year of $2,046,239.

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Babson Urges More Faith In America

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK CITY—Next to Truth, the greatest need today is for Faith—faith in God, faith in America, and faith in our fellow men. On the other hand, the greatest danger lies with Fear—fear of death, fear of sacrifice, and fear of losses of various kinds. Yet, there are many columnists, authors, and even political leaders who make their livings crying "Wolf! Wolf!" when there is no wolf.

Even radicals are now pretty much agreed that our generation has nothing to fear from Socialism or Communism. They have entirely changed their tune as to this fear. Karl Marx is no longer their idol and they have lost faith in the proletariat. They instead talk of a "Managerial Revolution."

They still pretend to believe that most stocks and bonds will become worthless through state competition—that we are entering an era when the government will become the owner of all income-producing property and will operate it along technocratic lines. They say that the "Managers" thereof will be the aristocracy of the nation, taking the place of bankers and capitalists in general.

Managerial Revolutions

To some extent, these calamity howlers are doing good in causing us to take out "insurance" in the form of vocational education for our children! Wise parents are calling such pessimistic talk to their children's attention so that the young people will not depend upon what they inherit; but will have a profession, trade, or job of their own. So much, so good.

The college professors who are preaching the elimination of the capitalistic class are doubtless right in their forecast that the government will gradually take over more and more industries. This, however, is nothing new. It has always been going on. Armies, navies, highways, postal service, etc. all started as private enterprises. This process will doubtless be speeded up to include armament factories, public utilities, railroads, milk distribution, bread bakeries, and certain of the great producers of raw materials.

Here is what the pessimists overlook: For every old industry any government has taken over, two new industries have sprung up in its place. This, moreover, applies to Russia and Germany as well as to the United States and Canada. Initiative, enterprise, and invention grow best in a free soil apart from government ownership or management. As long as the English race is in economic competition with Europeans or Asiatics, you may be sure that private enterprise will be encouraged in the United States and Canada.

What After the War?

This means that businessmen and investors who keep ahead of the procession have nothing to fear from the New Deal. Those who recognize that the only thing really "permanent" is change and who wisely shift their investments accordingly, should continue to prosper. The lazy investor, the self-satisfied businessman, and the so-called conservative banker who worship "bond ratings" are the ones who will suffer during the changes ahead of us.

Most readers are asking what will happen after World War II. Will there be a great business slump? Will revolutions follow? The current low stock market prices are due—not to present conditions—but to fear of what will happen a few years hence.

Of course, one should know how long the War is to last before answering these questions. The after-effects of a long war would be more serious than if it should end in the Winter of 1942-3. But, the real answer depends upon to what extent employers, wage-workers, and investors are willing to adapt themselves voluntarily to the changed conditions. The stage-coach owners and drivers of 100 years ago who fought the railroads, went broke; but those who sold out and re-invested in railroad securities became very prosperous.

Some Illustrations

This is one reason why I prefer the chemical companies rather than the "steels";—prefer the motor-coach companies rather than the "rails"; and prefer the peace stocks rather than the "war-babies." I prefer to have the bonds of some almost unknown little town run by good people than the popular bonds of great cities which are run by grafters.

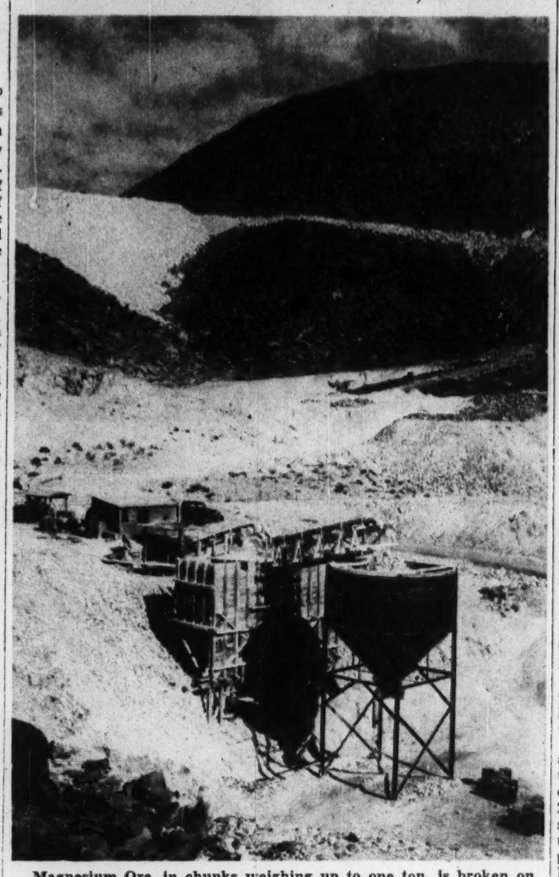
Recognize change, insist upon growth, and align yourself with active people of character and you have nothing to fear. The world is constantly getting better; while more opportunities exist today than ever for those who study, pray, work, save, and venture. Beware of "cobwebs" in your home, business, church, or safe deposit box!

Consol. Aircraft 8 Mos.' Net $5.75 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Aircraft Corp. reported that its deliveries during the first eight months of this year were nearly six times the total volume for all of 1940. The company's backlog of unfilled orders as of Aug. 31 was $755,867,898.

The company and its subsidiaries showed net profit for the first eight months of $3,611,015, equal to $5.75 a share on common stock. Provision for Federal income and excess profits tax in the period was $6,404,521. Total 1940 consolidated net income was $2,692,394, equal to $2.30 a common share.

Nevada Mountains Are Being Converted Into Planes, Bombs



Magnesium Ore, in chunks weighing up to one ton, is broken on level above white waste dump shown near top of photo and carried in trucks to crusher below.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLON, Nev.—It was through accidental discovery that bare but colorful mountains in Central Nevada are being converted into airplanes, bombs and other supplies for defense.

For years prospectors had scoured the range bordering Gabbs valley to the southeast in their quest for gold, silver and copper. Hordes of miners during the Tonopah, Goldfield and Rawhide mining boom days had thrown down as worthless samples of bone-like float.

Professor P. C. Carpenter, head of the Mackey School of Mines at the University of Nevada in Reno, says that Harry J. Springer was exploring the range for tungsten. That was during the first World War. The float attracted his attention. When he analyzed the rock it proved to be brucite, an ore of magnesium which is one-third lighter than aluminum and in alloys as strong as aluminum.

Other Minerals

Years later, in a search for more brucite, according to the professor, one of the world's largest deposits of magnesite, another magnesium ore, was uncovered nearby. Millions of tons of this vital mineral have already been blocked out, and four diamond drills are continuing to explore into mountainsides to reveal additional stores.

It is these mines which will supply the new magnesium reduction plant between Las Vegas, Nevada, and the Boulder dam power generators on which work was started late in September. Plant, auxiliary buildings and townsite for housing an estimated 3,500 workers in all will require more than 10,000 acres of land. Nearly 200 engineers and technical men are now making plans at Boulder City for this immense project which is being rushed through with all possible speed.

Just how the ore from central Nevada mines to the Las Vegas plant is to be transported 330 miles has not been determined. Closing two railroad gaps was considered, but it is believed a new line over steep mountain grades from the mine southwest to the nearest rail point at Luning on the Tonopah and Goldfield system would entail operation that is too costly. It now appears that trucks will be used over a roadway to be rebuilt and hard-surfaced.

Officials appear to favor laying new tracks from near Goldfield to near Beaty on a grade used during the Nevada mine boom days and since abandoned.

RFC Loan

An RFC loan of $63,000,000 to the recently-organized Basic Magnesium, Inc., is financing this, the greatest magnesium mining and reduction enterprise on the Western Hemisphere. Most of these millions will be invested near Las Vegas. Three to four million dollars will be expended at the mines 80 miles southeast of Fallon.

A third point of operation will be at Mead, on Lake Mead, from which salt will be shipped to the reduction plant. The I. G. Farben process, a German patent, requires a combination of salt with magnesite, which is magnesium carbonate. Electric energy from Boulder Dam will separate the light metal from the resulting magnesium chloride.

This process was controlled by the Aluminum Company of America until a few months ago. Very little metallic magnesium had been produced in the United States, but Germany, Japan and Great Britain had been using it for airplane construction. Streamlined trains, automobiles and trucks in Germany had been made in part from magnesium. This metal is also used in making flares which, dropped from planes, light up whole countrysides, and in incendiary bombs which burn with intense heat and sear their way down through rooftops.

The United States Government, even before the fall of Greece, had become concerned over the scarcity of magnesium. An RFC loan had been extended to Henry J. Kaiser's Permanente Corporation for building a plant near Los Altos, California, started this year. This recently was completed for use of the Austrian Dr. Hansgirg process. Ore is heated until the metal content is vaporized. Then cold natural gas is injected into the restort for quick cooling which precipitates the metal.

The Kaiser plant is receiving its ore from one of the Nevada mines operated by Sierra Magnesium, Inc., a subsidiary of the Westvaco Chloride Products Corporation with headquarters in New York City. The mine is also shipping to another subsidiary, the Barium Products Corporation, with reduction and processing units in California. Early in October the daily output of ore had reached 250 tons. It is expected to be double that by the end of the year.

Open Pit Mining

The ore is gouged out of the mountainside by open-pit mining methods using caterpillar bulldozers for stripping overburden and shoving the sorted magnesite down slides to a crusher capable of handling 100 tons an hour. A tunnel is being driven 200 feet below the floor of the pit. Through a raise the broken-down rock will be dropped to a belt conveyor leading to the crusher. Trucks loading 25 tons a trip are now carrying the ore to the nearest rail point at Luning.

The new Las Vegas plant, however, will take its ore from a mine a mile distant operated by Basic Ores, Inc. Charles E. Schaub, mine superintendent, says the expected output is 1,200 tons a day. Similar mining methods from open-pit glory holes will be used.

This company for three years has been shipping brucite, a hydroxide of magnesium, to a processing plant at Maple Grove, Ohio, where fire bricks, furnace linings and other refractories are made. These products stand up under intense heat. Output of that ore in September was well in excess of 200 tons a day.

The same mountain yielding brucite also carries a great bulk of magnesite, but nature has still greater stores of magnesite across a gulch to the east adjoining Sierra Magnesium, Inc., ground. It is there that diamond drills are biting their way into and down 350 feet to reveal a whole mountainside to be richly impregnated with this lighter-than-aluminum ore.

Total tonnage from all three mines operated by the two companies is expected to reach 2,000 tons daily. Peak production will require six to seven hundred workers at mines and roasting plants.

Steel's September Tonnage Shipments Break Record

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. announced that its subsidiaries had established the highest net tonnage shipments for September and for nine months in its history.

September, 1941, shipments were 1,664,227 net tons as compared with August shipments of 1,753,665 tons, a decrease of 89,438 net tons but an increase of 271,389 tons over the September, 1940, figure of 1,392,838 net tons.

For 1941 to date shipments were 15,137,436 tons as compared with 10,433,727 tons for the same period in 1940, an increase of 4,703,709 tons.

Wheat Output Seen Largest In 26 Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported yesterday that a 2 per cent improvement in crop prospects during September apparently lifted this year's aggregate production to near the record established in 1937.

In the whole area east of the great plains, warm weather in September hastened the maturing of late fields of corn, soybeans, beans, cotton and sorghums.

Little damage from frost was reported, except locally in the Rocky Mountain States.

Record Wheat Yield Seen

Production of principal food crops, the Department said, was impressive. Wheat is expected to show the highest yield per acre on record—16.9 bushels—and a production of 961,194,000 bushels which would be the largest total in any year except 1915. Production of wheat last year was 816,698,000 bushels.

Crops of rice, dry beans and dry peas were all substantially larger than any previously harvested. Production of potatoes and sweet potatoes, although only about average, was said to be sufficient for the country's needs. The aggregate commercial production of other vegetables will probably exceed last year's record.

The department said the 1941 commercial fruit crop was now expected to exceed the record crop of 1937.

Corn production was estimated at 2,626,000,000 bushels or the third largest crop since 1928. Production last year totaled 2,449,200,000 bushels. The department said the corn acreage was unusually small, but that husking reports indicated the yield seemed likely to average 30.5 bushels per acre, a yield exceeded in only two seasons, 1905 and 1906.

With both barley and grain sorghums exceeding previous records and oats above average, these crops, together with corn, provide a total feed grain crop of 104,000,000 tons, the largest since 1932.

Feed Grains Sufficient

"This production of feed grains is sufficient," the department said, "to permit farmers to increase their flocks and herds and 6 per cent that seemed to be indicated during the summer and to feed fairly liberally as in other years of large supplies without reducing the large reserves of grain carried over from last season."

Hay production was estimated at near 97,000,000 tons compared with last year's big crop of 95,000,000 tons and a ten year average of less than 80,000,000 tons.

The condition of western cattle and sheep ranges appeared to be the best since 1927, the department said. The condition of pastures elsewhere was said to be the second highest since 1928. Milk production on Oct. 1 was at record levels.

Shipbuilder Says Naval Vessels Held Up by Steel Delays

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—W. H. Gerhauser, President of American Shipbuilding Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting that, despite high priority ratings, delay in steel plate deliveries had slowed up construction on naval vessels.

He said in one instance delayed delivery of plates ordered in May for 12 new naval tenders would set back the beginning of fabrication until next week.

The company is building 45 vessels in its yards Gerhauser said, most of them for defense. They include mine sweepers, trawlers freighters and tenders. All ways are operating at capacity.

By June, 1943, Mr. Gerhauser said, the last vessel now under contract will be delivered, adding that he expected further orders as fast as current contracts are filled.

Mr. Gerhauser placed American Ship Building's total employee list at 3,000 in all its yards, and said by spring the total would approximate 8,000.

Department Store Sales Rise 14 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Extraordinary shopping by consumers trying to beat the new Federal excise taxes which went into effect Oct. 1 contributed to a gain of department store sales which in the week ended Oct. 4 placed business 34 per cent higher than in a similar period last year.

The Federal Reserve Board said that although department store sales had been running consistently ahead of a year ago, the average increase over last year in the four weeks preceding last week was 14 per cent.

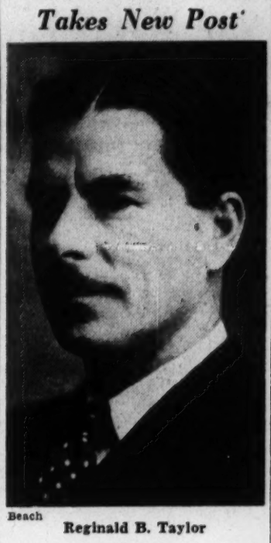
Sale of 60,500 Shares Of United Corp. Made

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP) — The stock ticker this morning printed, to the astonishment of the brokerage community, "U 60.500.S. ½ ..."

That meant a sale of 60,500 shares of United Corp., all in one lump, the largest single transaction, in number of shares, in the memory of old tape readers. In dollars, however, it amounted only to $30,250, since the price was half a dollar a share.

Brokers' relations with customers are confidential, and who made this transaction, or why, could not be learned.

Takes New Post



Beach

Reginald B. Taylor

Appointed Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer of the Sterling Engine Co. Mr. Taylor will head the newly created priorities division of Sterling. He has resigned as Vice-President of the Niagara Share Corp. He is a director of the National City Bank of New York, the City Bank Farmers Trust Company and the Buffalo Industrial Bank.

Commodity Prices Record 0.4 P. C. Upturn in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Following a decline in the two previous weeks, wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended Oct. 4, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Sharp advances in the prices of foodstuffs and some farm products and the increased tax on alcohol boosted the Bureau's all-commodity index back to 91.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the mid-September high point. At current levels the index is 17.7 per cent above a year ago.

Average prices of foods in wholesale markets rose 2.4 per cent during the week, and were about 27 per cent above a year ago. Outstanding changes in wholesale food prices were more than 7 per cent for fruits and vegetables, 4 per cent for cereal products, and 2.3 per cent for dairy products.

Wholesale prices for farm products rose 0.4 per cent and are now about 38 per cent higher than a year ago.

Except for higher prices for certain chemicals and drugs, due largely to increased taxes, and lower prices for lumber, changes in industrial commodity markets were relatively narrow under the influence of Government regulation for a wide range of products.

Lower prices for gum, oak and certain types of yellow pine lumber and for maple flooring largely accounted for a decline in the building materials group index.

Average wholesale prices for cattle feed dropped 1.7 per cent during the week.

(1926=100)

	Oct. 4 1941	Sep. 27 1941	P.C. Changes to Oct. 4, '41 from Sep. 1941	Oct. 1940
Commodity grps	4	27	27	5
All commodities	91.6	91.2	+ 0.4	+17.7
Farm products	80.3	89.9	+ 0.4	+37.9
Foods	89.7	87.6	+ 2.4	+26.9
Hides & leather	112.4	112.3	+ 0.1	+12.5
Textile products	89.9	89.6	+ 0.3	+24.0
Fuel & light mtls	80.1	80.1		+10.8
Metal & products	98.7	98.7		+ 3.0
Bldg materials	105.9	107.0	— 1.0	+ 9.7
Chem & allied	89.7	88.1	+ 1.8	+16.8
Housefurnish'gs	18.5	18.3	+ 1.2	+ 9.3
Misc commod	85.0	85.1	— 0.1	+11.3
Raw materials	89.5	89.0	+ 0.6	+27.1
Semimnfd atcls	90.5	90.3	+ 0.2	+15.1
Manufact prods	13.0	12.7	+ 0.3	+14.0
Com other than farm products	91.9	91.5	+ 0.4	+14.2
Com other than farm and foods	12.0	12.0		+11.0

Crepe Paper Makers Face FTC Charge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had issued a complaint charging the National Crepe Paper Association of America, Philadelphia, and eight manufacturers of crepe paper with conspiracy to prevent price competition.

The manufacturers named included American Tissue Mills, Holyoke, Mass.; Charles T. Bainbridge's Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fort Howard Paper Company, Green Bay, Wis.; the Payrus Company, Kenilworth, N. J.; C. A. Reed Company, Williamsport, Pa.; the Tuttle Press Company, Appleton, Wis.; Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass., and the Reyburn Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

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Retail Trade Has Gains Of 15 to 20 P. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Unseasonal weather over a large area operated to restrict retail sales this week but selling was sufficiently broad and regular to indicate the strong buying movement of recent weeks did not fade out with passing of the deadline on recently imposed new Federal excise taxes, Dun & Bradstreet said in the review of business.

Increased wholesale reorders reflected inroads into store stocks from the rush of the previous week, the agency said. Manufacturers' inability to accept additional orders for current delivery and their reluctance to extend commitments further into the future continued to limit order-writing in many lines, it added.

In retail stores many reports indicated a good volume of buying could be traced to the still-prevalent fears on the part of consumers that a shortage of specific goods might be encountered some time in the near future and the fear of further rises in prices also contributed to the turnover.

The agency estimated sales for the country as a whole were 15 to 20 per cent over the comparable week last year. In the week preceding, when there was an unusual rush to buy goods before the new Federal taxes went into effect, the gains over 1940 were from 23 to 33 per cent.

On a regional basis, increases over a year ago this week were: New England, 15 to 20; east, 12 to 19, middle west, 18 to 25; south, 10 to 16; southwest 16 to 22, northwest, 9 to 14 and Pacific Coast 20 to 27.

Power Shortage In Southeast Seen Critical by Nov. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Sixteen southern public service commissioners and utility executives agreed at a conference here that a critical electric power shortage would develop in the southeast by Nov. 1 unless heavy rains come quickly.

Imposition of a curtailment program by the Federal Power Commission, which is empowered to take over in emergencies, was forecast generally, but the group adopted a resolution asking that all power resources of the region be pooled before this step is taken.

The resolution, urging the FPC to deal with privately owned and the Tennessee Valley Authority alike, said in part:

"It is the sense of this meeting that the power resources of this section, so far as power surpluses and deficits are concerned, be pooled within the entire region prior to curtailment."

W. J. Cormack, Director of the electric utilities division of the South Carolina Public Service Commission, said: "I don't like to criticize TVA, but it looks like they're grabbing everything in sight. It should have had more foresight."

W. Clint Harrison, Alabama commissioner, said it was brought out that TVA's contracts for supplying 650,000 kilowatt hours called for an increase to 850,000 k. w. h. by Dec. 1, to fulfill defense needs.

Howard Duryea, of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., told newsmen "we feel that about Nov. 1 the situation is going to be very critical, and that something must be done quickly."

Pullman Co. Net Off

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported August net income of $232,735 against $302,622 last year. For the first eight months net income was $1,788,456 against $1,734,785 in the like 1940 period.

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
Chartered February 22 1825
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station. Write for folder.
"Banking by Mail"
Interest Begins Oct. 15
120 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct.	15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Union Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov.	10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct.	20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov.	10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farm Group Threatens To Defy Ceilings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Encouraged by rising farm prices and bigger incomes, an important group of farm leaders today threatened rebellion against any price ceilings and the present administration farm program.

They shouted approval late yesterday of resolutions in this direction after President Edward A. O'Neal led representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation out of a two-day agricultural conference of representatives of 37 states. The conference had been called by Senator Elmer Thomas (D-Okla).

The group, including agricultural commissioners of important farm states and representatives of other farm organizations, opposed any price maximums on farm products, asked freezing of Government loan stocks on farm products, and demanded a new system of "parity" prices that would raise these present "fair exchange" levels.

Before walking out of the session, Mr. O'Neal said that the farm bureau could not support "a program of uncontrolled inflation and the fixing of minimum prices on all commodities, without control of production or marketing wherever necessary."

Other farm representatives, after the bureau men had departed, accused Mr. O'Neal of trying to "wreck this meeting" and shouted approval of a series of motions by Ralph W. Moore, former master of the Texas State Grange.

Mr. Moore protested that while the parity price as determined by officials here under present laws was 24 cents a pound for wool, he recently sold his crop for 44 cents. "I'll give any man here a $10 hat if he can show how farmers can make a profit on our present parity price system," the husky Texan said.

The group wound up two days of debate by appointing six men to a subcommittee instructed to draft a new method for determining "parity prices" at higher levels than under the present farm program.

Parity prices presently are designed to give farmers the same purchasing power, in terms of non-farm commodities, that they had during 1909-14.

Maximum Price Schedule on Zinc To Be Issued Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that a maximum price schedule on zinc, increasing the level one cent, was in preparation and would be issued shortly.

Mr. Henderson said the schedule would boost the present 7¼ cents per pound on "prime western" zinc, f.o.b. East St. Louis, to 8¼ cents per pound; the current 8¼-cent level on "high grade" zinc would be raised to 9¼ cents.

Present prices have prevailed under an informal understanding with zinc producers since October, 1940, Mr. Henderson said that so far as the Office of Price Administration was concerned the new maximums, with appropriate differentials for other grades, could become effective at once.

"This action represents a case where intensive study by the OPA staff disclosed that a price increase is necessary to maintain and expand supply," the administrator said. "Zinc and its ores are produced under a variety of conditions, and there were a number of factors underlying this action, including the utilization of lower grade ores and opening of new mines."

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics revealed that 73,225 tons of zinc were produced last month, against 75,524 tons in the previous month and 59,800 tons in September, 1940. Despite the decreased production, the month-end stock was increased to 19,427 tons, compared with 17,969 at the end of August, 1940, and 36,821 in September, 1940. September, 1941, domestic shipments were 64,673 tons.

Dividend Meetings

A list of important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, October 13

Adams-Millis Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Hires (Chas. E.) Co. (Com.) (2:15 p. m.)

Tuesday, October 14

Best & Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
International Paper Co. (New) (5½ Cum. Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)
International Paper & Power Co.
See International Paper Co. (New).
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (5% Pfd.) (1 p. m.)
Public Service Corp of New Jersey (6% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)

Wednesday, October 15

General Cigar Co., Inc. (7% Pfd.) (4 p. m.)
General Foods Corp (Com.) (9:15 p. m.)
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd. (Com.)
Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. (4½% & 5% Pfd.) (12 m.)

Thursday, October 16

Belding Heminway Co. (Com.) (4:30 p. m.)
Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
International Harvester Co. (7% Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
National Power & Light Co. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.)
Vanadium Corp of America (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

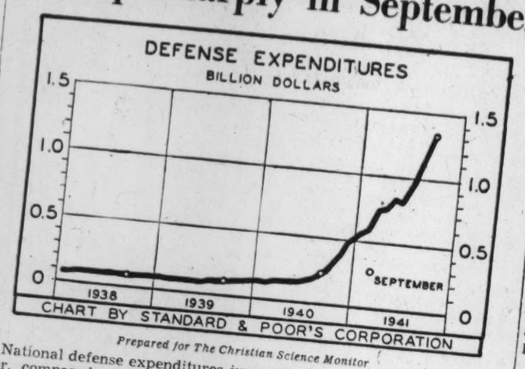
Friday, October 17

Monsanto Chemical Co. (4¼ Pfd. "C" & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Chicago Board Raises Rates

CHICAGO—An increase in commission rates on the purchase or sale of grain futures in the Chicago Board of Trade became effective today, following approval by members. The new rate is 1½ cents per 5,000 bushels, an increase of 42.86 per cent. On odd lots or lots of 1,000 bushels or less the rate is 1½ cents, also representing a 42.86 per cent increase. On trades originating within Chicago and on trades received from outside Chicago, an increase of 50 cents.

National Defense Expenditures Jump Sharply in September



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

National defense expenditures jumped to $1,320,000,000 in September, compared with $1,124,000,000 in August and $219,000,000 in September, 1940. Spending for defense purposes is increasing rapidly, and is expected to reach a total of $18,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Hutchins Invest $7 pf	Corp			
Intl Paper 7 pf	$1	Oct.	15	Oct. 4
Mich. G. & E. 7 pf	$.63	Oct.	15	Oct. 7
do 7 pf	$1.75	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do $6 pf in	$1.50	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Ohio Riv Sand 1st pf	$3	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Portland Gas Light Co ($6 pf)	$1	Oct.	15	Oct. 10
Res Inv Corp $7 pf	$1	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Van Sciver (J. B.) Co pf	$1.75	Oct.	15	Oct. 4

Extra

Domestic Finance	10c	Nov.	1	Oct. 27
Lincoln Tel & Tel Co	25c			
Loose Wiles Bis	25c	Oct.	10	Sep. 30
Merch & Mfrs Secur	50c	Nov.	1	Oct. 18
Nestle-Le M. "A"	5c	Oct.	15	Oct. 11

Initial

Calif El P Co $3 pf	75c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15

Interim

Burmah Oil	5c			

Increased

Jantzen Knit M	15c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
San Antonio Gold Ltd	M			

Irregular

Bent Harb Mal Ind 25c		Oct.	20	Oct. 6

Participating

Merch & Mfrs Secur pf pf	50c	Oct.	15	Oct. 11

Resumed

H. & B. Amer Mac pf	60c	Oct.	15	Oct. 2

Regular

Adams Mfg. Co.	20c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Aeronautchn El pf	$1.12½	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Atlantic City Ed. Co	$6 pf	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 6
Atlas Rayon pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 6
Atlas Powder pf	62½	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 24
Calif El Pow pf	$1.25	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
	75c	Q Nov.	1	Sep. 30

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Mich G Del 7 pf	$1.75		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
do pf	$1.50		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Pac P Chem 6½ pf	$1		Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Robbins & M. Inc	$1.50		Oct. 29	Oct. 22
cum pfd pf	50c		Oct. 21	Oct. 3

Extra

Lindell Tr Co (StL)	25c		Dec. 15	Dec. 1

Irregular

Marion Mfg Co	$3.50		Oct. 13	Oct. 2
do	$3.50		Dec. 15	Dec. 5
N Y Mdse Co	25c		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Rockland Lt & Pw 13c-			Nov. 1	Oct. 15

Initial

East Sug Asso $5 pf vtc	cum $1.25		Nov. 10	Oct. 15

Regular

Atlas Plywood	50c	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Birtman Elec	32c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
do pf	25c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Brockton Gas Lt	$1.75	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Concord El Lt	10c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 4
do pf	70c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 4
Consol Royalty Oil	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 4
do Inc 6 pf	5c	Q Oct.	25	Oct. 4
Det-Mich Stove Co	15c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Exeter & Hamp El	10c		Oct.	15
Fitchburg G & El	$2.50	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 4
Gen Stl Wares Ltd	40c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 4
7 cum pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	20	Nov. 8
I X L Mining Co	5 block shrs		Oct.	15
Johnson Ranch Royal Co Inc	20c		Oct.	15
Lindell Trust Co. (St. Louis)	1½c	S Nov.	1	Oct. 18
McGraw Elec	25c	Nov.	1	Oct. 2
Montgomery Trust Co. (Norristown, Pa.)	50c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Na Com B&Tr Alb'y	25c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Na Comb Gold M	1c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 3
New Bruns Tel	12c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 4
No Riv Ins	25c	Q Dec.	10	Nov. 24
Nunn-B Sh 5 pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	30	Oct. 21
Outlet Co.	$1	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do 1st pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 21
do 2nd pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 21
Pacif Guano & Fer	70c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Quarterly Inc Shrs	8c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Sedalia W 7pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Spfd Gas Lt	20c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Std Silica Corp	20c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 4
Talon Inc. 4 pf	20c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
U S Fire Ins	50c	S Nov.	15	Nov. 15
Whiting Corp	50c	Y Nov.	1	Oct. 25
	20c		Oct. 15	Oct. 4

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Can Tube & Steel Prod pf	$2		Oct. 31	Oct. 25
Mass P&L As pf	$2		Oct. 15	Oct. 8
	40c		Oct. 15	Oct. 8

Stock

Texamer Oil Corp	*		Oct. 1	Sep. 29

*Stockholders will recieve .015 share of common stock for each share held.

Final

Devoe & Ray pf	$1.75		Jan. 1	Dec. 31

Resumed

Ind Gas & Chem	10c		Nov.* 1	Oct. 15

Initial

Solventol Chem Pr	5c		Oct. 15	Oct. 10

Irregular

Backstav Welt	50c		Oct. 10	Sep. 27
Hawaiian El pf B	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Jones & Naumburg	80c		Oct. 21	Oct. 11
Saco Lowell Shops	$1.25		Nov. 20	Nov. 7

Regular

Bklyn Tel & Mess	$1.25	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 19
Calgary Pw. pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Century Rib M pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 20
Cerro de Pasco Corp	$1		Nov.	1 Oct. 17
Clev & Pitts pf	87½c	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 10
do (Guar)	87½c	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 10
Con Chem Ind A	37½c	Q	Nov.	3 Oct. 9
Con Chem Ind B	75c		Nov.	3 Oct. 9
Emp & Bay State Tel Co 4% (Guar)	$1	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 19
Firemen's Ins Co (Newark N J)	$1.25	S	Nov.	15 Oct. 20
Franklin Tel Co	20c	S	Nov.	15 Oct. 20
Halle Bros Co pf	$1.25	S	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Ironite Iron	60c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 8
Do pf	10c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
King Oil Co	20c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Melville Shoe	15c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Do pf	50c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 17
Newton Tr Co (Mass)	$1.25	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 17
Nisk H Pw 1st pf	$1	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 16
Do 2d pf A & B	$1.25	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
No Bost Ltg Prop	50c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 8
Do $3 pf	75c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 8
Ohio Tel	20c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 17
Puget Sd P & T pf	25c	Q	Oct.	25 Oct. 24
Quebec Pow	50c		Oct.	27 Oct. 15
Reco C Bk Co pf	25c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 17
St. Law P M pf	25c	Q	Nov.	15 Nov. 8
Do pf	25c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
Zellers Ltd	$1.75	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
Do pf	40c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
	37½c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15

More Bond Issues Listed

NEW YORK (AP)—There were 1,275 bond issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange as of Sept. 30, with a par value of $56,386,000,475, market value of $55,415,-055,935 and an average price of $94.74 per $100 par value bond. This compared with 1,272 issues, $56,100,967,000 par value, $53,-216,867,646 market value and $94.80 average price for the month ended Aug. 30.

English Note Circulation Up

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England note circulation continued on its skyrocketing course in increasing £5,545,000 to the all time high of £893,319,000. Government securities also recorded a substantial increase along with private deposits. The ratio of reserve to liability was 25.1 per cent compared with 19.8 per cent the same week a year ago.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bearing Co Am pf	$3.50		July	11 July 8
Iowa E L & P pf A	87½c		Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Do pf B	$1¼c		Oct.	20 Sep. 30
Do pf C	$1¼c		Oct.	20 Sep. 30
Lib Bros Co pf	75c		Oct.	20 Sep. 30
Revere C&B 7 pf	$2		Oct.	8 Sep. 27
Do 5¼ pf	$5.25		Nov.	1 Oct. 10
	$3.93¾		Nov.	1 Oct. 10

Stock

Institut Sec Ltd	2½%		Nov.	1 Sep. 30

Irregular

Dickey Clay Mfg pf	$1		Oct.	20 Oct. 10
Woodall Indus	10c		Oct.	31 Oct. 18

Regular

Am Furn Co pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 11
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Sep.	30 Sep. 30
Canadian Bronze Do 5pf	37½c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
Cons Cig 6½pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec.	1 Oct. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Do cum pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Do cum pr pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Det Gasket & Mfg	$1.62½	Q	Nov.	1 Nov. 15
Dickey Clay Mfg A	25c		Oct.	20 Oct. 5
Hart Bat. Co. Ltd	6c	A	Oct.	20 Oct. 6
Hat Corp. Am. pf	8c		Oct.	31 Sep. 30
	$1.62½	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 16
Manhattan Bond Fund, Inc.	11c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 6
Min. Sts. Pow. Co	37½c	Q	Oct.	31 Sep. 30
Narragansett El Co.	65½c	Q	Oct.	30 Sep. 30
4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
No. Penn Gas Co pf prior	$1.75	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Plymouth Cord	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 1
Rochester Am Insur Co (N. Y.)	$1.25	Q	Oct.	20 Sep. 30
San Diego G&E	25c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 1
Do pf	25c	Q	Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Sun Ray Dr pf	37½c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Udylite Corp	10c		Nov.	1 Oct. 15
United Shipyards Corp	$0.70		Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Utica Knitting Co	17½c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 1
Washington Gas Lt Co	$1		Oct.	25 Oct. 15
$4.50 cm cn pf	$1.12½	Q	Nov.	10 Oct. 31
Washington Gas Lt Co	37½c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Wolverine Nat Gas	7½c		Oct.	10 Sep. 30

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Fed Grain, Ltd 6½ cum pf	$2		Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Ill-Iowa Pow pf	75c		Nov.	1 Oct. 7

Final

Rolls-Royce, Ltd—Am dep rec for ordinary registered	39c		Sep. 30	July 29

Irregular

Cleve Bldrs Realty Co	15c		Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Mich Seamless Tu Co	$1		Oct. 10	Oct. 3
Union Bag&Pap Corp.	25c		Oct. 14	Oct. 9

Extra

Coca-Cola Bot Co of St. Louis	15c		Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Morgantown Furn Co	40c		Nov. 30	Nov. 20
Myers & Bro (FE)	$1		Oct. 27	Oct. 15
Toburn Gold Min, Ltd	1c		Nov. 22	Oct. 22

Initial

Morganton Furn Co Do 6 pf	40c $1.50		Nov. 30 Nov. 30	Nov. 20 Nov. 20

Regular

Amer Furn Co, Inc—7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 11
Axelson Mfg Co	10c		Oct.	2 Oct. 10
Badger Paint & Hdw Stores, Inc	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 25
Berland Shoe Stars, Inc— Do 7 pf	50c 12½c	Q	Oct. Nov.	1 Sep. 25 1 Oct. 20
Biltmore Hats	$1.75	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
Birmin Porcupine Mi. Ltd	15c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 5
Butler Mfg Co—6 pf	3c	Q	Oct.	30 Sep. 20
Coca-Colo Bot Co of St. Louis	$1.50	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 26
Gallon Ir Wks & Mfg Co 6 pf	25c	Q	Oct.	20 Oct. 10
Gordon & Belyea, Ltd —Class A	$1.50	Q	Oct.	15 Sep. 30
do Class B	$1.50		Nov.	1 Oct. 20
Holyoke Wat Pow	30c		Nov.	1 Oct. 20
		Q	Oct.	3 Sep. 26
Honeymead Prod Co.	12c	Q	Sep.	29 Sep. 23
Kendall Co $6 pf A	$1.50	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc	50c	Q	Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Loomis-Sayles Second Fund, Inc	20c		Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Neisner Bros. Inc 4¼ conv pf	$1.18¾	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Pierce Gov	10c		Oct.	25 Oct. 15
Reda Pump	30c		Oct.	31 Oct. 15
Rhode Island Pub Sv	15c		Oct.	10 Oct. 3
	$1	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Do $2 pf	50c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
St. Louis Bridge 6 pf	$3	S	Dec.	23 Dec. 15
Do 2d pf	$1.50	S	Dec.	23 Dec. 15
Steel Co (Ca)	75c	Q	Nov.	1 Dec. 15
Do pf	75c	Q	Nov.	1 Dec. 15
Sullivan Con Mines	25c		Nov.	1 Oct. 7
Super Mold of Calif	50c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 15
Taylor-Colquitt	50c	Q	Oct.	20 Oct. 7
Tob & Allied Stks	50c	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 20
Toburn Gold Mines, Ltd	$1		Oct.	15 Oct. 8
Union Oil (Cal)	3c	Q	Nov.	22 Oct. 22
United Fuel Investments 6 A	25c	Q	Nov.	10 Oct. 10
Washington Gas Lt	75c	Q	Jan.	2 Dec. 20
White Rock M Spr. 1st pf	37½c		Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	9 Oct. 7
	$1.25	Q	Oct.	9 Oct. 7

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bearing Co Am pf	$3.50		July	11 July 8
Iowa E L & P pf A	87½c		Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Do pf B	$1¼c		Oct.	20 Sep. 30
Do pf C	$1¼c		Oct.	20 Sep. 30
Lib Bros Co pf	75c		Oct.	20 Sep. 30
Revere C&B 7 pf	$2		Oct.	8 Sep. 27
Do 5¼ pf	$5.25		Nov.	1 Oct. 10
	$3.93¾		Nov.	1 Oct. 10

Stock

Institut Sec Ltd	2½%		Nov.	1 Sep. 30

Irregular

Dickey Clay Mfg pf	$1		Oct.	20 Oct. 10
Woodall Indus	10c		Oct.	31 Oct. 18

Regular

Am Furn Co pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 11
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Sep.	30 Sep. 30
Canadian Bronze Do 5pf	37½c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
Cons Cig 6½pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec.	1 Oct. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Do cum pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Do cum pr pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Det Gasket & Mfg	$1.62½	Q	Nov.	1 Nov. 15
Dickey Clay Mfg A	25c		Oct.	20 Oct. 5
Hart Bat. Co. Ltd	6c	A	Oct.	20 Oct. 6
Hat Corp. Am. pf	8c		Oct.	31 Sep. 30
	$1.62½	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 16
Manhattan Bond Fund, Inc.	11c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 6
Min. Sts. Pow. Co	37½c	Q	Oct.	31 Sep. 30
Narragansett El Co.	65½c	Q	Oct.	30 Sep. 30
4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
No. Penn Gas Co pf prior	$1.75	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Plymouth Cord	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 1
Rochester Am Insur Co (N. Y.)	$1.25	Q	Oct.	20 Sep. 30
San Diego G&E	25c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 1
Do pf	25c	Q	Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Sun Ray Dr pf	37½c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Udylite Corp	10c		Nov.	1 Oct. 15
United Shipyards Corp	$0.70		Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Utica Knitting Co	17½c	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 1
Washington Gas Lt Co	$1		Oct.	25 Oct. 15
$4.50 cm cn pf	$1.12½	Q	Nov.	10 Oct. 31
Washington Gas Lt Co	37½c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Wolverine Nat Gas	7½c		Oct.	10 Sep. 30

New Ore Pulverizer Is Proving Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. MORGAN, Colorado—An ore pulverizer which has been built by Jack Dove, a machinist of this city, has had several tests and has proved entirely satisfactory to mining men from a number of cities in Colorado. The pulverizer, which is built under the direction of D. W. Schwindt of Boulder, Colorado, who holds the right to manufacture under his patent, eliminates several steps in the crushing of ore or rock.

Rock or ore fed into the pulverizer can be reduced to any size down to a powder, by one operation. At the present time, rock or ore are crushed by a number of separate operations.

The material is fed into the mouth of the machine, built on the rocker principle: the jaws squeeze at the top and rub at the bottom and it can be adjusted to reduce the rock to any size desired. The model which Dove constructed, can reduce rock at the rate of a ton an hour on the average.

A demonstration was also given to officials of the Great Western Sugar Company, to see if a smaller model would be satisfactory in laboratory work in crushing samples, and it proved very effective.

Meat Packers Preparing For Record Trade

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat packers, stepping up operations steadily with the recent expanding flow of livestock from farm to city, are gearing plants to handle a record supply in 1942 to meet rising domestic and export demand.

With Great Britain expected to take probably 1,500,000,000 pounds of American meat, packers looked forward to increased output to avert any threat of a meat shortage and as a possible check on rising prices.

To Meet Needs

Packers at the 36th annual convention of the American Meat Institute heard C. A. Burmeister, Government economist, predict sharply increased breeding and feeding of livestock should be sufficient to met all requirements.

Mr. Burmeister outlined a picture of wartime operations of the industry for the next few months that many packers termed astonishing in its scope. Largely because of rising consumer purchasing power in the emergency, the possibility of further increases in meat and livestock prices must be considered, he said, despite increased output.

Prices of all livestock now are above parity figures by the widest margins of any agricultural products. Parity is the level at which Government economists estimate a commodity should sell to give the producer pre-world war purchasing power.

Farm prices the middle of last month were 81 per cent higher than a year ago for hogs, 20 per cent higher for beef cattle, 24 per cent higher for veal calves, 43 per cent higher for sheep, and about 30 per cent higher for lambs.

Consumption Rises

Mr. Burmeister said consumer expenditure for meat per capita the first seven months of 1941 was about 18 per cent greater than a year ago. A further increase of consumer income is to be expected, and if meat supplies for domestic use in 1942 should be about the same as in 1941, after shipments abroad, the level of meat prices normally would be expected to rise. If there should be a reduction in availability of many other kinds of consumer goods there might be even more rise than normal, unless foods are subjected to price controls.

Due to increased slaughter, production of meat next year is expected to reach or exceed 20,500,000,000 pounds. The greater part of this increase of 7 to 8 per cent compared with 1940 will be required for aid to Britain, Mr. Burmeister said, and therefore supplies for domestic use will be about the same as for the last two years, or around 140 pounds per capita.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Reaches New High During August

CLEVELAND (AP) — Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore during August reached a new high of 6,534,424 gross tons, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

This tops by 36,982 tons the previous monthly record of 6,497,442 tons set in July this year and compares with 5,700,743 tons in August, 1940.

Furnace use of the red mineral for the year to Sept. 1 stands at the unprecedented peak of 49,712,949 tons, against 38,557,004 tons to the like date last year.

Reserve supplies of ore for winter consumption continue to build up, the report showed, with 32,457,168 tons at furnaces and 4,011,601 tons at United States Lake Erie docks for an aggregate lower lake supply of 36,468,769 tons as of Sept. 1. Comparable figure one month earlier was 31,597,386 tons and a year ago 32,934,665 tons.

As of Sept. 1 there were 176 of an available 186 furnaces in blast, the same as one month ago. A year ago 155 were operating.

Steel Output Near Peak in September

NEW YORK (AP)—The average weekly steel production during September totaled 1,593,389 tons, the second highest on record, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated.

August's average week was 1,580,351 tons while the record average, posted in March, this year, was 1,609,851 tons. Last September the average was 1,415,011.

Total steel production during September was slightly under the August total, the institute said, as a result of the shorter month and the Labor Day shutdown.

September production of steel ingots and castings was 6,819,706, compared with 7,000,957 tons in August and 6,056,246 tons a year ago.

California May Soon Have $2,000,000,000 Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISO — California may soon achieve the distinction of having a $2,000,000,000 bank, according to A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board of the Bank of America.

Citing figures as of the close of business Sept. 24, date of the latest call of the Comptroller of the Currency, Giannini revealed that the total resources of Bank of America were $1,933,420,000, an increase of $55,687,000 over June 30, 1941, the previous call date, and an increase of $243,567,000 over the September call date of last year.

Total deposits reached the mark of $1,737,122,000, an increase of $51,634,000 over June 30, 1941, and an increase of $233,148,000 over the September call date of 1940.

Loans and discounts outstanding on Sept. 24 aggregated $885,113,000, an increase of $40,647,000 over June 30, 1941, and an increase of $138,920,000 over September call date of 1940.

Aircraft Official

Richard S. Boutelle

Appointed Acting General Manager of the Fairchild Aircraft Division at Hagerstown, of the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. He succeeds the late F. A. Galligan, who had been a vice-president of the corporation and General Manager at Hagerstown. Mr. Boutelle had been on duty in the office of the Chief of Air Corps up to last March.

Uncle Sam Now Nation's Biggest Insurance Salesman

WASHINGTON (AP)—Uncle Sam became the nation's biggest insurance salesman during the past year.

President Roosevelt signed the National Service Life Insurance Act a year ago, and latest figures of the Veterans' Administration show that 610,000 applications for $2,077,416,000 worth of insurance have been received from men in the new army and navy.

Up to the start of this week, Uncle Sam's new insurance customers had paid in $7,381,365.02 in premiums and only 419 claims had been filed.

The new service insurance succeeds the insurance program set up for World War soldiers. While the old insurance continues in force, new applications are accepted only under the new program.

The insurance is optional, with amounts available from $1,000 to $10,000. Premiums, which are deducted from soldiers' and sailors' pay, range from 63 cents monthly for each $1,000 insurance for service men 18 years of age to $9.45 for those 75 years old. A 21-year-old selectee pays 65 cents a month for a $1,000 policy, a 35-year-old 76 cents.

The insurance is written for a five-year term, but before the end of the term it may be converted into one of three plans—ordinary life, 20-payment life, or 30-payment life.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Oct. 8 held at about the same level of the preceding week but showed sharp gains over the comparable period a year ago.

The total at 23 leading cities as reported to Dun & Bradstreet was $6,818,209,000, an increase of 30.9 per cent over $5,210,348,000 a year ago. In the preceding week the aggregate was higher by $145,126,000.

Record Wheat Stocks Suggest World Granary

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Formation of an ever-normal world granary, from which Europe could be fed when the war ends, can start with the largest accumulation of wheat reserves ever amassed in the four great exporting nations, grain trade statistics showed today.

Grain men said reports indicate that discussions are under way involving a possible agreement on some sort of ever-normal granary program, comparable on an international scale to that which exists in this country. The idea of such a world granary, they said, apparently stems from a belief that the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia ultimately will be called upon to make up for the deficiency of breadstuffs on continental Europe.

Above Normal Use

Trade estimates indicate these nations now have an aggregate of approximately 1,432,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what they normally consume in one year. While part of this must be carried over as a safe reserve, the total indicates that at least a billion bushels could be shipped abroad. This quantity, they said, is almost double normal annual world exports and imports in the period immeditaely preceding outbreak of the present war. Formerly, while Germany and Italy were important factors in the import market, world shipments averaged between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 bushels annually.

The 1,432,000,000 bushels surplus held in these four countries compares with 1,238,000,000 a year ago, 1,028,000,000 two years ago and only 669,000,000 three years ago. The estimated United States surplus for car

Panama's New Government Studies Course With Confidence

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 11 (AP)—Panama's two-day-old Government studied its future course today with the apparent feeling that its position was legally secure and with the avowed support of a ranking follower of exiled President Arnulfo Arias.

Political experts said there was a possibility the new President, Ricardo Adolfo de La Guardia, might summon the National Assembly to approve his administration or might dissolve the Assembly and call a general election to name a successor to Dr. Arias.

A call on all Arias partisans to support Senor de La Guardia was sounded by Dr. Jose Encarnacion Arjona, member of the "Council of Thirty" and former President of the National Revolutionary Party which Arias built up as his own political machine.

At a mass meeting at Colon Park last night, speakers of nearly all political parties urged support of the new Administration and union of all American nations against totalitarianism.

Meanwhile, there was a stir in Havana over the presence there of Dr. Arias, who flew to Havana secretly last Tuesday.

A Cuban patriotic organization called "Friends of the Americans" demanded the expulsion of Dr. Arias and a guest card at the Havana Country Club was cancelled by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Havana, C. S. Bissette, after he learned the identity of the former President.

Mr. Bissette said he had issued the card for a "Senor A. A. Madrid" at the request of a woman friend of his wife. Dr. Arias' full name is Arnulfo Arias Madrid.

Dr. Arias, frequently accused by opponents of having Nazi sympathies, said in Havana that "certain differences" had arisen between his Administration and United States officials and declared his Government's ruling against arming U. S. merchantmen of Panama registry had been "badly received" in the United States.

Mr. Arias asserted he did not flee Panama, but went to Havana to see an oculist. He insisted he meant to return immediately and said the coup in Panama was a "profound surprise" to him.

Francisco Arias Paredes, who is expected to be a "Strong Man" in the new Government, was greeted enthusiastically when he arrived at the airport here this afternoon from Lima, Peru. Señor Paredes immediately went into conference with key figures in the new Government.

Señor Paredes is the leader of the National Renovation Party, which fought Mr. Arias in 1940. He is expected to be a candidate for President in event the De La Guardia Government calls a general election. He is regarded as extremely friendly to the United States.

Señor de La Guardia, who received some of his education in the United States, has had a rapid rise in Panama politics. After very little political experience, he became Governor of the Province of Panama. He then was named Minister of Government and Justice in former President Boyd's Cabinet and retained that position under Mr. Arias.

Shortly after being sworn in as President, Señor de La Guardia issued a statement saying his Government would "be inspired by the most absolute sentiments of collaboration in defense of the Continent, maintaining always national dignity and the greatest respect for contractual obligations with the Government of the United States." Señor de La Guardia visited the United States about four years ago.

Radio stations and saloons, which were ordered closed yesterday, reopened today. The de La Guardia Government confiscated all slot machines and ordered the closing of casinos.

United States soldiers and sailors stationed in the Canal Zone again were permitted to move freely in neighboring Panama.

Suit for Former Job Filed by Ex-Draftee

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—A discharged soldier filed suit yesterday in Federal Court for restoration to his former job, the first action of its kind in this district under the re-employment provision of the Selective Service Act.

James E. Herbert, office manager of the A. P. W. Paper Company here from 1936 until his induction into the Army, said he was given back his old job for a time but was discharged Sept. 30. He alleged his employment was "purported employment and not genuine re-employment."

Mr. Herbert was released from the Army after four months of service because of an amendment in the law permitting discharge of soldiers who had served four years in the Navy. His suit asked for $5,520, which he estimated as his salary for one year as office manager.

Sparkplug Trouble? Call Woman Driver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—After eight weeks of intensive study of automobile mechanics, 250 women graduated at the Transport Motor Company in Los Angeles. A plug changing contest was held, which was won by Mrs. Marcelle Hale and entitles her to the name of "Woman Sparkplug Changing Champion of California."

Mrs. Hale removed and then replaced four plugs from the head of a motor in 50 seconds. The previous record had been 64 seconds.

The women had enrolled in the class in order to make themselves proficient in a field for which there will be great demand in case of national emergency.

Presentation of diplomas was made by Lieut. Col. F. R. McReynolds of the California State Guard, who commended the women highly for their patriotism in giving up leisure time to learn motor mechanics in order to be of assistance to the country in case of emergency.

He's Sole Inhabitant And Has Many Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—W. A. Rahn, who already holds all the jobs in Millican, Oregon, has taken on another—that of Manager of a Federal airport to be built near his town.

The alert citizen is Mayor, Postmaster, storekeeper, service station operator, Chamber of Commerce Secretary and motor association representative.

Millican is a recognized United States post office, with Mr. Rahn as the sole inhabitant of the entire community.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Christmas Cards! New "Prise" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal, 14 popular assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. H-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete, unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptional values. Box assortments, too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 26th, Dept. K-41, New York City.

SHOW FRIENDS sensational lowest priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Personal Card SAMPLES FREE. "Jewel Box" on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. D-24, New York City, N. Y.

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, S-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates

N. Y. C., Fifth Avenue, facing Central Park and Metropolitan Museum—For rent, handsome apartment, beautifully furnished and perfectly equipped: 4 master bedrooms and very desirable drawing rooms, etcetera; terms of lease to be discussed with present owner. Apply by letter, Write Box X-10, Suite 2906, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOMES TO SHARE

AM TAKING a beautiful home in Orlando, Fla. and would appreciate companionship of 2 or 3 congenial ladies or couple. Mrs. H. B. Melvoin, 6711 Paxton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Large private home on lake. Spacious, tropical grounds; for those desiring permanent winter home. Ideal elderly people. MRS. F. E. HALL, 1606 Lake Shipp Dr.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF.—Income bearing home, nr. entrance to Stanford Un. Write owner, 45 Liberty Street, San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE

MIAMI, FLA.—Coconut Grove; canal frontage; new 7-room house, 3 baths; 2-car garage; servants' quarters; will furnish if desired. Commodore, Mrs. F. C. Rogerson, 222 Highland St., Milton, Mass.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif TO 5151

RESIDENT BUYER

FURS EXCLUSIVELY
Fur Coats, Fur Jackets, Fur Scarfs, Fur Trimmings — BEST VALUES — Write for Details
IMPERIAL FUR SERVICE
224 West 30th Street, N. Y. C.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions, sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

We Have Cash Available for
Antique furniture, silver, glass, china, bric-a-brac, porcelain, cabinet pieces, etc. Write or phone and our representative will call promptly.
Windsor Art Galleries, Ltd.
Open Wed., Sat. Eves.
241 Stuart St., Boston Tel. HUB. 9571

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3686

CORSETIERES

SPIRELLA—Individual figure grooming that is new, exclusive and altogether different. MRS. THEO. EVANS, located at Edith H. Van Ammings, 1711 Massachusetts Avenue. Call Lexington Mass., 0441.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 208, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

DOGS FOR SALE

AIREDALES—Healthy top-form females, age 3½ months; Ch. Boynehouse Brutus of Harham str'ain; $25 each. 252 Franklin Street, Newton, Mass. Big, 7547.

FURNITURE WANTED

WANTED—CHAIRS suitable for church use; willing to buy or accept by Christian Science Society, Rockville Conn.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Room and board in comfortable home for rest and study, first floor; near Coolidge Corner. Beacon 5728.

MANSARD MANOR
Quiet, comfortable home for those desiring rest and exp. care; beautiful grounds. High St., Norwell. Mail address R. F. D., Rockland, Mass.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—In quiet neighborhood of homes, on lot 40x100 ft., house of 10 rms. Bath and lavatory on 1st floor; oil heat, gas and electricity. Box M-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified (Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

Fine Apartments in Cambridge
Lowell Manor
85-95 PRESCOTT STREET
Excellent apartment values are now available in this fine elevator building located only a few minutes from subway. Desirable neighbors, tasteful appointments and every modern convenience, including table top gas stoves, G. E. refrigerators, tile shower baths and woodburning fireplaces, make these apartments outstanding. 1 and 2 room suites with din Kit renting at $42-$55-$60.
Kirkland 1060
HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc.
Management

FOR RENT

Newly redecorated, 8-room apartment and garage at 1596 Centre Street, Newton Highlands. Separate entrances. Apply to owner in lower apartment. LASell 0190.

BEACON HILL, near Boston Common—Spotless 2-room sunny apartment in quiet house, fireplace, ample closets; resident janitor; unusual value, $60. Cal. Laf. 2741.

NEAR COOLIDGE CORNER
In restricted apartment house; large living room, bedroom and kitchen with dinette, dressing room, bath, fireplace and open porch; gas and electricity included; completely furnished, $85 monthly; quiet location, no children or pets; references. Tel. after 9 a. m. Tues. Lib. 5048.

NORTH QUINCY, MASS.—Attractive 5 and sun room; fireplace, continuous hot water; garage; fine location; $80. Tel. Gra. 0659.

SHARON, MASS.—106 South Main St. 3-rm. dinette apt. Oil heat, garage. References exchanged. HEWINS. Phone Sharon 480.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA — Furn. 3-room apartment for winter months; near golf course; $35 monthly. MRS. GEORGE WILLIS, Box 627.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—5 rooms and sun parlor, tiled bath and shower; garage. 89 Stoneleight Rd., Watertown. Bigelow 9397.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FOR RENT, unusual 2-room furnished apartment, step-down living room; free gas, maid service if desired; rent $125 including silver and linens. Algonquin 7972. Mr. Wayland Hall.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont—4-5 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Main 4-5500.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Navy couple will sublet their apartment, furnished, in double house off Brattle St.; 5 rooms, coal furnace, garage, $55; reference. Tro. 0463 or Wel. 2518

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELPER to do light housework 5 hours daily, no Saturday or Sunday, no heavy laundry; prefer Christian Scientist. 211 Grove Street, Auburndale, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER, cook, orderly, neat, one looking for pleasant home and surroundings; small salary to start; 2 adults, 2 children. ROSLYN, 558, or write F. J. K., Hickory Hill, Roslyn Estates, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER—Two adults in family; must live out due to small house. Saturday and Sunday afternoons and all evenings free; $15.00 weekly. Tel. evenings Wilton, Conn., 173.

GENERAL housework or mother's helper, fond of children; good home. Mrs. Frank Fetter, St. Davids, Pa. (vicinity Philadelphia, Pa.)

MOTHER'S HELPER — Live in, light work, free time, own room; Waban, Mass.; $7 weekly. Box P-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROXBURY, MASS.—All around kitchen help in small Cafeteria. Hours 9 to 3. Prot. preferred. Box P-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG, responsible companion, Protestant, willing to be helpful to young person and assist with light housework; 2 in family; small new house 15 miles from Boston, near Needham; train service; driver's license would be helpful; state salary, all particulars, references and telephone number. Box R-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady, for office work in retail establishment, owner Christian Scientist; no business experience necessary—must have knowledge of bookkeeping. Write Box R-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER or designer with experience on instruments or small mechanisms; thorough experience on drawing board essential; must be American born or naturalized citizen; location near Philadelphia. Reply Box R-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANAGER Vegetable Farm. Must be mechanic. Will furnish house—Salary, R. F. D. #1, Lake Worth, Florida.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Modern 6-rm. single completely furnished; 2 min. stores, all churches, transportation; $100 per month. Lasell 1780.

HOUSES TO LET

BELMONT HILL, MASS.—Completely furnished 8-rm. house, everything new; excellent neighborhood; bargain to right parties; must be seen to be appreciated. Call Bel. 2822 for appointment.

FOR RENT for year or more, 30 miles from Boston, North Shore, new house in woods; 3 bedrooms and bath; maid's room and bath; garage in house. Privacy. Beautiful view. 10 minutes to shopping center, 45 minutes to Boston. Coal furnace. Box N-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES WANTED

WOULD LIKE TO RENT 5-6 room house or apartment. Furnished or unfurnished. Boston and vicinity. Nov. 1 to April 1. 2 adults, 2 children, 9, 10. Must be reasonable. References. LAF 4308.

JEWELERS

MASONIC CHARMS, RINGS, PINS AND BUTTONS
WIDMER, 21 West St., Boston LIB. 3917

WEPAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

$10 REWARD, return dead or alive female Scotch Terrier; Cambridge license #1248. Kir. 8162 (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown. Mass. Tel. Watertown 0065

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere. Dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

WANTED
Smart, independent business man who requires conveniences and low cost in his office arrangement. Room 256, Park Square Bldg. Dev. 7174.

Local Classified (Continued)

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

REAL ESTATE

PALM BEACHES—Specializing in Residential Properties. J. W. EDDY, 223 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Florida.

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

WOLLASTON HILL, Quincy—To settle estate, 7-room house, garage, sun porch, breakfast room, oil heat. Han. 2340. (Mass.).

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

REFINED professional man desires board, room, private bath in a high-class home, Brookline or Back Bay; state rates. Box N-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Attractive room; privileges; 5 minutes from The Christian Science Mother Church; overlooking Fenway. Call evenings, Kenmore 6192.

BOSTON—Attractive, homelike double room for 2 business men or students, $3.50 each; near Mass. Station. Ken. 8430, 366 Comm. Ave., S. 3.

BOSTON, 27 Isabella St. — Front room for gentleman in private family; conveniently located. MRS. ANDREWS. Call Hub. 1408.

BOSTON, 224 Huntington Ave.—Nice, comfortable room, 1st floor, next bath; business person preferred. Ken. 0969.

BOSTON, 383 Commonwealth Ave.—Comfortable single and double rooms; kitchen privileges. Com. 9824.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Beacon St., near Cleveland Circle—Furnished room. Call Asp. 8362, mornings except Sat. and Sun.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Best residential section; five minutes from Harvard Square. Two comfortable single rooms. Priv. family. Phone Kirkland 1268 or Kirkland 2694.

N. Y. C., 113th St. 306 West (6-D)—Large, cheerful, outside, warm; only guest; phone, elevator; business man preferred; reasonable.

RUGS FOR SALE

PERSIAN SERAPI RUG
Semi-antique 9 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft. 4 in. Collector's piece; exceptional color and pattern; $300. Appointment Laf. 1423. Box P-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRIVATE party must sell several genuine Oriental rugs, never been used. Call Aspinwall 3703 for appointment (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE
Experienced in all respects—real estate (city and suburban), sales and development—design, building and engineering ramifications; finance; understands mechanics; Gentile; university graduate; married; services available immediately—anywhere. Joseph Elsener, Miami Beach, Florida.

RETIRED business man wishes position as companion or property custodian; agreeable, cooperative and capable of assuming full responsibility. Box R-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to elderly person, home or Florida, desired by refined widow. Tel. Kir. 2614 (Cambridge).

GENERAL housework or mother's helper; desires position in Christian Science home. $45.00 a month; references. HELEN HETTERICH, 218 23rd St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

POSITION with children, school preferred; house mother; good needlewoman. Box W-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
SINGING SPEAKING
170 W. 73rd, New York City
Endicott 2-7910
Season starts Oct. 1st. Consultation free (by appointment only). Singing class starts Monday, Oct. 20th, at 7:30 p. m. Free demonstration class lesson Friday, Oct. 17th, at 7:30 p. m.

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WANTED, 1917 12-cylinder Pathfinder. HAYDEN SHEPLEY, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, Mass.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 41 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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A Proven Paint for
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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REPAIRING
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Jno. S. Westley, Vice-President
Printers, Publishers, Bookbinders
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Telephone 9-1962

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Bake Shop
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Delicatessen
Delicious Food Served
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1014 S. 20th 7-5871 2801 Cahaba Rd. 2-1184

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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Selby-Bonfield
Invites You to Visit
Birmingham's Newest Women's Shop
displaying last-minute fashion ideas from
America's most clever designers
Selby Shoes
2007 THIRD AVENUE

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PACKARDS
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Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

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FRANK STOLL
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KUPPENHEIMER and GRIFFON
Good Clothes
113 Dauphin Street Mobile, Ala.

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

Buy Now and Save
BROWN
COAL COMPANY
Mobile, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

TALOCO BRAND
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
GUM ROSIN (in bags)
GUM SPIRITS of TURPENTINE
(in cans)
Taylor, Lowenstein & Co.
MOBILE, ALA.

THE MINGE FLORAL COMPANY, INC.
453 Government Street
Phone Dexter 1120
Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

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Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

Lane-Mathews
in Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

VESUVIUS LUMBER CO.
$20 SELL ST. PAINTS BUILDING MATERIALS CEDAR POLES
Your Credit is Good Here

ROSENBERG-DANIELS
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Family Wash Service
Empire LAUNDRY
PHONE C-808

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

PATERSON'S Rosemont Gardens
ESTABLISHED 1892
Growers of Choice Cut Flowers and Plants
"Say it with Flowers"
300 SOUTH PERRY STREET

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO.
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
112 S. Andrews Ave. opp. City Hall
Phone 648

Paris Cleaners-Launderers
533 North Andrews Avenue
Phone 533
All work done in Ft. Lauderdale.

The BOULEVARD HOTEL
EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.
Centrally located. Close to Churches, Shops, Entertainment. Restricted clientele.
MAUD SANDERS, VIRGINIA DARLING, Managers
PHONE 1736

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

BLUE BONNET SHOP
MILLINERY
See our latest styles in popular colors
CARDS
Personal Greeting Cards
Make your selection early
225 Hogan St. Mrs. Neil Alford

JEWELRY QUALITY GEMS WATCH REPAIRS
Sterling Silver GIFTS
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
COSMETIC DEPARTMENT
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
Air Conditioned
207-209 W. FORSYTH ST.
TELS. 5-7672—5-7673

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32405 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
NATIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
Established 1928
"Only the finest work—Only the best materials"
Tel. 2-7925 983 S. W. Sixth St.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Dickson-Ives The Women's Store
Southland Fashions for the 1941 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

- To Meet All Your Auto Needs
- GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
- Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

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CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 4-389
Clearwater 5-4201

For better dry cleaning
Phone 4986
TIMMS *Cleaners*
2119 Central Avenue

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

Lowe Brothers PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

FLORIDA

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-833, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

"All good things to eat"
ALLGOOD & RYE
Groceries, Meats and Fish
4203 McDill Avenue Phones H4807, H4808

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

STOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
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MC-3
Coupon

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
205 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 50 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2545 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
about 4343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus Most Modern
Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

BOOKS
Greeting Cards
Stationery, Kodaks
Office Supplies
WHITE'S BOOK STORE
14 12th STREET

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 10, 2 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
DRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6369

RAMSEY COAL CO.
Our coal makes warm friends
PHONE 5721

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

the Union
Macon's Style Center

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
Suits and Dresses
Handled to
Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Speciality House
Konditorei - Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 58 Tel. 4.12.02

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHOPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.09 Streitgasse 8

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 2 to 6 p. m. Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—-—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in Fur Coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69
vis-a-vis Cinema Capitol
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31 SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus **Bubenberg**
BERN

Fahrer SEEDS BERNE RELIABLE GRAIN
Everything in the way of
CREAMS, POWDERS, etc.
for the toilet
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FOUNDED 1857 TEL. 23.208

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Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tél. 4.59.91
WOOLS

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
Dairy Products
F. BURRI Tel. 3.09

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Annabelle
Le bon magasin specialise en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

ZURICH

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bauarbeiten
BUILDING

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stamptenbachstrasse 3
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

ANNA AMSLER
CORSETS
Weinplatz 10
Zurich 1

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Silks Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
Grieder & Co.
Zürich
Filiale St. Moritz

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies'
Clothes
of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
46 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz 57 Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post's Products, Kellogg's Products

'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
Aliwal Road, Wynberg
Comfortable Board Residence

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEEN'S BRIDGE
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: MR. J. WILSON
Receiving Depot 208 Grey Street
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg Ph. 3387

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs, and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET PHONE 26331

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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castl- Arcade Phone 25464

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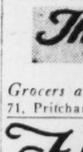
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 383, West St. Ph. 24765

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE PTY. LTD.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Washing Machines
Cossor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
488, West St., Durban Phone 20551


Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 23321
Residence 22935

W. L. COUSINS
House, Land and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy, Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
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EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

V. M. F. Dairies [Pty.] Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey
Phone 24-2883

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The right place for the right price
Price List on Application
100, Op de Bergen Street
Fairview, Johannesburg

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

J. T. WHERRIE
Phones 42-4594—42-1124
High-Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
4, Tyrwhitt Avenue, Rosebank

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	U	S	I	C	▨	V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	▨	▨
E	▨	R	O	D	▨	N	O	W	▨	▨	▨	A	▨	▨
R	▨	P	I	P	▨	A	C	T	O	R	▨	W	▨	▨
R	A	Y	S	▨	B	L	U	E	▨	O	W	N	▨	▨
I	C	E	▨	D	E	E	R	▨	P	S	I	▨	▨	▨
M	E	▨	M	A	N	X	▨	W	R	I	T	E	▨	▨
A	▨	B	A	T	T	A	L	I	O	N	▨	I	▨	▨
C	H	A	S	E	▨	N	O	R	D	▨	A	N	▨	▨
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R	E	S	▨	A	R	E	A	▨	S	L	A	T	▨	▨
A	▨	O	T	T	E	R	▨	R	A	M	▨	E	▨	▨
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P	L	U	M	M	E	T	▨	C	L	O	W	N	▨	▨

827

Union of South Africa

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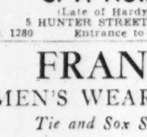
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Miniature Grand Opera

By Irving Bacchus

The hobby of a Chicago youngster, Ernest Wolff, has given thousands of Americans a novel taste of grand opera. Wolff's unique avocation, grand opera in miniature, grew from a crude apple-box stage to the present elaborate touring unit that has thrilled audiences from coast to coast. It was a sensation at the New York Worlds Fair.

The Puppet Opera is controlled from below.

Typical Yankee ingenuity plus hard work on the part of young Wolff and his mother made a success of the Chicagoan's plunge into model opera. Ernest, at 12, was thrilled by a European performance of "Carmen." Returning to America he studied opera as a hobby, simulating operatic scenes on an apple-box with a cast of crude puppets.

Ernest visualized a tiny theater complete in all its color with miniature stars moving to the recordings of famous operas. More interested in stage perfection than in puppets, he devoted long hours to accuracy of detail in construction. Recordings took care of the music, but the necessary puppet movements stumped the young hobbyist.

Deciding to sacrifice no stage effects to puppet strings, the lad decreed that his actors would be controlled from beneath. Thus the first puppet show with "underslung" control by wires became a reality—the puppets built on invisible stems and shuttled about through slots in the stage floor.

Today the Puppet Opera performances are presented by a personnel of ten who look after complicated electrical controls, understage and backstage manipulations, scenery and costume changes. The 200 puppets who perform to the stirring voices of Lawrence Tibbet, Helen Jepson, Lily Pons and many others, have a wardrobe of 421 costumes, all exact miniatures of those worn by "Met" stars. The tra furnishes a very realistic introduction to the novel performances with life-like rendition of the overtures.

Ernest's hobby went commercial, stage settings and scenery are likewise remarkably accurate.

Frowsy - haired thirteen - inch "Toscanini" and his puppet orchestra after a representative of a recording company dropped in on a Chicago performance.

"New York officials of the company hired us for the Worlds Fair without seeing a single performance," young Wolff recalls.

The national tour, however—giving many people their first taste of opera—was fulfillment of Ernest Wolff's earliest ambition.

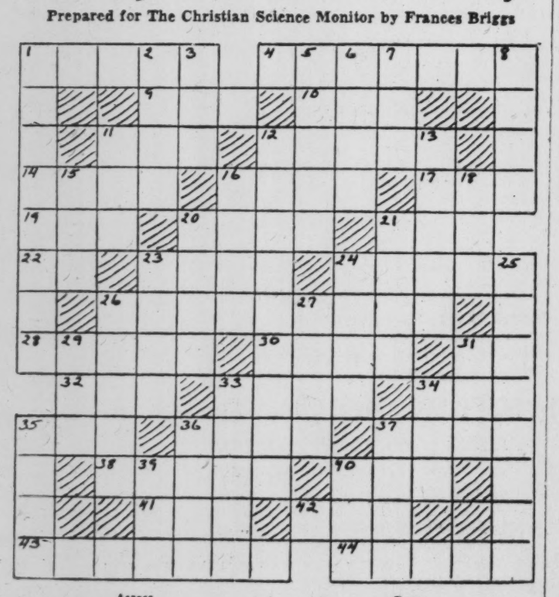
Currents Events Test

Answers

1. The special article urged the Axis powers to halt the war with Soviet Russia to conserve German resources in man power and equipment for an all-out assault on Great Britain.
2. 25 per cent.
3. The menu called for: shrimp cocktail, consomme, steak, head lettuce salad, pie and coffee.
4. George S. Viereck, 56-year-old journalist. He was described as "one of the most serious menaces in this country" by a Government prosecutor. He was held on charge of withholding information when he registered with the State Department as an agent of a foreign power.
5. Germany will send war material and iron and steel products in return for Turkish export's of raw materials, principally cotton, tobacco, olive oil, and minerals.
6. The demand to act has become greater since it has become clear that Hitler is now conducting an all-out offensive against Moscow.
7. Five-year-old Pamela Hollingworth, lost for eight days and nights in the woods of Mt. Chocorua, N. H.
8. British sources claim that one-third of Italy's merchant shipping has been sunk.
9. Panama's President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, reported to be a Nazi sympathizer, has fled the country. The country's Second Vice-President, Ernesto Jaen Guardia, who is reported to favor collaboration with the United States, was sworn in as provisional head of the Government.
10. The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board issued a sweeping decree forbidding the start of any public or private construction which would use critical materials essential to the Nation or to the public health and safety. The new policy will suspend non-essential building for the duration of the emergency. SPAB officials said.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Do you associate Debussy with drama, music, or sport?
4—"Nike of Samothrace" represents what?
9—What is a support for a fishing line?
10—At this time.
11—What Dickens hero is brought up by the Gargerys?
12—Colley Cibber was an author and was also what?
14—Beams.
16—What is the color of gown worn by Irene in certain musical comedy?
17—To possess.
19—Frozen water.
20—Tale of "Bambi" is about what creature?
21—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
22—Myself.
23—Who live on Isle of Man?
24—If you emulated Hendrick van Loon, would you write, paint, or fight?
26—What is normal command of a major?
28—To hunt.
30—What is a department of northern France?
31—Article.
32—What kind of wood is preferred for baseball bats?
33—What is an antonym of "busy"?
34—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
35—A thing.
36—Extent.
37—A lath is what?
38—What animal lives chiefly on fish?
40—Male sheep is what?
41—Who was eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
42—What food is eaten by Hawaiians?
43—What is a sounding lead?
44—Canio is what in "Pagliacci"?

Down

1—What ship battled "Monitor" in U. S. Civil War?
2—What is another name for the rainbow?
3—What is tube or quill upon which silk is wound?
5—What is an antonym of "avert"?
6—What is a shelter for doves?
7—How many are said to be "company"?
8—What is a bored person apt to do?
11—What corner do you associate with London?
13—Second "A" in A. A. Milne stands for what?
13—What is colophony?
15—One who excels at anything is called what?
18—Crooked.
18—G. B. Shaw is celebrated as what?
20—What is a fruit of a palm?
21—To goad.
22—What is a mixture of ground feeds for poultry?
24—Telegraph system is called what?
25—With whom do you associate theory of relativity?
26—What voice would have title role in opera "Mefistofele"?
27—Who is one of Lane sisters, a motion picture star?
29—How would Robert Burns write "have"?
31—Man's name.
33—Who was Greek goddess of peace?
34—What tree gives much shade?
35—What is a kind of coarse file?
36—Particle.
37—What might a sailor describe as "fore-and-aft"?
39—Who is a character in Dickens's "Christmas Carol"?
40—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

THE fact that no two people look at things from exactly the same point of view is the reason why we are all so interesting to one another and finally so necessary.—SEPHARIEL.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Germany has been urged to terminate the war with Soviet Russia in an article by Domei, official Japanese news agency. Why?
2. Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, told the House of Lords that Britain is relying on the United States for (25 p. c., 50 p. c., 75 p. c.) of its food supplies. Which figure is correct?
3. What is a perfect dinner, according to a consensus of favorite menus of national celebrities?
4. Who was the important German propagandist seized this week in the United States?
5. What materials will Germany and Turkey exchange under the terms of their new trade treaty?
6. Why is the clamor for Britain to strike now at Germany in the west reaching a new high peak?
7. For whose safety did thousands of New Englanders recently pray?
8. What part of Italy's merchant fleet has been sent to the bottom by British action since the start of the war?
9. What important political change has just occurred in Panama?
10. What restrictions have been placed on public and private construction in the United States?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page)

Vocations

Menu Typing

A young lady in the mid-west has managed to earn a fair weekly income typing menu sheets for a number of restaurants, lunch rooms, cafes, and other eating establishments around her particular community.

The idea of doing this kind of work occurred to her when she was handed one of those typically obscured menus of small lunch rooms and restaurants. By contacting barbecue shops, lunch rooms, and the like she experienced no difficulty "selling" her idea to proprietors.

She picks up the menu copies one day in advance, and in a short time returns a number of menus typed on colorful menu sheets of her own design, a different color for each day.

Charging but a small fee per printed page, depending upon the volume of the work, she is building up a brisk and steady trade.—R. R. C., Jackson, Mich.

Monitor Camera Club from Virginia Fenn, Los Angeles

Hawaii's Oldest Frame Dwelling

This structure, located in Honolulu, was built in 1821 and restored in 1935.

Just for Fun—

Air Trails

"I don't know how it happened, but somehow his model-airplane club got hold of some defense contracts!"

How Does It Taste?

Japan is making artificial butter from soybean oil, cottonseed, peanuts, and cocoanuts, and even from fish oil.

Japan is making artificial butter from soybean oil, cottonseed, peanuts, and cocoanuts, and even from fish oil.

Daily Anecdote

The Apt Illustration

Daniel Webster once delivered an address in Faneuil Hall on the necessity for individual exertion and unflinching patriotism to avert the dangers that threatened the political party whose principles he espoused, when he perceived a terrible sway of the packed assembly, consequent on the rush of those endeavoring to enter and noted that danger might ensue. The orator stopped short in the middle of a sentence, advanced to the edge of the platform, extended his arms in an authoritative attitude, and, in a stentorian voice, cried out, "Let each man stand firm"; the great heaving mass of humanity regained its equilibrium and, except the long breath of relief that filled the air, perfect stillness ensued.

"That," exclaimed the great orator, "is what we call self government!" . . . so apt an illustration of the principle he was expounding that the vast audience responded with deafening cheers.

In Lighter Vein

Apt Question

Teacher: "You should let bygones be bygones."

Pupil: "Then why do they make us learn history?"

Speedy Trip

Two Negroes met at New Orleans. One was a big fellow who had traveled as far as Canada; the other a little chap known as Sam.

"Nice place up in Canada?" inquired the latter.

"Finest in the world."

"Any room for me up in Canada?"

"Yes, they like us folks up there."

"How do I get there?"

"Why, you just gets into a boat right here on the Mississippi River, and you rows and rows, and then you're in Canada."

Early the next morning Sam got into a boat and rowed and rowed. But the Mississippi current is swift in the opposite direction, and Sam was puny. He rowed from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., attending strictly to business and concentrating his gaze on the bottom of the boat. By the end of that time he had lost about six feet.

His big friend happened to stroll down to the river bank, saw him still rowing frantically, and called out: "That you, Sam?"

The latter looked up, startled.

"What's that?" he exclaimed, "who knows me away up here in Canada?"—Tit-Bits.

Lack of Foresight

The famed deductive powers of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle once failed him miserably. During the run of one of his plays a young $10 a week actor playfully suggested to the great detective story writer that the two agree to share their combined incomes for the rest of their lives.

Doyle was amused at the youth's proposal, but he might well have spared his laughter. For the young upstart's name was Charlie Chaplin.—Chicago Daily News.

A Verse for Today . . .

So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for the sodering: and he fastened it with nails, that it should not be moved.—ISA. 41:7.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Many Ways of Helping

(Toronto Globe and Mail)

The Porcupine Advance, Porcupine, Ontario, recently devoted a leading article to an incident revealing at once a nice touch of kindness and indicating how everyone may do something toward helping war work. A local doctor picked up five hitchhiking soldiers. Sensing that they were hungry, he stopped at a Chinese restaurant and invited the men to eat. And how they ate!

While heaping on more food, the doctor made a mental calculation of the cost. At least 75 cents apiece. But the Chinese attendant had been sizing up the situation; also calculating; and his charge was 15 cents each for filling the hungry men. The ensuing dialogue carries a moral:

"Fifty cents each?" asked the doctor. "That is more than reasonable. It's generous!"

"Not 50 cents each! Just 15 cents each!" replied the Chinese.

"But 15 cents would not begin to meet the cost of meals like that," the doctor commented.

The Chinese's final reply as he insisted that the price was only 15 cents was this:

"The soldiers do their bit. You do your bit. I do my bit."

Here were seven men—five soldiers, a doctor and a restaurant keeper—each in his own way "doing his bit." Incidentally, there is revealed also an example of the hospitality of the North Country.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: There's nothing wrong with present-day America except that the two great masters at building up civilian morale are running the Brooklyn ball team.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Installment buying now finds itself facing some curtailment. The happy, carefree days of "nothing down and the rest when inconvenient" near their end.

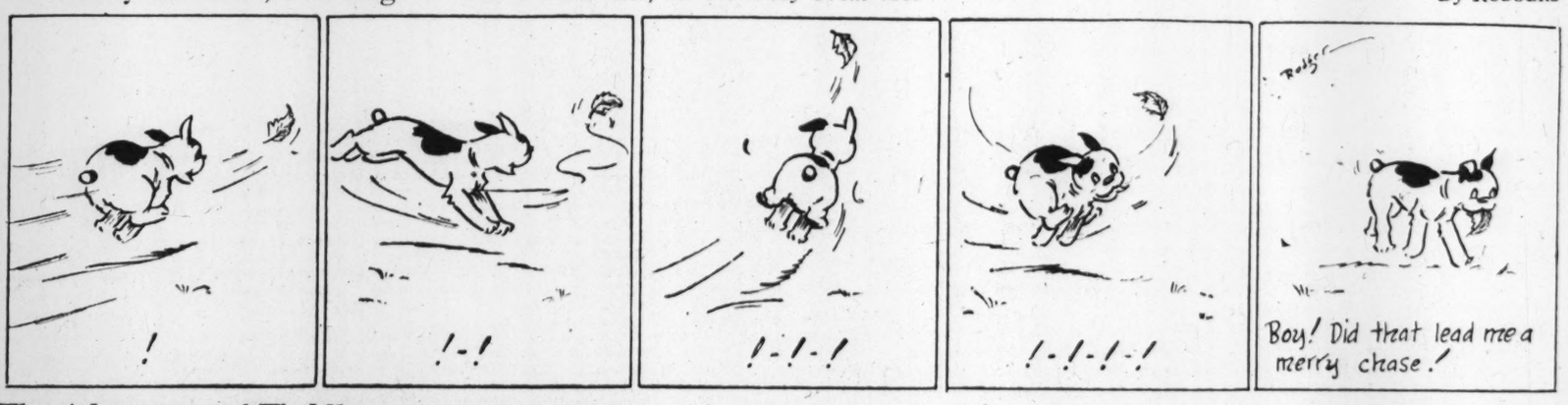
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rescued!*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE? WHERE'S EVANGELINE?
I'm EVANGELINE
IT ALL STARTED BECAUSE I THOUGHT YOU WERE PAYING TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO POPPY!! SO I THOUGHT ALL THIS UP SO YOU'D NOTICE ME!
WOW!
I KNEW YOU'D BE COMING DOWN THIS ROAD TO VISIT POPPY— SO I JUST WAITED.....
BUT WAIT A MINUTE!! WHO LOCKED US IN THAT ROOM?!
YES... WHO WAS IT?
DON'T YOU KNOW? HE'S IN THE HALL!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Takes a Smart Leaf to Get Away From Me!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Command Performance*

By THE HAGERS

"WHERE'S AUNT MAYME?" JOE ASKED AT THE DOOR. SAID JAYNE, "SHE'S CLEANING YOUR THIRD FLOOR."
WE HURRIED UP THE ATTIC STAIRS AND CAUGHT JOE'S AUNT MAYME UNAWARES.
UPON A THRONE WE SET HER DOWN, AND ON HER HEAD WE PLACED A CROWN.
"WE'VE COME TO SWEEP THE ATTIC, QUEEN." "THIS TIME," SAID MAYME, "YOU'LL GET IT CLEAN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Urgency—and Its Uses

Has Hitler once more correctly sized up his opponents? Is his Russian venture going to prove the right strategy after all? Have the democracies lapsed again into Maginot-mindedness? Will they fail to use the opportunity offered by the Nazi absorption in a 2,000-mile eastern front? Are Britain and America reconciled to a long war of economic attrition, or a stalemate?

These questions are agitating London, and might well get more attention in America. The British press is chorusing questions about British aid to Russia and showing more than a little friendliness for Moscow's plea for the opening of a western front. Even the temperate Times asks for "the greatest possible boldness within the bounds of reason."

Everywhere there is a demand that the urgency of the situation be recognized and translated into action. The Daily Mail points out that the defensive attitude and repeated delusions of safety have meant that "we're always behind events." Three weeks ago the weekly New Statesman and Nation, recognizing that the experts say Britain lacks the equipment for an invasion of the Continent, declared ships could be found if there were enough sense of urgency and stressed the possible result if no attempt were made:

> If, indeed, Hitler succeeds in so ending Russia's power to take the offensive, then even an American decision to send an army to Europe (of which there is at present no prospect) would not seem to give much hope of a military decision.

Anyone keenly interested in the destruction of Naziism naturally senses the dangers of relying on Russia to do it, even with the much-touted aid of General Winter. The rains in Poland, the opening of Dutch dykes, the Maginot Line, the mountains of Jugoslavia and Greece, the desert in Libya, the sea barrier around Crete, the distances and mud of Russia — all these "allies" have proved unreliable reeds.

Human courage and sacrifice, rather than any material aid, has been the best defense against Hitlerism. But too often it has been insufficient because coming too late and extending only to the defense of one nation at a time. The best hope of ending the one-by-one strategy is that men will have the vision to apply this courage in time and in concert, realizing that the defense of one is the defense of all.

Americans who realize that a stitch of offensive action today may save nine expeditionary armies tomorrow, may find it easy to urge Britain to risk another Dunkirk. Yet Britain has so far had a disappointing amount of supplies from America. One Washington estimate is that of the material Britain is now using, less than 5 per cent came from the United States. Russia has had little but oil from America. And if there is complacency in Britain, what shall we say about America?

But a sense of urgency should unite, not separate. To complain that our friends are not doing enough is only to help Hitler divide and conquer. The better way is to turn any sense of urgency not into criticism of others but into steam behind our own efforts. In that sense, defense begins at home.

Seeds A-wing

Seeds—winged adventurers setting sail on autumn winds, streamlined for speed and distance flying, cunningly shaped for take-off and for alighting; freighted with stocks of clothing against the cold, ballasted with rations for the spring. Riding storms but armored against them; fragile, light as a whispered breath, managing so often to land on hospitable ground, or if not, to hide, to dissemble, and to wait, that at least a few may survive to raise aloft their banners when the hour shall come. Seeds for another year and for the years ahead.

How Much Oil?

The eastern United States seaboard, especially the north end of it, still is guessing how much gasoline it will have for its motorcars this winter. Figures and forecasts from sources which in any ordinary times would be taken as authoritative are almost fantastically at variance with each other.

John J. Pelley, speaking for the Association of American Railroads, says there are more than 20,000 tank cars available, or enough to carry all the petroleum products the east coast will need. Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, says the number is less than 6,000 and that a shortage, while not immediate, is in prospect when tankers must carry fuel oil for heating as well as motor fuel.

A representative distributor scouts the needs of any restriction; a motor club official suspects filling stations like the curfew because it reduces expenses; officials not only keep the 10 per cent quota reduction in force but talk of 20 or 30 per cent cuts. An oil company president charges that Mr. Ickes has failed to take back tankers released by the British; this is apparently explained by the announcement that fifteen such tankers will soon be returned but may have to transport molasses for explosives.

What is a mere motorist to do under such circumstances? He can ask more investigation of the situation, for one thing, more open information from officials sources, and more comparing of notes among those in a position to establish the facts. But the best of forecasts are contingent in any case on speculative factors. How many tankers will be available depends in part on how the Battle of the Atlantic goes, how actively the war continues during the winter, how rapidly new tankers can be completed, and how effective rail service proves to be.

Is it too much to ask civilians to endure this uncertainty? Civilians in many other countries are enduring much more, many in the occupied areas going without petrol at all. The motorist who economizes as much as he can will not be making any mistake. Meanwhile, he can be grateful that whether the control rests primarily with oil companies or the Government, the supply at least is in friendly hands.

China Toward Freedom

To the Chinese on the thirtieth anniversary of their Republic it may have seemed that the price of liberty is eternal struggle. It was on October 10 in 1911 that an uprising in the city of Wuchang, on the Yangtze River, gave the signal for the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty, and inaugurated a period of virtually continuous trial for the Chinese people and their dim dream of freedom.

The school of economic determinists that insists democracy was born chiefly of material prosperity which gave the masses time to think about freedom and privilege would surely find little to bolster such a theory in China. Somehow amid a sort of poverty unknown in the Western World in recent times the Chinese have been groping their way toward the democratic ideal.

In a degree, China's advance toward freedom epitomizes that of the rest of the world. It has been accomplished over the obstacles of foreign imperialisms, native treachery, exploitation and robbery of the people by both outsiders and insiders, frequently working together. It has been achieved despite the handicap of a confusion of tongues.

Out of this chaos China has emerged as one of the world's outstanding hopes. This emergence has taken place, as did the founding of the Republic and each subsequent strengthening of the democratic ideal in China, in a time of terrible trial. On its thirtieth anniversary the Chinese Republic seems not so much weakened by repeated assaults upon it, as purged of many of its weaknesses. In this, too, China is sharing the experience of free nations the world over.

Too Much in a Name

A little boy in a New England town recently threw a stone at a neighbor's window and broke it. He didn't want to do it. He had no reason to do it. His playmates dared him, but he paid no attention until—they called him a "sissy." That was too much.

No one wishes to be called a "sissy," but people have attached such stigma to the word that only the sturdiest child or adult can withstand the taunt. Window-breaking is not the most serious result. Many a career of crime can be traced to a child's inability to cope with the gang's jeering cry of "Sissy!"

Too much power has been given to this word. Too much power is given to the crowd's jeers or cheers. But many a child has found the answer. The boy who learns that to follow his highest sense of right is the truest proof of manliness will not become a gangster, local or international. He is father to the man who defies demagogues and makes self-government work.

The difference between an American football coach and a Nazi communiqué writer is that the coach never seems to believe his team will win while the N. c. w. always gives out the details of a victory before the battle is over.

Our Readers Say—

"Recoil From Isolationism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with renewed interest Woodrow Wilson's Boston speech of February, 1919, as recently published in your paper. His speech was prophetic and it would be beneficial for all of our people to read it, but especially the isolationists in our midst. If the recalcitrant Senators, always a minority in the United States Senate as well as elsewhere, had not blocked our country from entering the League of Nations, this present war could and would, to my way of thinking, have been averted.

It is significant that Governor Coolidge, later President of the United States, presided at this great meeting and advocated that our country become a member of the League.

The choice after the first World War was between international anarchy or the League. It will be the same at the conclusion of this war—a choice between international anarchy or a league of co-operative nations banded together to avert war and to maintain and preserve peace. This time the American people no doubt will deal more severely with isolationists and diehards. They will be removed from the United States Senate so that no longer a group of willful men can "render us contemptible in the face of the world." As you point out, the recoil from isolationism is under way and going strong.

Chicago — MARSHALL SOLBERG

"Yes, Switzerland Is Grateful"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your June 10th issue containing an excellent letter from Geneva reached us at the time of our National Day's celebrations, and this writer can testify that Switzerland is indeed grateful—besides beautiful and brave!

These celebrations were most inspiring in their rugged simplicity; from the lofty Rutli pasture (the cradle of our Confederation) to the farthest hamlet, a free people joined in lifting their hearts in a great hymn of gratitude to the Almighty in whose name the shepherds of the Forest States signed their first pact (our version of the Magna Charta) 650 years ago, and under whose protection they placed their young confederacy.

These shepherds understood the fundamentals of democracy: fraternity, justice for all, "government of the people by the people" under God's government, and this "house built on the rock"—as our President put it—has been able to withstand fierce tempests from without and within, to adapt itself to great changes in the course of centuries, and to prove, owing to its political and religious tolerance, that peasants and townsmen of three different races, speaking four different languages, can live harmoniously together—an instance of diversity in unity which only a wise federal system could achieve. JULIETTE CHAUTEMPS

Cornaux, Switz.

Iron and Steel Scrap

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To help the national defense by keeping steel mills and foundries operating at capacity, a constant flow of iron and steel scrap is necessary.

Imminent shutdown of many mills for lack of scrap can be prevented if farmers, manufacturers, business houses, merchants, and housewives will make their supply available to recognized dealers so that the tempo of national defense can remain at high pitch.

Iron and steel scrap is a defense necessity and should not be hoarded. Co-operate with our Government by making it available. Old boiler tubes, shaftings, pulleys, parts, sheets, and anything discarded made from iron or steel, will all help make ships, guns, tanks.

INSTITUTE OF SCRAP IRON & STEEL, INC.
Boston Chapter

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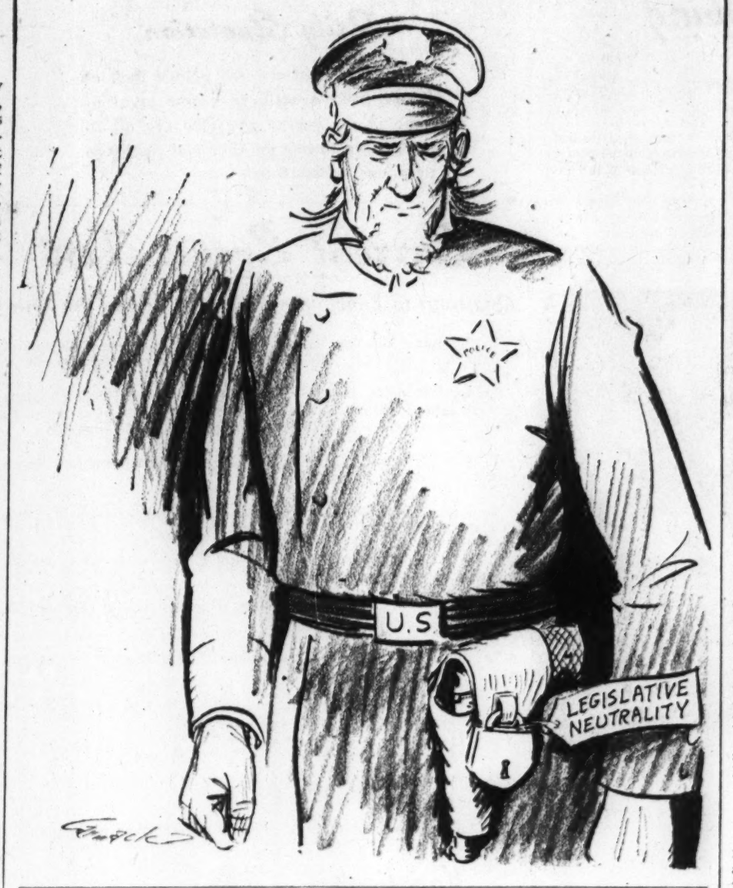
Well Armed But—



British "Prisoners" in Unoccupied France

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is not generally known that quite a number of British soldiers are stranded in Unoccupied France. I was first made aware of this when, in November of last year, I went to the British Consulate in Marseilles and saw a handful of wistful looking young men haunting the waiting room. I spoke to one of them and learned that they were some of 300 officers and men who severally, by devious routes and after much adventure and hardship, had found their way south from Dunkirk and elsewhere and had been interned in the old Fort St. Jean at Marseilles. Several of them came down to the Consulate every day in a pathetic attempt to find some means of getting home.

Not long after this, three of them came to the door of our villa on the Côte des Maures, saying that they had been told in the village that we were English. We asked them in and they told us at once they were from Fort St. Jean and were trying to escape. Their theory was that Italy was on the verge of collapse and that if they could manage to get along the coast to near the Italian frontier, they would hide there until such time as they could slip across the border into a non-belligerent Italy and thence find their way home. One of them spoke almost perfect French and was spokesman for the trio.

It was not for us to discourage them from their plucky resolve; so we tried instead to do what little we could to assist them. Their most immediate desire was for a hot bath—they told us that conditions at the Fort were deplorable. The sea washes its walls and the damp had so penetrated the ancient structure that the men's bedding and clothes were never dry. The food was entirely inadequate, consisting mainly of very thin tasteless soup. They had no change of undergarments and the only one of the three who had possessed an overcoat had sold it on the way to buy food—no easy matter even with money, as they had no ration cards. In spite of this same fact we managed to produce a satisfying meal for them and, with all the money and as many bread tickets as we could spare them, they once more took to the road.

We had one other visitor from the Fort—the man to whom I had originally spoken in Marseilles, who obtained permission to spend Christmas and New Year with us. He was Sergeant Andrews (commonly known as "Andy"), who had a wife and two children in Birmingham. He told us exciting stories of how he had escaped from the Germans after Dunkirk—lying for hours in fields whence he could hear the voices of German soldiers questioning suspects on the road near by; or sending two girls on ahead with his parcel of belongings while he strolled, whistling and with hands in pockets, past an enemy patrol (he had acquired a brown civilian suit from an Arab in his prison camp). For days he would go without proper food, eating raw "swedes," potatoes, and roots. The French people were marvelously kind to him—particularly in the North—sometimes exposing themselves to grave danger by helping him.

After many miles of traveling—mainly on foot—he reached the Mediterranean and crossed to the North African coast in a fishing boat—only to be caught and sent to the fort at Marseilles. He was allowed out between certain hours and once more he escaped—this time into Spain. But the Spaniards kept him in prison for a month and then sent him back to Fort St. Jean. He fully endorsed what our three other visitors had said about conditions there and added that as they had nothing to do, most of the men stayed in bed until midday. They received their pay through the American Consulate.

Later, on reaching Lisbon, my husband was asked to report on their situation and immediate steps were taken to endeavor to improve it. I was the more interested, therefore, when I read in a recent issue of a Toronto newspaper that the "company of missing men" have left Marseilles and are at St. Hyppolite du Fort, where conditions are immensely better. Several "crashed" airmen have joined them. They are "tidy and clean shaven" and their morale "appears good."

Kingston, Ont. MADELINE WHITFIELD

North . . South . . East . . West

Invisible Convoys

By Frank L. Perrin

There is always inspiration and reassurance in the thought that one is not alone when the temptation is to submit to the suggestion of failure. New courage and renewed determination come with the convincing realization that the guiding but unseen hand fortifies and protects us in any right endeavor. We seem sometimes to seek the visible and sensible proof of this presence, and yet most of us, if it were to be manifested, or if it were capable of such manifestation, would cover our eyes lest we see. It would require the courage and faith of Moses to turn aside, as he did, to see why the bush is not burnt.

The temptation, perhaps easily explainable, is to invoke and hope for special intervention in the solving of problems and the overcoming of difficulties too serious or too involved to be solved or overcome by the processes which we seek to apply. It is then, and even to this day, that the echoing cry of Macedonia is heard: "Come and help us."

The great lesson to be learned, if human experience and human philosophy are trustworthy teachers, is that along the way there are those silent guides and mentors which lead and direct all of us on a safe and certain course. To youth, and sometimes to those no longer young, the realization of this great verity comes slowly and with misgivings. The chosen way, in times of world distress and crisis, may seem suddenly to have been closed, with detour signs directing the traveler to a different and possibly more hazardous byway. The command is imperative. One asks where the detour leads. Does it lead to glory and fame, or to suffering, failure, and discouragement? The only answer, and it barely audible, is that it leads to imposed duty, collective responsibility, new opportunity.

* * *

There came this way, a few days ago, the personal biography of a scholarly gentleman who, under his own name and under a name modestly assumed, has written much that is inspirational and informative. In his latest book he has not, at least obviously, attempted to point a moral or adorn a tale. But it may be that because one who has read with peculiar and critical interest that which he has most recently written was in some degree influenced by the same environment, experienced some of the unavoidable hardships and unrealized privations of the pioneer days of the '70's in the American Middle West, he reads, not into the book, but in the book, what may, perchance, escape some who do not quite so intuitively understand.

We do not have to sermonize or even deeply philosophize to conclude, without seeking to preach or teach, that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." The grown-up country vilage boy who wrote the book so recently laid aside will tell you that this is true, if you ask him. He has made no new or public declaration of such faith and conviction, but no one could write what he has written without such confidence and understanding.

Another, with vision as clear or clearer, has given us this: "I walk with Love along the way." What sublime assurance of a perfect and protecting convoy! No, the home port, the place we call destination, may not be in sight. Indeed, it may not be clearly or visibly charted or indicated. That the questing adventurer does not expect or seriously ask if he is impelled by courage and a consuming desire both to serve and achieve.

* * *

In youth, if more ambitious than wise, we are architects and designers. On the horizon, and not too far distant in fancy, is the blank scroll upon which we undertake to draw, in circumstantial detail, the outlines of the structure we hope or propose to build. As we look backward across the years we realize, if we are observing and thoughtful, how carelessly our own plans and those of others all about us have been abandoned and forgotten. Why? Not because the ideals were imperfect or the prompting impulses wholly selfish. The thing we call circumstance, or fate, or destiny—or perhaps divinity—has written in larger letters upon the signboards along the way words interpreting, modifying, and illuminating the very text and details of immature plans of procedure, conduct, and hoped-for attainment.

In this new and revised version of what we imagined was a simple but individual code we discover that our first duty is not to see to it that we ourselves are served. The implication is plain and unavoidable. There is no room for pleas in confession and avoidance, no convenient way of escape. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Safe convoy! Happy landing!

The Wide Horizon

What Is 'The American Way'?

By Violet Alleyn Storey

Not long ago, I was approached by a young girl picket on a Manhattan sidewalk.

"Please, madam," she advised, "do not patronize this store. Help us to maintain an American way of life."

"Just how," I made bold to ask her, "do you define an American way of life?"

Her answer came unhesitatingly—even defiantly: "As the right to have the things that, as Americans, we are entitled to!"

Her words echoed in my ears. "The right . . . things . . . as Americans." . . .

"My father and mother came to this country," the girl picket continued, "so we would have the things Americans have a right to and—"

"But just what things do you mean?" I interrupted.

"Well, to begin with," she replied, "bigger pay and shorter hours. Once we get these, we'll have the money and the time to get what we want out of living—be able to dress better and get our hair done and go to movies when we want and have a new radio and an electric icebox and a car, maybe."

"But, in a little while, everybody may have to do without such things," I reminded her. "You have heard of priorities; haven't you?"

"Oh, I guess so," she conceded. "But if the Government starts making people give up things they've got a right to, there'll be revolution."

"There is revolution," I said. "It is worldwide and, unless we do give up these luxuries, we may be the revolution's next victims and become slaves like the people of France."

"But I don't call them luxuries," she insisted. "They're just what every American has a right to."

So saying, she turned her back on me.

* * *

My sympathy, rather than my resentment, followed her. Here was a child who had lived all her life in our midst but whom we had failed to Americanize—who actually knew nothing of the genuine American Way. And I realized the blame for her misguidance and that of hundreds like her lay at my own door and the doors of others like myself who have made no effort to help Americanize the strangers in our midst.

Why had not this girl of immigrant parents learned that the genuine American Way has been, from the beginning, a hard way—a way of sacrifice, of courage, of hope, of faith—and that its emphasis has been, not on material things, but on ideals or things of the spirit? Why had she not been informed that every privilege, taken for granted by Americans of today, was dearly bought with the "blood, sweat and tears" of the earlier Americans?

There was one great-grandfather, for example, of whom I have personal knowledge. Of Mayflower ancestry on both sides of his family, one of thirteen children, he went to work, as a child of eight, on the night-shift in a factory in the little upper New York State hamlet where he was born. The only formal schooling he received was to be taught to read and write by an itinerant teacher. At 17, orphaned and with two younger sisters to care for, this country boy set out for New York City and became apprenticed to a hatter. A score of years later, he was not only one of the city's leading merchants, the first to have his name in gaslights on the front of his Third Avenue and Twentieth Street "emporium," but was honorary head of the Board of Education, Harbor Master of the Port of New York, and a self-taught Shakespearean scholar. And how did he achieve all this? The American way, of course—by dint of hard work, by creating individual opportunity, with the emphasis not only on his rights as an American citizen but on his obligations, as such, to his country and his fellow men.

* * *

An Ellis Island official once told me that, in many of the letters received from Chinese in China by relatives in this country, something like the following paragraph is to be found: "Since you are resident in the Land of Money, kindly send me, at your convenience, a gold watch and also a fountain pen of silver or gold."

The Land of Money! Too many of its citizens have been thinking of this country as only that—a land of rights to be demanded, of material things to be acquired with the least possible personal effort! In such critical times as these minimum emphasis should be laid on personal profit, it seems to me. Unselfishness, self-sacrifice, and devotion to ideals should be stressed as constituting our best line of defense, for in these lies the assurance of the future of the genuine American Way.

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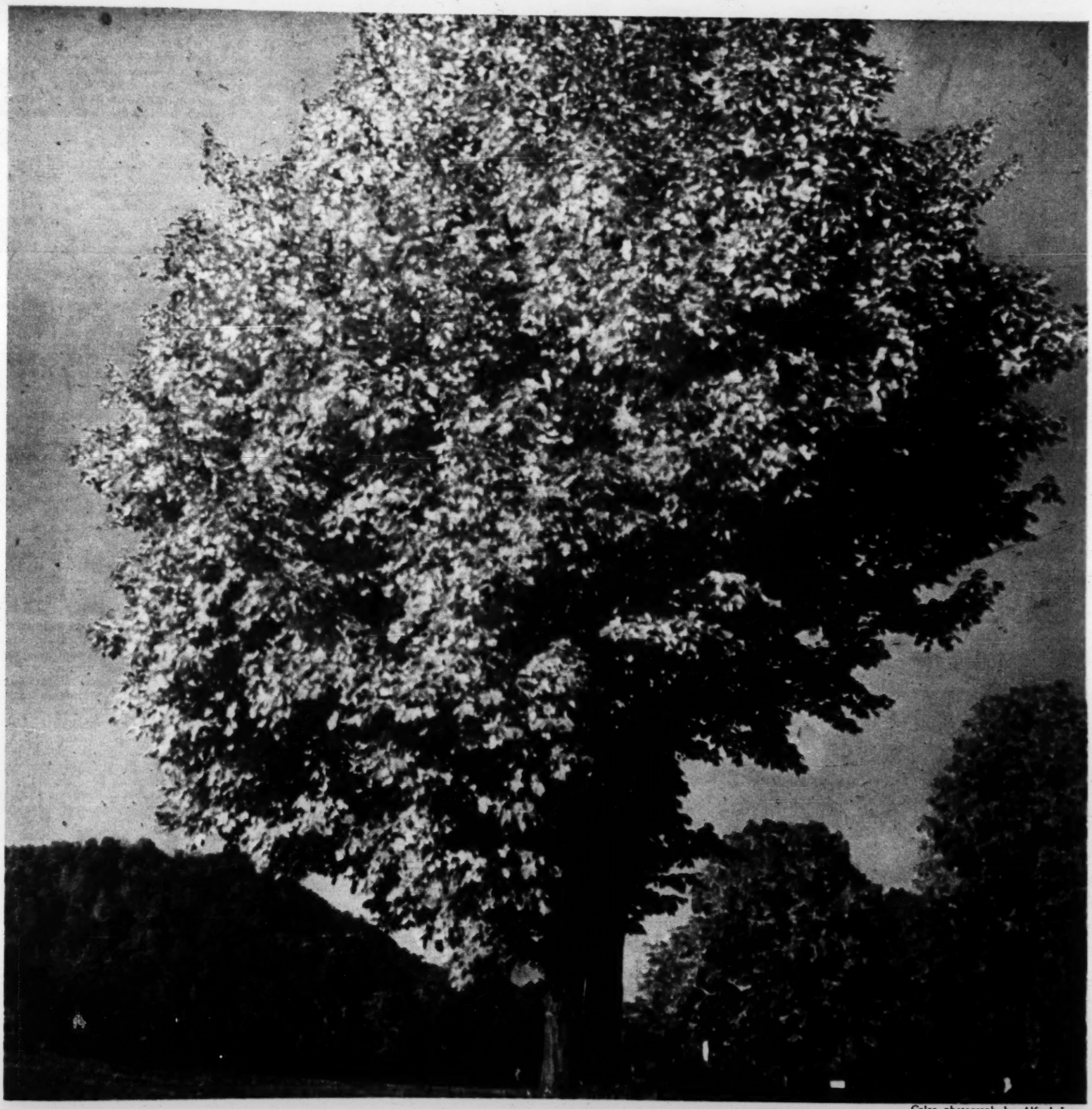
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, OCTOBER 11, 1941



Color photograph by Alfred Lowe

AND THUS, WITHOUT A WING,
OR SERVICE OF A KEEL,
OUR SUMMER MADE HER LIGHT ESCAPE
INTO THE BEAUTIFUL . . . .

Emily Dickinson

South America Looks Ahead

By Vera Micheles Dean

Research Director, the Foreign Policy Association

James Sawders, Charles d'Emery

GRANDEUR BY SEA AND LAND, UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

In the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (Top), Where Flourishes the World's Finest Avenue of Royal Palms. Rio (Above) in the Light of the Full Moon

Vera Micheles Dean made numerous study visits to European countries just before the war, and wrote some of her views for The Christian Science Monitor Magazine Section at that time. Now she has prepared for this publication a quick survey of contemporary political South America, to be published in three articles, of which this is the first. The others will appear in early issues.

TO FLY to South America is perhaps the best way to become acquainted for the first time with a continent even more varied in landscape and population than North America. Only by riding the skyways is it possible to obtain, in a short space of time, a sense of the ever-changing beauty and immensity of South America. It is breathtaking, after a long flight over the green vastness of the Brazilian jungle, to circle over the incredibly beautiful harbor of Rio, resplendent in the afternoon light; or to take off from Buenos Aires in the midst of a thunderstorm, and then sweep over the snow-clad Andes in brilliant sunshine which transfigures those barren peaks, and plummet down into Santiago—Santiago in its magnificent setting of mountains, its streets aglow with flowering peach trees.

Equally stirring, in a different way, is the flight from Santiago to Lima, over arid deserts washed by the ice-green waters of the Pacific. Here one suddenly realizes the beauty of the wilderness, the amazing shapeliness of deserts. And then, as a crowning glory, to see the sun rise over Mount Cotopaxi in Ecuador, amidst the majestic solitude of sky and mountains, is to understand anew that beyond the strife and turmoil of our day, and of many thousand years of history, exist lasting values that no catastrophe can destroy.

The Inca Empire, with its wealth of art and imagination, has vanished, and must be reconstructed, bit by bit, by the archeologist. Yet the beauties of land, and sky and sea remain, and with them remain those qualities of high courage, self-sacrifice, and valiant hope for the future which men have preserved in the darkest hours of human history, and on which they have courageously built anew.

In the plane, free for a few hours from the concerns of earth-bound men, one sees life in a new perspective, discovers a new world. It is a double discovery—because one discovers not only the new world of the skies, but the new world of South America. South America is indeed the New World—newer, fresher in many ways than the United States. Southward the political situation is still in a state of ferment, economic conditions have not crystallized, anything may happen tomorrow.

It is a world in the making, with new frontiers to conquer. Not only new frontiers in the sense of jungles to be cleared, new land to be staked out for cultivation, new oil resources to be tapped, new industries to be built. But also new frontiers of the mind, where experiments in advanced forms of social legislation are being tried, as in Chile and Uruguay.

There Europe and America are still in the process of being fused. There, more than in the United States, which by comparison seems static and settled down, is the real melting-pot of the Western Hemisphere. In this vast crucible, all the world's races—whites, Negroes, Orientals, and Indians—are being welded into a new people. And this new people, whatever its racial antecedents or intellectual heritage, or the differences that still divide them among themselves, are first and foremost Americans.

For what is America? What do we mean when we speak of the American spirit? The American spirit, as contrasted with that of Europe blighted by centuries of conflict, is a spirit that combines faith in unlimited material progress with idealistic concern for human welfare. To an American, whether of North or South America, nothing seems impossible, everything is worth trying once. The phrase one hears everywhere in South America is symbolic of this spirit. When you ask whether something can be done, the answer comes promptly: "Como no?" Why not? Why not a steel industry for Brazil? Why not learn new ideas, experiment with new methods? This is the spirit of the New World—a world relatively untrammeled by convention, prejudice and the accumulated heritage of Europe's hatreds, where there is still room for expansion and for tolerance.

* * *

This is the spirit of South America which we, in the United States, must above all understand, on which we must build a Good Neighbor policy not only for the present emergency, but for the years ahead. This spirit of looking forward, not backward, is the common bond between the two continents of the Western Hemisphere. The people of the two continents are all immigrants—and are all Americans. The men and women who have settled the New World were either pioneers or rebels or both—rebels against some established order that seemed oppressive at the time—from the Pilgrim Fathers to the German liberals of the Carl Schurz period; from the Dutch and Spaniards and Portuguese, the Irish and Scotch and Germans and Italians, who sought better living conditions or greater freedom or just conquest and adventure in South America, to the recent refugees from the Franco and Hitler regimes, who today are enriching the culture of the Western Hemisphere. However else Americans may differ in habits and interests, they are all united in a desire for freedom, insistence on the rights of the individual, distrust of autocracy, and demand for mutual tolerance.

Yet South America is not the United States, and nothing could be more misleading than to consider the continent as a solid bloc, or measure the countries to the south by the yardstick of United States history and development. For many reasons, some political, others social and economic, South America has developed more slowly than North America, and today many of the countries of that continent make one think of what the United States must have been 50 years ago, when it was passing through the often turbulent transition from a predominantly agricultural economy to a period of industrialization, and at the same time was assimilating vast numbers of new immigrants.

Whenever we wonder about the frequency of revolutions in this or that country of South America, we must remember that the United States experienced a civil war before it achieved political unity. Whenever we feel like criticizing political corruption in Latin America, we must remember Tammany Hall and the many instances of political corruption which have marred, but have not prevented, the development of our own democratic institutions. And, above all, in looking at South America, we must be careful to distinguish between the form and substance of democracy.

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What really constitutes democracy? Is it a given set of institutions, even if a people is unprepared by its history and education for the operation of these institutions? Or is it the spirit of political tolerance, social and economic equality, respect for the rights of the individual? In many countries of South America, where large sections of the population are still illiterate; where the middle class is still in process of formation; where a wide gap exists between a small group of wealthy landowners and vast masses of peons or tenant farmers or mineworkers—the political climate is not yet always favorable to the full functioning of parliamentary institutions. Yet the people of South America are passionately anti-totalitarian. They are deeply imbued with the spirit of democracy, and in that sense can be counted on to support the United States whenever this country demonstrates, by its action, that it is prepared to champion democracy.

Much has been said in recent years about the influence on South America of totalitarian ideas stemming from Nazi

(Continued on page 15)

For a Free Pan-Europe

By William Henry Chamberlin

THE QUESTION of some kind of united Europe, forced or free, has been pushed into the foreground of public attention and of practical political possibility by the present war. Great changes in frontier lines and in conceptions of administrative sovereignty seldom occur in time of peace, because the conservative instinct of caution and the vested interests which always stand to lose by change are apt to prove too strong to overcome when life is proceeding along normal lines.

A great war, such as the World War of 1914-1918 or the present conflict, throws everything into the melting pot—frontiers, ideas, political, economic and social institutions. Germany is obviously thinking already in terms of a "new order" which will forcibly unify continental Europe under the hegemony of Berlin. German troops are in occupation of a vast expanse of the continent, from Brest to Bucharest, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Black Sea, from the northern fiords of Norway to the deserts of Libya.

Much of this occupation is of course dictated by military considerations and would be terminated or curtailed in the event of the ending of the war on terms satisfactory to Germany. But the application of high-pressure methods to bring one country after another into the Berlin-Rome Axis (Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria have already joined, and there is every reason to believe that Herr von Ribbentrop has his designs on France, Spain, and Yugoslavia) is only one of several indications that Germany is thinking in terms of a future Pan-Europe in which its military power, its industrial development, and its population will give it the predominant position.

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Before France was knocked out of the war, Great Britain and France had made a number of significant agreements for preferential trade and for the mutual support of each others' currencies, which pointed in the direction of closer union between the two countries, and which might well have outlasted the war. Winston Churchill went much farther in an effort to stave off the French surrender. He proposed last June a virtual political fusion of Great Britain and France, with a common parliament and a common citizenship.

Despair and pessimism had gone so far in France that this proposal was not accepted. But the mere fact that it was put forward may well be remembered as a significant historical fact. If Great Britain should be in a position to take the military offensive on the continent, some such proposal as Mr. Churchill's may well be a most useful political accompaniment to this new phase of the war. Any such future proposal would not be a mere unilateral British step, because the governments in exile of Poland, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands are carrying on in London. There is also General de Gaulle's "Free French" organization and a national committee which represents Czechoslovakia.

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Last November the Polish Government and the Czech national committee in London issued a joint statement proclaiming the co-operation of the Polish and Czech peoples in the struggle against Hitler's Germany and calling for close collaboration of the two countries after the war. This is just an example of the sort of local understanding which must pave the way for larger projects of regional blocs and final European union. The cool and sometimes strained relations between Warsaw and Prague which prevailed after 1918 and which centered around the disputed possession of the Teschen coal district, with its mixed Czech and Polish population, was characteristic of the jealousies and antagonisms which weakened the collective strength of the new and enlarged states of eastern and southeastern Europe and helped Hitler to pick them off one by one.

An important factor in the deep crisis of European civilization of which the present war is only an outward expression was one of the glaring contradictions in the development of the continent during the nineteenth century. While industrial production, trade, finance were constantly expanding and becoming more universal and international in character, nationalism was becoming stronger and was dividing Europe into watertight economic compartments.

The settlement of Europe after the first World War, conceived in terms of nationality rather than of economics, further aggravated this contradiction. Customs frontiers multiplied; the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, an admirably balanced economic unit, was broken up into several component national parts. This, from the standpoint of nationality, represented justice for Czechs, Poles, Rumanians, Croats, and Slovenes. It represented injustice for considerable numbers of Germans and Hungarians who were left on the wrong side of the new boundary lines and also for other racial minorities which were left under the rule of foreign and often unfriendly races. From the economic standpoint the consequences were bad all around; and this breaking up of Europe into smaller national fragments, unmitigated by any provision for freer trade, was a serious cause of impoverishment and consequent political unrest.

Another cause of postwar difficulties, another argument for a closer understanding between the various European powers in the economic field, was the general abandonment of the *laissez-faire* free trade economics of the Victorian period. Problems of assured markets, of physical possession of sources of raw material which were of negligible importance in an era when the movement of goods, of migrants, of capital was relatively free became much more serious when economic nationalism came more and more into fashion.

Whatever may be the military issue of the present war, it seems improbable that it will end in a precise restoration of the status quo boundaries, whether of 1937, 1938, 1939, or any other prewar year. And the changes in ideas, in economic practices, are likely to be greater than the purely territorial readjustment. Europe's alternative may well prove to be union in some form or chaos, a chaos that might assume the form of communism or of sheer anarchical breakdown of social orders which may be strained to the breaking point by the sufferings and hardships of a long war.

The idea of some form of supra-national European unity has long floated in the minds of some of Europe's greatest statesmen and thinkers. Rome and the organized civilization which it brought to the lands west of the Rhine and south of the Danube cast a long shadow over subsequent history.

With the growing power of central governments which was one of the signs of the transition from medieval to modern times, there were now more or less conscious efforts to bring Europe under the domination of a single state. The empire of Charles V, including Germany, the Low Countries, Spain, and parts of Italy, included within its frontiers a considerable part of Europe.

Napoleon at the height of his power possessed a continental realm which rivaled Hitler's in area. Of all conquerors, Napoleon most nearly achieved the dream of unified Europe; at the height of his power the whole continent except Russia and irreconcilable England was within his grasp—a situation which suggests obvious parallels with the present time.

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The fall of Napoleon was the signal for the reappearance of many sovereign states, large and small, in Europe. The idea of the essential unity of the continent would not down; it was cherished by figures so opposed in world outlook as the conservative Austrian statesman, Prince Metternich, and the idealistic Italian revolutionary, Mazzini. The former saw Europe's salvation in a league of conservative sovereigns, committed to maintenance of the existing frontiers; the latter dreamed of a league of free European peoples.

But the nineteenth century was the century of nationalism; and it was the failure to find any means of warding off the clash of rival national states that led to the disaster of the World War. Herr Hitler had his predecessors in the Pan-German theorists who argued for the annexation to Germany of all European territory where the population, by any stretch of the imagination, could be considered German.

The most active advocate of the Pan-European idea after the end of the World War, in the relatively liberal twenties, was Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, who stressed the argument that Europe, in its divided form, could not stand up to the pressure of such large natural units as the United States, the Soviet Union, and the British Empire. Such French statesmen as M. Aristide Briand and M. Edouard Herriot favored the Pan-European idea, and this was also true as regards some of the German moderate statesmen under the Weimar Republic. The subsequently outlawed Soviet leader, Leon Trotsky, was also an advocate of a United States of Europe, although his conception of that scheme was associated with communist revolution and was utterly different from that of West European liberals.

However, the obstacles and the opposition to any union of Europe were too strong to be overcome during a period of peace. Now war has opened up new perspectives and the idea of a unified Europe is not so utopian as it would have seemed a few years ago. The dictators are out to achieve this end by their methods of force and propaganda.

A forced Pan-Europe, whether fascist or communist, would probably fall to pieces in the long run, as many empires founded on force have collapsed in the past. On the other hand, there would be little hope for Europe's future if, after the ordeal of the present war, it should sink back into the old rut of competitive armaments, hostile alliances, and power politics. If liberal forces are to dictate the next peace, a bold effort of imagination, something bigger and better than Versailles, will be needed. Is it too much to hope for a free Pan-Europe, in which the national patriotism of the participating states will be sublimated in a higher European patriotism, a strong and compelling sense of common humanity?

SKIERS HEADING FOR ARIZONA'S SNOW BOWL, NEAR FLAGSTAFF

Yesterday They May Have Been Trudging the Desert Sands to the Southward of These San Francisco Mountains. The Lariat Expert (Left) at the Yearly Indian Powwow Near By

Flagstaff, Ariz.

THE YOUNG LADY from Phoenix emphatically knew where Flagstaff's fascination lay, at least for her. It was the Snow Bowl. That was natural. There is no snow in Phoenix, 200 miles down-state. She had come to "the mountain"—as the Flagstaff area is known in the lowlands—to attend Teachers' College, and had stayed.

The young lady is typical only, perhaps, as an illustration of the fact that the high country, up from the desert, does have a positive fascination. Travelers who have recently toured the Southwest reflect it in their glowing words. Not for nothing is vast Coconino County and adjacent highland territory called "The Enchanted Circle" of northern Arizona.

The bank manager had ridden the range around Flagstaff 30 years before. As you talked with him a friend, booted, spurred, and wearing the sweepingly-curved broad hat of the dude cowboy, called in at the office door, "See you out at the ranch." The bank manager waved and smiled. No dude cowboy, he. He told of the day when the fall roundup required three months of the pooled efforts of his father's cattle-raising neighbors, when they brought herd stragglers in across fenceless hills and plains from as far as 75 miles away. It is estimated that there are 90,000 cattle in the Flagstaff area now; 250,000 sheep.

The elderly man walking alongside the railroad track down by the sawmill on the edge of town was from Michigan. He had known Saginaw and Bay City when they were booming lumber towns. He felt at home here on the plateau up from the desert, because there were tall pine trees in sight, and the whirr of the big saws near at hand, and the tangy smell of fresh sawdust.

On the sidewalks down in the town, Indians. Tall, impassive, almost black Navajos, wearing sombreros and cowboy boots or padding softly along on moccasined feet. Wives two or three paces to the rear of their mates. Going from store to store. Buying small quantities of foodstuffs, bits of bright cloth. Going back out to their hogans, one-room houses made of sticks and mud, driving their wiry teams of mustangs, one on, one off the pavement, to keep as far out of the path of automobiles as possible.

Shorter, stockier Hopi Indians, the men with bright cloth head-bands holding their black hair against the wind, the women swaddled in many voluminous skirts. The Hopis are agriculturists. The Navajos are herdsmen, wanderers who move around the great reservation to find pasture for their flocks. There are Indians of other tribes also.

It is not difficult, looking at the maps, artifacts, and illustrations at the Museum of Northern Arizona, just outside of Flagstaff, to bring back in imagination the times when the Navajos and their fiercer cousins, the Apaches, ranged at will through the whole Southwest, raiding the great communal pueblos, chasing the farmer Indians aloft into their cliff dwellings which still hang like last year's swallows' nest under the cliffs of dozens of precipitous canyon walls.

Your Hopi guide in the Museum is a schooled Indian. Many of them are. His English is faultless. He wears the smock-like jacket and the bright headband of the Indians you see down in town. The Museum building, set against a rocky chasm, is so much in keeping with its surroundings that it almost seems as if the cliff-dwellers might have built it.

* * *

Once a year Flagstaff invites all Indians from near and far to a Powwow. Hundreds of them come, with wives and families and horses, and camp under the trees near the town. There are races, rodeos, street parades. It is the Indians' show. Their white neighbors merely look on, and provide the hospitality for the feast. Tons of food are distributed by the town's merchants for the event. Each year the throng of Indians grows greater. They feast and visit and vie at the sports and skills of the cowboy for three days, and then go back again to the coulees and canyons of the Painted Desert country, to the mesas and valleys that have been set aside as their home.

In almost any direction from Flagstaff there is a cliff dwelling of the ancient forbears of the present-day Indians. Most of these are in the custody of the Federal Government now, and will be preserved in perpetuity for the interesting relics they are, relics of a race that was old and established in these parts centuries before white men came, seeking gold and bringing a sword.

It probably was not a great way from Flagstaff, although the exact location is unknown, that a party of the conquistadores of Don Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, looking, as ever, for "golden cities" to pillage, came to the edge of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River and were impressed only with its impassability, but with the gorgeous beauty which nowadays exerts a lure greater than that of the gold the Spanish soldiers sought.

On Mars Hill, which looks down on Flagstaff, stands the famed Lowell Observatory, which can be seen from afar in some directions. There, for many years, scholars, inspired by the tireless example of Percival Lowell, founder and endower of the observatory, have charted the heavens, have solved some of the mysteries of the universe and the solar system, and are continuously reaching farther after more knowledge.

On that pine-covered mountain, where he lived and wrought in glorious seclusion, almost between earth and sky, on the mausoleum of Percival Lowell, New Englander, are carved these, his own prophetic words: " . . . Today what we already know is helping to comprehension of another world. . . . In a not distant future we shall be repaid with interest and what that other world shall have taught us will redound to a better knowledge of our own and of the cosmos of which the two form part."

In the white dome of the now ancient observatory, where Dr. Lowell charted his canals on Mars, Dr. C. O. Lampland, astronomer, and Dr. C. W. Tombaugh carry forward the labors of their one-time chief. In 1930, Dr. Tombaugh, carrying out calculations worked by Drs. Lowell and Lampland, discovered Pluto, tiny truant of the solar system, whose existence had been mathematically proved before ever it was seen.

* * *

Farther away than Mars Hill, but so near that they seem to be keeping constant vigil over Flagstaff's mountain valley, are the grouped peaks of the San Francisco Mountains. Highest of these is Mt. Humphrey, 12,611 feet above sea level. Others, only slightly less lofty, are Agassiz Peak, Kendrick Peak, O'Leary Peak, and Mt. Sitgreaves.

In winter the mountains and the plateau from which they rise, including Flagstaff and its valley, are white with deep snow. Flagstaff is called "mile high," but its exact elevation is 6,907 feet.

Coconino County, largest in Arizona, is actually much larger than some of the smaller States along the eastern seaboard. Its area is 18,236 square miles. Eighty-nine per cent of its area is under control of the United States Government in national forests, Indian reservations, national monuments, and national parks. This leaves only 11 per cent of the county as taxable real estate.

Flagstaff's water supply comes from the pure snows that are perpetual above the 12,000-foot zone on the peaks. So free from impurities is this mountain water that it can even be used in automobile batteries without distillation.

Only 14 miles out from Flagstaff—out and up—is the Snow Bowl, the skiing range which means so much to the people of the sunshine belt in Arizona's lowlands. They come up from the desert in great numbers all through the winter and late into the spring to get their share of the Nation's newest popular sport.

The high mountains, visible for 100 miles or more in all directions, loom large

(Continued on page 12)

Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce

M-Day for American Women

By Janet Mabie

Soichi Sunami

NATHALIE HAYS HAMMOND

Charlotte Crosby

WARDENS WITH STIRRUP PUMPS, BUCKETS AND GAS MASKS RUN THROUGH A SMOKE BARRAGE

THREE WOMEN were sitting quietly, listening to the speech in which a Prime Minister of Great Britain was saying sadly that England was compelled to go to war. That speech contained the phrase, " . . . It is evil things we shall be fighting." In the sitting room in Gloucester, Massachusetts, with the surf beating against the Cape Ann rocks below, the three looked from one to the other when the speech ended and said, "We ought to go across—make ourselves useful."

One of them was Nathalie Hays Hammond, daughter of the mining engineer who pioneered with Cecil Rhodes in Pretoria. Mr. Hammond brought up his daughter—as he did his three sons—to understand what it means to make democracy work. That each must pull his or her own weight.

Well, as it turned out, for the present at least, the British preferred not to have other nationals coming into the country for war service. And that fact, in general, explains how Massachusetts came to be the first in the United States to have a Women's Civilian Defense School. "We decided," Miss Hammond explained, "that if there was no way to use us in England, we needn't be lazy at home." Not being lazy at home has turned out to be a plan for civilian defense activity on the part of women so well-integrated and functional that, being adaptable anywhere, it has already attracted official observers from Michigan and other states. A request comes from the State of Tennessee that the Massachusetts school will supervise the installation there; and more than a dozen Governors' conferences have put the basic material on their agenda.

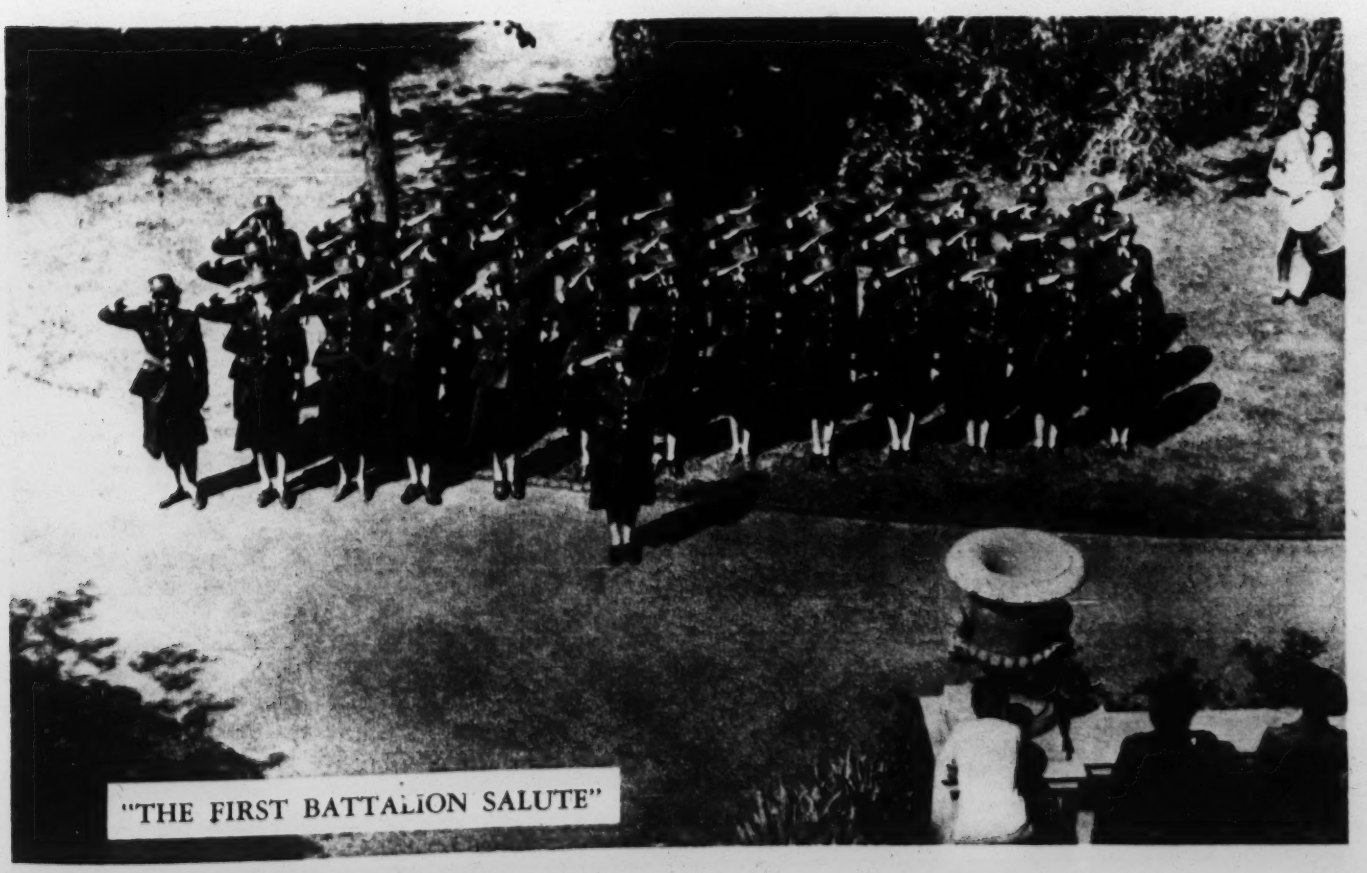
In projects of this kind the approach of the prime mover is usually important, as having given an individual color to the whole course of the undertaking. Nathalie Hammond is widely known as an artist. Offhand there seems little connection between the arts and skill in blackout driving, shelter systems, mobile canteens, motor convoys and communications. Yet actually the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School idea has received a definite and valuble impulsion from the fact of Nathalie Hammond's being an artist, and from her upbringing.

"When we were children," she said, "my father set us a favorite intellectual and educational problem. He used to give each of us—my brothers and me—an imaginary country to run. It provided good gymnastics for our mental powers, because we were not expected to do any 'paper work,' but to work out all our theories and plans in our heads. From time to time he called on us for reports, and we had to tell him how 'our' countries and their people were getting along; and we had to do it out of our heads, without any notes to put our lazy trust in! Housing, education facilities, freedom of worship, government, recreation, financial structure, public health, all the phases that go to make up a pattern of national life, he expected us to be able to report in detail how our people were getting on in these departments of living.

"When I began working to be a painter, I used to make up practice exercises out of details of living in 'my' country. For instance, when I wanted to work on the handling of form and mass, I worked in water colors and, for subject matter, water colors of multiple-dwelling housing developments; for, of course, in 'my' country, there weren't going to be any slums.

"I got a certain understanding of the artistic and cultural requirements of a well-run country through going to galleries and museums and auctions with my father, and studying the works we looked at in the light of their usefulness as a part of the whole, for the inspiration and education of the whole people. My father would say: 'Now, if you were gathering a collection for a gallery or a museum in "your" country, would you buy this sculpture, or that painting? If you would buy it, *why* would you? If you wouldn't why *wouldn't* you?' So you see, I grew up with the idea that it is only intelligent to have reasons for the things one does, collectively or individually; and that things are only of value to community life if, as well as accompanying or adorning human experience, they work efficiently."

Thus, when Miss Hammond and her associates cast around for a job with which to justify their existence, during the present turn of world events, there was a backlog of both philosophy and technique. The first phase of fulfilling an obligation as a citizen, to find a job that would be helpful to do—and do it—took form in what is now widely known as the Civic Patrol of Gloucester.



"THE FIRST BATTALION SALUTE"

Miss Hammond has lived in all the corners of the globe, but Gloucester is home. Within the space of three quarters of a mile of shoreline stand her house, the house that belonged to her father, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.'s, celebrated Abbadia Mare. So it was natural that the neighborhood of Gloucester should become a test laboratory and that out of it, in time, should evolve a more complex and broadly based Women's Civilian Defense School.

Miss Hammond said one thing, with reference to the school, which could well be taken as a text, wherever the basic aspects of the plan are adapted, for it is a distillation of democracy itself. "At no time," she said, "and I think this may very well be why we have gained public confidence—did we speak of what we were doing as anti-German, anti-Italian, anti-anything. In quantities of American communities there are Italians, Germans, and others of foreign extraction, whose homes are as important to them as ours are to us. The plan for Women's Civilian Defense participation has nothing whatever to do with politics; it is non-racial, non-sectarian, non-everything but humane."

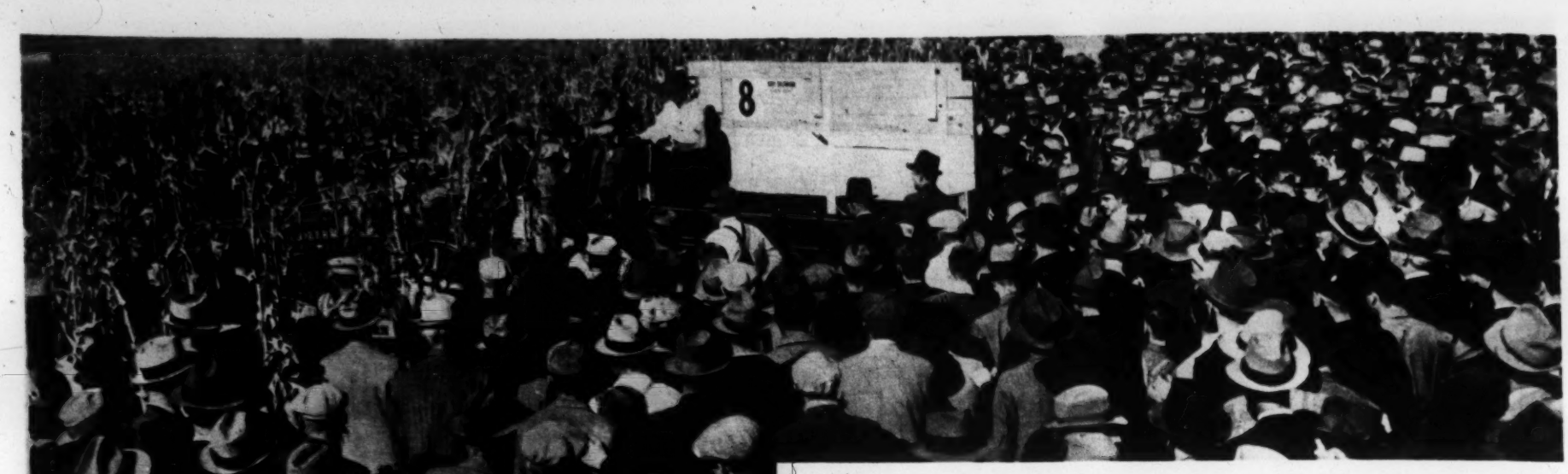
There has been some question—as Miss Hammond is known to be a person of private means—as to whether the plan wasn't pretty much designed to attract only enrolees with money and plenty of leisure time. In fact, it has been specifically charged in some quarters that the course was expensive and that unless you could pay for costly uniforms and instruction, it just wasn't your activity.

Miss Hammond was glad the question was raised. There is a tuition, which volunteers naturally pay if they are able. But every woman "who is loyal to the United States, of whatever race, creed, or color," is eligible, and if she is unable to pay the tuition but has the character and ability which would make her valuable to her State and her country, scholarships are available under simple conditions. Many individuals and groups, organizations, institutions, business firms, mayors of towns and cities—comprehending that the idea of the training as well out in front on the "Forewarned is Forearmed" road—have proposed their own appointees, usually providing for the tuition of those who thus became their accredited representatives.

Miss Hammond says a uniform was adopted as a matter of course, because, in such activities a uniform is a distinguishing mark which may, at times, be vitally necessary; and it is also a symbol of an esprit de corps. On the other hand, the trainee does most of her work in dungarees,

At the moment there are 500 Massachusetts women equipped with the designated dress uniform of the Corps. However, when you stop to remember that there are 40 auxiliary schools scattered throughout Massachusetts alone; and that after five months of the school's existence, trainees are finishing the courses at the rate of 400 a month, any talk about its being a fancy service to which only the

(Continued on page 12)



A "SHUCKING" CONTEST UNDER WAY

Corn Belt Champions

By Jessie Ash Arndt

STRIPPING AN EAR A SECOND
A. E. Koschmeier of Vale, Oregon, Has Picked 1,507 Pounds, Net, in 80 Minutes

Wide World

NO TIME TO LOOK AT THE WAGON
Roy Keller, Champion Nebraska Husker of 1937, Netted 1,001 Pounds in 1938 Contest

AS THE LONG RAYS of the late September sun streak across the outreaching plains of the great corn belt of the Middle West, men of that section are tuning up for the Nation's greatest sporting event—and it's not football in the Rose Bowl nor baseball at Yankee Stadium. It is the national corn-husking contest, finals of which will be held in a cornfield in La Salle County, Illinois, the last week of October.

It is Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's own competition. He proposed it back in 1924 to settle an argument as to how much corn a man could shuck in a given time. The first contest, held in Iowa, drew farmers not only from that state but also one from Illinois and another from Nebraska. This justified the term "national" for the contest which, of course, was open to all comers from the corn belt. A crowd of 800 attended the first one and it was considered a success. Fred Stanek, the first champion, also took the corn husking crown in 1926, 1927 and again in 1930 when nine states were represented by their champions and runners-up.

Nobody out in Iowa, where the tall corn grows, thought back in 1924 that their native son would be Vice-President and economics defense chief in the country's vast defense program 16 years hence. Neither did they foresee that the big corn-husking contest he started would draw crowds of from 100,000 to 150,000 persons and be covered by newspapers and newsreels from all over the country.

The farmer contestant is his own coach and trainer. He keeps in trim doing the farm work and chores from 4 a. m. on through the day and no one has to tell him to get to bed by 10 o'clock when he is in training. He usually has had part of a good night's sleep by that time. To be sure, as the time approaches for the corn-husking competition—county, state, and national—he gets out his shucking gloves and does some intensive work.

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Let no one suppose it is child's play. The football husky who makes the college team might find himself trailing Dad back on the farm in a shucking competition. For 80 minutes, a contestant husks corn at top speed, with no time out. There is no sitting in a dugout between innings and no chance for a breathing spell while signals are called. It is just 80 minutes of relentless work, punctuated by the staccato sounds of corn hitting the sideboard of the wagon at the rate of approximately one a second for a champion.

Huskers move along the rows of corn, seize the stalks, strip off the ear, husking it clean, and pitch it into a moving wagon. Gleaners follow each contestant to pick the corn he misses and this counts against his score as does everything over five ounces of husks in the wagon with the ears.

The judges follow step by step through the 60-acre field, then comes the weighing-in process, with penalties for ears that are left, have failed to hit the wagon or are not husked clean.

A generation ago, a peg was used for husking, but within recent years, perhaps due to the popularity of the national competitions, the "new-fangled" hook has come into favor. Old-timers long considered the hook an upstart in the ancient and honored craft of corn shucking, but it is now generally accepted and the outdated pegs have become keepsakes. These consisted of a piece of metal with slightly curved end extending between thumb and forefinger, so that the thumb could be pressed down on it when the metal had been dug into the husks to tear them loose.

The hook is fastened to a metal plate held in the palm and is used to jerk loose the husks on the ear of corn. Then the fingers of the two hands are employed to pull back the husks and yank the ear loose. The hook has the advantage of requiring one less motion, but some of the oldsters still contend the peg did a cleaner job of husking.

In the old days, too, the corn husker's wagon was drawn by a patient team of horses, trained to go at an even pace up and down the rows without a driver to guide them. Now a tractor-drawn wagon moves along beside the husker.

Last year Irvin Bauman, a young Illinois farmer, became the nation's foremost "farm athlete" on his third try. Competing with 20 opponents, he set a record of 46.71 bushels for the event, winning the title that had eluded him in 1935 and in 1938, when he finished second. The old mark of 41.52 was established in 1935 by Elmer Carlson, of Iowa. Mr. Bauman, who operates a 160-acre farm in Illinois, had a bigger husking job ahead of him at home than the mere hour and 20 minutes' work he tossed off to win the national championship. Of course, he might have done that by machinery.

* * *

But maybe the secret of the success of the corn-husking contests is that agriculture's famous sport—called the most gruelling in the world—comes along all in the day's work for the contestants. They get the corn harvested while they are putting in hours of "training" to acquire speed and accuracy. It is also typical of American democracy with farm owners, farm tenants, and farm hands testing their skill against each other, some arriving at the scene of competition in expensive motorcars and others riding the rods to get there.

The contest moves from state to state. Last year it swung back to Iowa on the Henry Keppy farm in Scott County, the Mississippi River section. The Keppy tract was planted with hybrid corn, its yield of approximately 95 bushels to the acre contributing to the record made by the present champion.

There were 100,000 spectators who thronged to Scott County on Oct. 31 from all parts of Iowa and other states in the corn belt. From dawn, the highways were crowded. A blimp provided sightseers with an aerial view of the big show, while sound and newsreel men in a farm wagon towed by a tractor recorded the scene for the nation's moviegoers. A public address system was used to announce the names of the contestants and the progress of the event. The manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment had provided displays that rivaled those at a state fair. These drew crowds until noon, when the explosion of an aerial bomb announced the opening of the "battle of the bangboards"—a signal that found the throng dividing to follow its favorite huskers.

Nothing exciting about it? Just picture the 21 huskers, champions in their own states, weather-beaten farmers, unaccustomed to playing before a grandstand but proud of being "tops" in their own game and stirred by the spirit of the contest. They bend to their task, every man to his own row of corn, jerking, husking, tossing the ears with breath-taking swiftness and regularity against the high wagon boards, but never looking to see where they land—working furiously and watching only the work in hand.

The man who forges ahead the fastest may not be the winner. He may have left corn on the stalk or husks on the ears that will count against him when he weighs in. Not even the judges know for an hour or more after the contest is over who the winners will be.

And the prize for all this? Well, last year, a gold trophy and $100 for the national champion and for the four other top winners $50, $25, $15, and $10—but maybe one of them will get the $100 this year and, after all, it's just the winning that really counts for the cornhusker.

Profit Through Service

By Albert Field Gilmore

IN THE ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY of the day there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the part which profit-taking plays in a just and righteous industrial regime. One school of thought insists that "whomsoever hath, to him shall be given"; and the "having" which is to be generously rewarded consists of opportunity, plus capability, plus the material means to carry on a more or less useful enterprise. This philosophy in its extreme material aspects is sometimes referred to as the law of the jungle, where might prevails regardless of the welfare of others. Thus operative, it is a ruthless type of industrial overlordship which was more common in the past than now, although it is all too prevalent even today.

This economic philosophy is, of course, a gross perversion of the words of the gentle Teacher who above all others saw both the needs of humanity and the means of meeting those needs without violence, without ruthless dominance of others, but with each seeking his own good in the good bestowed upon others, that is, in the rendering of true service.

Another group goes to the other extreme, to the farthest reach of the pendulum's arc, that is, that profit-taking in itself is unchristian, has no part in the true Christian philosophy, and therefore should never be tolerated either in theory or practice. This extreme position would seem also to controvert another of the primary teachings of this great and gentle philosopher, namely, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." That this saying applies to the promoter of a useful enterprise, to the genius who is able to construct and carry through to successful issue a great beneficial undertaking, no less than to the laborer who makes possible its successful issue, there can be no shadow of doubt.

* * *

The just proportionate division of the results of industry is one of the chief causes of prevalent social unrest, and for the solution of which the world is still waiting. This, however, is a phase of the industrial problem with which this article does not deal. Rather is it concerned with the problem of profits, large or small, to which the proprietor, promoter, or developer of industry, is justly entitled. That he rightly deserves and is entitled to reward for his enterprise, there is common agreement. However, with this condition that the enterprise, business, profession, art, or science to which one's effort is directed should render a true service to mankind. The right to profit, reward of whatsoever type, depends upon the type of service rendered. Does it promote the general welfare? Is it beneficial to humanity? Does it serve mankind in any needful way? These are the questions which underlie the right to profit and adequate reward.

When the Nazarene laid down the one perfect law of human conduct, the terms were explicit. The receipt of rewards for service was conditioned upon the kind of service rendered. It was the seeker for the kingdom of God and the righteousness attendant upon that seeking who was to be rewarded by the addition of things, that is, of the things which seem necessary to a harmonious, helpful, and successful human experience. Manifestly the pith, the very essence, the *sine qua non* of this perfect rule is that the seeking shall be for righteousness, the righteousness which springs from a divine source, from the perfect Principle of the universe.

Righteous seeking is fundamental in fulfillling the provisions of this law. Practically applied and personalized, it raises these questions: What is the purpose of my activities? Is it primarily to make money, to seek profit for myself, to gain prominence and authority among my fellow men, to gratify my ambition to develop and establish a successful business? Manifestly, these mental attitudes do not fulfill the conditions. They do not conform to the ways of righteousness. Rather these purposes make for satisfaction of purely selfish motives; they serve the purpose of one's own desires. They do not stand the test when the touchstone of righteous seeking is applied.

When the motive becomes the desire to serve God by serving mankind in some useful way, the motive and purpose become worthy of reward; and the reward will follow. But, be it noted, the purpose must be true service, service which benefits humanity, which fulfills some need, which helps humanity to a happy and useful experience. To be sure, the service may be wholly material; or it may be educational, cultural, spiritual ministry, whatever meets a need through supplying some useful thing; or through lifting thought to a higher and more spiritual plane.

God is served when humanity is served in some useful way. The servant of the people becomes worthy of reward. The history of the world presents many stirring examples of personages who through some discovery or invention have greatly lessened the burdens of life, have made possible a greater degree of happiness for humanity, have lifted the horizon for untold numbers, enabling them to develop a wider vision, a broader concept of life, to partake more liberally of the beauties and bounties which nature has so generously bestowed—enjoyments just waiting to be grasped.

* * *

Can anyone doubt the tremendous impetus given to the world through the gigantic enterprise conceived and carried out by Henry Ford? Should not a service so beneficial to humanity be rewarded to the utmost? Think for a moment what it has meant, as it were, to put the world on wheels; to enable even those of very limited means to move about freely and widely in their daily ways of life. I shall long remember the thrill I received when I hastily moved out of the way of a Bedouin hurtling across the plains of Moab in a Model T. The look of triumph upon his swarthy face was a joy to behold. Nor shall I soon forget that the only way open to me to reach the coast of Alaska from an inland region where I found myself was by means of an open car, bearing the name of this modern mechanical genius, set upon wheels adapted to run on the rails of the Kennecott road along the bank of the Copper River.

This illustration could be duplicated manifoldly, each example of which would bear witness to the great fact that through the inventive genius and business capability of some personage millions have been served in a useful manner. Many are the benefactors who have thus served humanity. Stephenson with his steam engine; Eli Whitney with his cotton gin; Edison with his various electrical developments; poets, musicians, artists, statesmen, scholars—these and hosts of others have fulfilled the criterion which deserves success, the added things. None could justly deny their right to large reward because of the magnitude of their service.

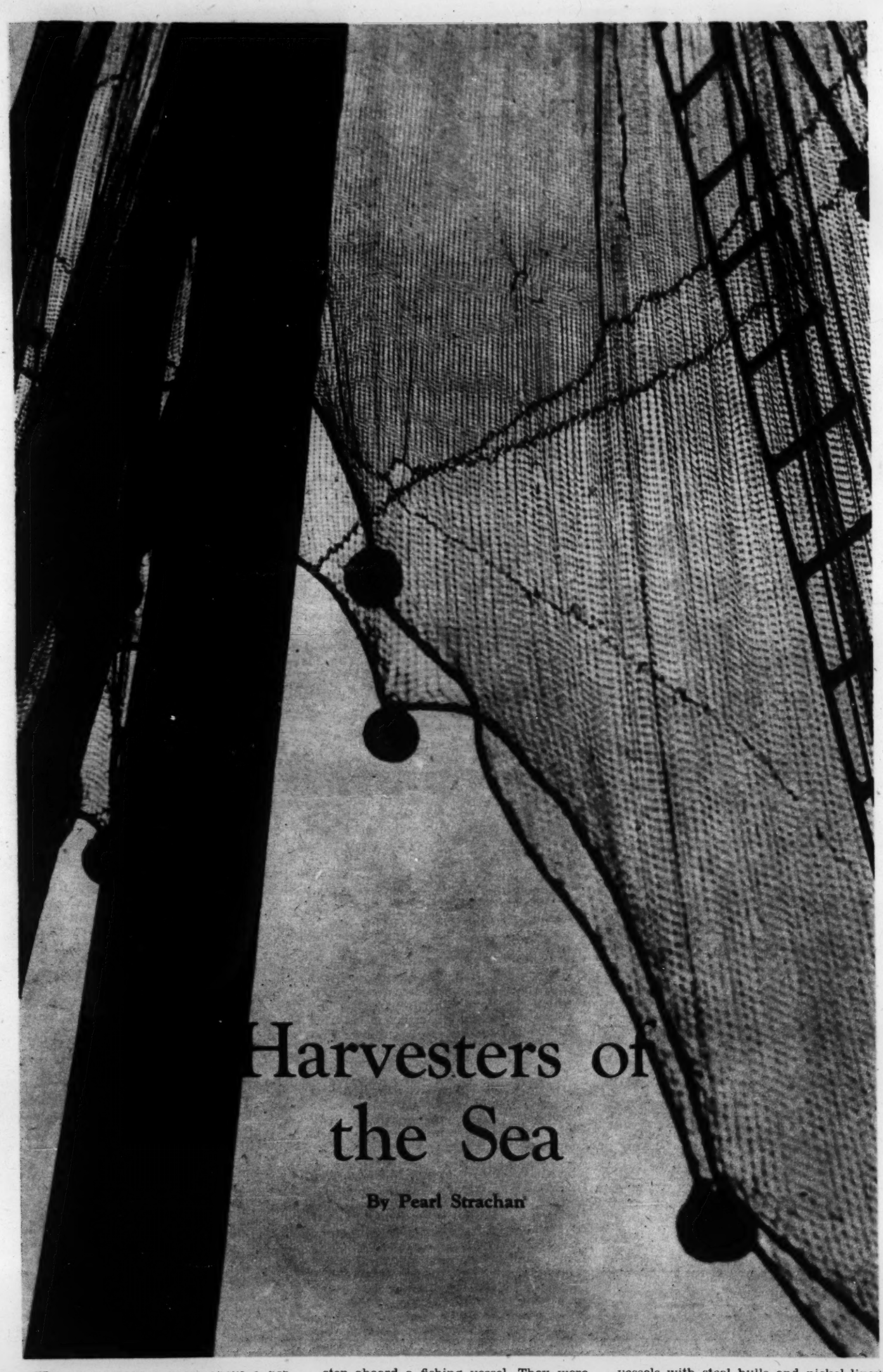
Let it not be overlooked, however, that this law, this fundamental rule for business, is just as applicable to lesser enterprise, even to the least, if it has the spirit of service, if the incentive is to serve, and the service be rendered in the firm conviction that if rightly conceived, and if primarily its purpose be to do good—to render a true service—the needed things will be added.

* * *

The cobbler at his bench, the linotype operator at his machine, the farmer guiding his plow, the machinist at his lathe, the teacher in the classroom are just as deserving of righteous reward through service, if the motive be to truly serve regardless of the humble nature of the work. If the man on the assembly line who places a bolt in the proper position as the machine moves by has the vision of service—if he sees the work he is doing as part of a great enterprise which has the purpose of rendering service to humanity, of lightening its burdens—he has acquired the mental state which brings a sure reward. It is not the magnitude of the work that fulfills the law, it is the purpose behind the labor that counts.

On the other hand, if the enterprise has no practical value, if it tends to injure, rather than bless humanity, if it renders a

(Continued on page 15)



Harvesters of the Sea

By Pearl Strachan

ONCE I WROTE a poem about a fish, only it was not so much concerned with the fish as it was with the fisherman who caught it. The trouble was I had grown up reciting Kingsley's

> Three fishers went sailing away to the West,
> Away to the West as the sun went down;

with fervent stress on the lines:

> For men must work, and women must weep,
> And there's little to earn, and many to keep,
> Though the harbour bar be moaning.

My poem, as the reader might gather, reveled somewhat in the traditional peril, the women who weep, the "little to earn" and the "many to keep," and when I read it after it was published I grew even more sentimental. I felt the subject might be expanded upon and took me down to the sea.

I was of course far behind the times, and the fishermen were not, except in one respect. They still clung to the conviction that it was "bad luck" for a woman to step aboard a fishing vessel. They were equally superstitious about certain objects of black. Take the Gladstone bag which a newspaper man took with him on a trip. After catching no fish in three whole days the men looked about them and spied the Gladstone bag. "He's got a Gladstone," one of them said to the Captain, "and it's black." As a matter of fact it was navy blue, but the Captain, examining it, declared, "It's black enough for me," and dumping the contents on the deck, threw it into the sea. The next haul brought in 6,000 pounds of fish, and after that the men would never permit a black Gladstone to go aboard.

Barred from a voyage on a trawler, I made the paradoxical discovery that the bulk of the fishing business today goes on ashore. That was at seven in the morning, when sturdy boats with diesel engines were tying up at the Boston Fish Pier, and owners and wholesalers were beginning to mill about the Exchange. The trawlers, incidentally, are streamlined vessels with steel hulls and nickel-lined holds capable of carrying 300,000 pounds of fish apiece. Through almost any kind of weather they can maintain a speed of 14 knots. With a galley all monel and shining oak, an electric refrigerator for food, and an automatic radio-telephone affording direct communication with offices on shore, they provide a striking contrast with the old-time schooner and tossing sailing boats.

Smaller vessels, too, were docking at the pier, for Boston has its share of the more than 10,000 craft now operating in the New England fisheries. The largest single fleet of diesel trawlers plying out of Boston is that of the General Seafoods Corporation, comprising 19 boats. Two companies have seven each. Only eight own more than two. Hundreds of small vessels, individually owned, tie up at the Eastern Packet Pier adjoining T Wharf, and they constitute chiefly the Italian fishing fleet of the city. Every fisherman on a small boat, I am told, looks forward to a job on a diesel trawler, and to become captain of a trawler means arrival at the top of the profession.

The fisherman still requires plenty of courage, for his calling carries more than ordinary risk, but few are lost at sea nowadays, whereas by the old schooner method during three centuries Boston figures of fatalities totaled 8,000. The first vessel used in America's oldest industry, in the opinion of Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, was probably an Indian canoe. Fishing during the establishment of Plymouth Colony, when one catch fed the entire population, was possible close to the shore. As it became necessary to seek fish farther out, the people built larger boats until they had the picturesque schooners going to the "Banks." The crew fished from them with baited hooks.

* * *

Then the "nests" of dories were added to the schooner, and a hazardous existence became more hazardous still. On arrival at the Banks, one or two men would put overboard in each dory, with four or five tubs of trawl line. Ten lines to a tub totaled 500 fathoms of line, having about 500 baited hooks. Tying the tubs together in one long line, each dory then fished with many hooks. A schooner thus equipped with a dozen dories could fish a much wider area than a vessel with hand lines. The yield consequently increased. The sudden descent of a fog would often shut a dory off from the mother vessel. Fog belies the direction of sound, and many lonely fishermen have called in vain to rescuing parties, during the days of the dory-fishing.

At the Paris Exposition in 1900, Mr. Cooley recalls, the North Atlantic fishery owners saw, for the first time, the type of trawler now in use, having high-power nets that dragged along the ocean floor, sweeping up everything they encountered. Returning to America, they introduced similar equipment into the New England trade. In the beginning of fishing in the United States, Marblehead was the busiest seaport. European companies leased fishing rights from Plymouth Colony and established settlements on Cape Ann, where the town of Gloucester developed as the center of a great salt-fish industry. Salt constituted the first cargo sent from England to the colonists. It was for use in salting codfish, a popular delicacy in the British Isles, and the bulk of the finished product was to be sent overseas. Gloucester still has the salt-fish trade and maintains its position as one of the important fishing ports on the Atlantic Coast. Much of Boston's fishing fleet sails out of Gloucester to the Banks.

The Boston Fish Pier is the largest in the world which is devoted exclusively to the handling of fish. England has two ports where more fish are actually landed —Grimsby and Hull—but the piers there are used for general business as well as for fish. Boston's Pier has at times a daily haul of 4,000,000 pounds of fish, and its annual business figures about 400,000,000 pounds. The New England fisheries, which include Boston, Gloucester, Provincetown, New Bedford and a few other Massachusetts ports, as well as Portland and some of the Maine coast towns, total, in retail figures, a business of $100,000,000 a year. This represents about 30 per cent of the entire fishing industry of the United States.

* * *

The business phase of fishing impressed itself upon me the morning I attended the Exchange. Every morning except Sunday, when the entire Boston Pier is closed, a bell rings at 7:15 in the assembly hall of the main office building, at the end of the Pier. The room is filled with men, some alone, some in groups, representing every stage of the catching and the "stores." Through the windows of adjoining offices one can glimpse the waterfront, with masts crowded along the wall, hawsers being loosed or tightened by unseen hands on the decks below, and busy wharfmen wheeling from the boats handcarts glittering with fresh fish tossed into them by brawny arms wielding long pitchforks. The air is stimulating, sea cool, and savory with the new-caught product of the deep.

The auctioning is rapid, and by eight o'clock every catch recorded in white chalk on the numerous blackboards on the walls has been disposed of. Owners, dealers, and some of the fishermen cluster about the railing of the raised platform in the center of the room. The auctioneer, within the enclosure, receives the bids, and a registrar at his elbow records the sales. Within half an hour I witnessed the exchange of 2,000,000 pounds of halibut, cod, haddock, pollock, hake and that recently discovered treasure, considered a "nuisance" fish only eight years ago, the redfish, or rose fish, which has given new

life to the North Atlantic trade, particularly in the vicinity of Gloucester.

While the small, individually owned Italian boats, which tie up near T Wharf, can sell their catch directly to the retailers along Atlantic Avenue, or even from the boats, the larger-scale fishermen are members of the Exchange and must sell only on Exchange. Even the owners of vessels have to bid for their own catch. This, I am told, stabilizes prices and gives the dealers even opportunities.

It has never been practicable to establish a wage-scale for fishermen. They are too much accustomed, through centuries of tradition, to the "gamble" of their calling, though today, both physically and economically, they are considerably more secure than they ever were in the past. Fishermen employed by a company are in a way "in business for themselves," since, when the catch is good, they share the proceeds "50-50" with the owner. If the catch is poor, the owner bears the loss, for the fishermen's union agreement requires a guaranteed minimum wage.

Since Charles Kingsley's time the fisherman, at least on the American side of the Atlantic, has achieved a fairer standard of compensation. A fisherman on a trawler earns about $2,000 a year and "found," meaning food while at sea. Fishermen, incidentally, eat more heartily than men in any other kind of work, according to various surveys which have been conducted. Cooks, engineers and mates average from $2,400 to $2,750 a year. A trawler makes about 27 trips a year. The average number of working days is 304. During a trip the men work in shifts of six hours on duty and six off. It takes from two to six days to go to and from the fishing banks, and during that time there is little work to be done by the crew.

The fisherman's diet has undergone a tremendous change in the past quarter of a century. Canning and refrigeration have made it possible to carry aboard every type of edible. Today, also, the cook is a competent chef, not just a disabled seaman taken on out of charity or because he didn't cost much, as was often the case in the old days. The captain of a fishing vessel earns from $7,000 to $10,000 a year, depending on the catch and the price obtainable. He gets his share of the crew's portion of the profits and, in addition, a certain percentage of what the owner makes.

One of the greatest changes in the industry is the way in which practically everything caught in the great nets dragged through the water or placed near the surface, as they are for mackerel, is now utilized. Men on the Boston Pier remember the time when their mothers sent them to the store to bring home "a fish for the family and a haddock for the cat." Codfish and herring were the only fish the American women considered fit to eat. Now they are cooking and serving 150 different kinds.

* * *

Only six or seven years ago the redfish was used only as decoration, because of its color, in the retail fish window, and all the rest that were caught were thrown back into the sea. A newcomer to the Boston Pier saw the possibilities in this brand of ocean perch, devised a method of filleting and freezing it, and in the first year of its use Boston sold 16,000,000 pounds of it. The second year, Mr. Cooley reports, the sales increased to 66,000,000 pounds, and the third year to 80,000,000 pounds.

Filleting and freezing, by the new quick process which Clarence Birdseye discovered a little over ten years ago, have transformed the fishing industry. "Frozen" fish no longer justifies the disdain with which it was once regarded. The old complaints of lack of flavor, loss of nutriment and so forth cannot properly be indulged. The Birds Eye laboratories being situated in Gloucester, it was eminently fitting that the new process be first applied on a large scale to fish. The slower process, once used, formed large crystals which cut the flesh and let out the juices which gave flavor and nutriment. The quick-freezing forms tiny ice crystals. The flesh remains intact, and on de-freezing a fish is exactly as it was when freshly caught.

By this method fresh fish is delivered at any time of year to any part of the United States. I saw something like 15,000,000 pounds of such fish in the vast

(Continued on page 13)

Ewing Galloway, Staff

MACKEREL AHEAD!

The Lookout Locates a Distant School of Fish

Among the New Books

A Symposium on the Recent Moral Outlook of Humanity

Temples and Towers, A Survey of the World's Moral Outlook, compiled and edited by George Vaughan. Boston: Meador Publishing Co. $2.50.

THE FAMILIAR ADAGE, "Nothing new under the sun," must be immediately apparent to the reader of this volume, for it is unique both in conception and format. The promoter of the plan, Dr. George Vaughan, former professor of law at the University of Arkansas, while reading Dr. E. Stanley Jones' "The Christ of Every Road," came upon this challenging statement: "The world-ground, I am persuaded, is being prepared for a spiritual awakening on a very extensive scale."

To test the soundness of the statement, Dr. Vaughan was prompted to check upon the evidence. Was there a sound reason for proclaiming the world's readiness for a spiritual awakening? Accordingly, he wrote several thousand letters to representative personages covering 16 groups of diversified interests, each occupying an important place in modern society. Nearly 600 of the replies are printed in this volume covering each of the 16 groups, Bench and Bar, Business, Education, Literature, Philosophy, Religion, Science. Sociology, Medicine, etc.

The title, the author assures us, concretely symbolizes the cleavage which tends to separate the human race into two distinct groups—those on the one hand who aspire to spiritual uplift, and those on the other who strive mainly for material gain. The book is therefore more than a poll of opinion of foremost persons of widely divergent education, tradition, and experience. And while the result is in a way kaleidoscopic, yet there is a major trend that is general.

* * *

William Rose Benét, poet, sees no "moral lapse" in the youth of today. "I believe," he writes, "that 'a tide is moving in the hearts of men,' a tide moving toward a better social scheme." Sir Charles G. D. Roberts declares, "I, too, am an optimist (though not a blind and credulous one) and an incorrigible idealist, as opposed to the 'realistic' (?) materialism which has seemed so rampant these last years." Writes George Ade, "I think our greatest national handicap at present is the willingness and the desire of so many people to live at government expense and get money from the government on any sort of pretext" (1936). Ellis Parker Butler wrote (1934), "I do believe that quite as many men and women, proportionately to the population, are truly spiritually minded as at any time in my life." Wrote President Nicholas Murray Butler (1936), "Personally, I am a confirmed optimist; but it requires exceptional courage just now to keep one's optimism unimpaired. . . . Dictators are arising all over the world, and the same forces that have brought them into existence in other lands are at work in the only three great democracies which remain, namely France, the British Commonwealth, and the United States."

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon was unwilling to answer dogmatically. He expressed ignorance of the grounds upon which Stanley Jones based his hope. Dr. Sheldon saw in the heavily armed nations a menace to peace "after all the centuries of organized Christianity." Foreseeing some great change, he wrote, "In many ways not easily measured or even stated, something is coming, I believe, out of the economic and political upheaval that will be the beginning of a new deal in church life and the educational progress of the world. . . . But," says he, "I am enough of an optimist and, I hope, a Christian, to have faith in the power of Jesus and His final triumph." From the author of "In His Steps" we could scarcely expect a lesser declaration of faith in the Christian ideal.

Not all the notables consulted, however, were optimists. Dr. Charles Frederic Aked, famous California preacher, wrote that Dr. Jones' statement "torn from its context and taken as it stands . . . is sheer unadulterated nonsense." He had heard many prophecies of revivals that never came, and was still skeptical about a great yearning on the part of the people for more spiritual understanding. He did see in the Protestant Churches of America signs of recovery. He believed in facing the situation squarely, refusing to "see any point in asserting that the thing we should like to see is already to be seen."

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, New York pastor, declared himself unable to see "the slightest sign today of 'spiritual awakening' in this country or any other. On the contrary," he declared, "nothing is more remarkable than the fact that the worst economic depression in history has failed to produce any return to religion upon the part of the great masses." Charles Francis Potter, New York, Humanist, wrote, "Frankly I think orthodox *Christianity is 'through,'* and I am glad of it." And he states his creed. "The Humanism, which I believe in and to which I am devoting everything I have, is just that—*faith in the self-improvability of man.*" Albert Einstein wrote, "I have a strong impression that we are living in a period of moral recession. . . . I am sorry to be forced to say this; however, it is my conviction."

* * *

Rufus Steele, then columnist on The Christian Science Monitor, viewing as he did daily the news of the world, declared that if one were to judge from the outward he would be darkened in his thinking. He saw a dense cloud of materialism and selfishness hanging heavily over the world. But, looking beyond the outward appearance, he saw the light of the Spirit shining brightly. Hence he wrote, "If I were to attempt to draw the truest lesson from world conditions today, I believe I should say that poignant current thinking has driven me hard to my spiritual resources and has helped me arrive at some actual consciousness, demonstrable in daily living, of my spiritual selfhood."

The volume affords a cross-section of opinion held by many prominent persons widely variant in outlook upon and assessment of the world situation a few years back.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Song of the Open Road

Living High, by June Burn. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $2.50.

JUNE BURN calls her book an unconventional autobiography, and there is surely no question as to the justness of her claim. In disarming colloquial fashion, she says quite frankly, "I wonder why everybody doesn't do their retiring first, while they have the zest for everything, and settle down later on, when they don't feel like doing anything but work, anyhow."

Any readers harboring some skepticism as to the practicality of this pleasant design for living, while entertaining a wistful desire that it could be possible of fulfillment in their own case, will find much to reassure them in Mrs. Burn's gay narrative. Others, who might be inclined to think that such a light-hearted plan encourages merely day-dreaming, laziness, and improvidence, will undoubtedly modify their criticism as the record of the Burn family accomplishments unfolds.

* * *

The narrative opens with the first adventure of the Burns, 20 years ago, when, as bride and groom, they worked their way across the country to reach Puget Sound and start homesteading on one of the countless islands there. They had no money, but they had an inexhaustible fund of enthusiasm and a willingness to work, which proved to be all that was necessary.

Mrs. Burn observes that it was true they had to spend six to eight hours a day in providing for shelter and in obtaining food, but her contention is that city dwellers and office workers do the same thing without much reward in the way of pure enjoyment of their work and their home. To the Burns, the manual labor entailed by their chosen mode of living was never monotonous, was never even work. Fishing, gardening, homebuilding were as enjoyable to them as the many leisure hours they spent basking in the beauty that surrounded them. In the years that followed, they returned again and again to the islands of Puget Sound, and the chapters dealing with this phase of their life are all a paean of praise for simple outdoor living.

* * *

The Burns, in subsequent travels, saw much poverty in slum districts, in the camps of migrant workers, in farmlands laid bare by erosion and waste—but they felt there was a vast difference between this poverty and what they describe as the blissful state of unwantingness which prevailed on Sentinel Island, where there was no money, and yet great richness. Poverty, claims Mrs. Burn, is an evil which this country must strive to overcome: simplicity in living, "unwantingness," is a desirable goal. She shows convincingly the line of demarcation between the two.

Other chapters describe an interlude in Alaska, numerous vagabond trips with their two sons, in the course of which the whole family honeycombs the United States, and incidental business ventures, from managing a supermarket to publishing a newspaper—for even the Burns found that tangible finances had a measure of desirability during the years when the education of their sons necessitated mainland living and conformable routine. However, the two boys are shown to be like their parents in preferring outdoor life on the islands, interrupted by journeys spent in the exploration of the by-ways of America, so that the periods devoted to a conventional existence are always superseded by a larger and more colorful pattern devoted to joyous living.

M. W. S.

More Mark Twainiana

Republican Letter, by Samuel L. Clemens. Webster Groves, Missouri: International Mark Twain Society. $2.

OUT of Webster Groves, Missouri, under the editorship of Cyril Clemens, or out of Harper Brothers, under the editorship of Bernard De Voto, appears from time to time a book of Mark Twainiana to remind us of the man who has given men and women in Europe and Asia their image of the Mississippi River. Only a few weeks ago, going down the Big River on the last of the packets, I heard a woman from Switzerland say of the Lower Mississippi, "It's just like Mark Twain."

This little book is made up for the most part of articles Mark Twain wrote for the Chicago Republican in 1868. They comprise a description of Mark's voyage from New York to California via steamer and the Panama railroad; a story told him by Captain Ned Wakeman, with whom Mark sailed from California in 1866; a description of springtime in the Rockies, and one or two other small items. The whole bears out our belief that in 99 cases out of a hundred the best work of a practicing writer gets published in permanent form during his life time. These slight sketches which Mark doubtless tossed off with his left hand add nothing to the essential Mark Twain. But still I am glad to have read them for one or two moments.

One of these is a story told Mark by Ned Wakeman when Mark visited him aboard the America in the harbor of Panama. In it a sea captain conceals his meanness *pro tem.* under a cloak of hypocrisy. He wants to ship a crew and he is willing to go to the length of being agreeable to get it. There is the same discrepancy between manner and purpose as in the antics of the sharpers played by W. C. Fields. Indeed it is difficult to read the following monologue without falling into Fields' offhand, unctuous accents:

" 'Wouldn't you like to go on a beautiful voyage to sea, my son?'

" 'Yes, sir,' says I — 'we all would.'

" 'Ah — noble boys — noble youths. What is your name, my little man?'

" 'Edward, sir—Edward Wakeman.'

" 'Ah—Edward. Beautiful name. Had a dear brother once, by the name of Edward. . . . Where do you come from, Edward?'

" 'Come from the interior, sir.'

" 'Ah—from the interior, is it? Lovely country — lovely. Had a cherished nephew born in the interior once. And what is your name, my little man?' "

And so on.

That is a manner that Mark shared with Dickens. But there is another mood which is his alone, and that is the mood he fell into when he contemplated the joys of loafing, of delicious, idle ease. In a description of the coming of spring to the Mississippi Valley printed in this book he writes:

"There is blooming fragrance everywhere, and the softest, dreamiest, summer laziness in the atmosphere." In the slow drawling hiss of that one can feel all the lazy, lounging indolence of Huck's "So we went loafing down the river."

HORACE REYNOLDS

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

The American Primer, by Dorsha Hayes (New York: Alliance Book Corporation, $1.50), is a discussion, based on experience, talks with citizens of all types, and documents, of American ideals and shortcomings, which reads neither too simply for the learned nor too abstrusely for the unpretending. It takes a look back over the past and glances into the future of law, education, industry, art, and physical science, and it goes somewhat into labor questions. The book is a powerful plea for American democracy.

This Is Greece, Edited by Allison Frantz and Lucy Talcott (New York: Hastings House, $2.50), presents 128 pages of photographs taken in Greece by members and friends of the American School for Classical Studies at Athens. The subjects range from temples to donkeys and goats, and from mountains and valleys of classic mythology to scenes of humble labor of today. The captions, often chosen from ancient Greek writers, are as stimulating to the imagination as the pictures.

The Road to the Temple, by Susan Glaspell (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, $2.75), is a republication of the biography of George Cram Cook, the poet, who instituted the Provincetown Theater, and who gave the best of himself to revival of interest in Greece; not only the Greece of the Fifth Century B. C., but also the Greece of modern times. Perusal of the volume makes plain that Cook's enthusiasm for antiquity grew from his contact with the brilliant group of professors who taught him at Harvard 50 years ago.

The Patriotic Anthology, Introduced by Carl Van Doren (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran and Company, $3), is a collection of stanzas and prose paragraphs that moments of crisis and of triumph have called from the pens and voices of poets and politicians, some illustricus, others of lesser name. Comedy, tragedy, and prophecy join in a symposium, and after everyone has had his say, the record amounts to a history of America.

Country Notes in Wartime, by V. Sackville - West. (Doubleday, Doran.) A little book for garden-lovers and for those lovers of England who wish to be convinced that the inner England is unchanged today. Of this Miss Sackville-West easily persuades us.

This Is Greece, a book of photographs (Hastings House, $2.50). A choice selection of pictures by numerous camera workers, picturing the mountains and plains, harbors and islands, villagers at work, ancient churches, and Athens today.

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Capulets and Montagues in Sac Prairie

Evening in Spring, by August Derleth. New York: Scribners. $2.50.

AUGUST DERLETH'S familiar Sac Prairie, holding to its little paw of land thrust into the Wisconsin River, is the scene of a story of young love impeded by antipathy between the two families concerned. Capulets and Montagues of old Verona could more readily have smiled on a union of their houses than could Grendons and Estabrooks of 1920 Sac Prairie, for in the modern story the difference was one of religion, as between Roman Catholic and Protestant. The idyllic name of the tale is "Evening in Spring."

The innocent attachment between Steve Grendon and Margery Estabrook, still in their high school days, was stormed at by their respective mothers and aunts and maligned by gossiping neighbors, until after two years it gave way, but not so much to opposition as to time, which wore down Margery's resistance. Steve was strong enough to hold out and combat opposition by a sort of blackmail, but within Margery was softness that could not endure interminable nagging. It was easier for her to compromise and go out sometimes with other boys, as her mother urged. Steve admitted no compromise and said "Goodbye, Margery" — which, by the way, is the title of one of Derleth's best short stories, here incorporated in "Evening in Spring."

The idyl of Steve and Margery is full of wistful beauty, enhanced by the author's unfailing consciousness of the poetic qualities of the background. The poet in August Derleth is always near the surface, whether he is writing poetry, fiction, or biography. Skies, hills, trees, marsh, river, and wild life make clear images on his sensitive intelligence and affections. The fragrance of corn and clover, of mint and oak leaf are in his nostrils. Hawks riding the wind, owls softly sobbing in the dark, hills surging upward to the sky, trees pressing close upon small houses are constantly in his memory. Through this book winds are ever stirring, a west wind touching Steve's eyes and lips, small breezes scuttering the dry leaves and growing into a wind that tears at the autumn foliage, "a wind that blows over all the earth, a wanderer, too, alone." Loneliness is the motif of the book, the essential loneliness of Steve, despite his love, his boy companions, his myriad kinsfolk, and his responsiveness to village life.

Contrasted with a delicate lament for the shattered crystal of first love and with the poetic background is a full gallery of comedy characters, even of burlesques. The people of Sac Prairie are a collection of oddities, not all of them malign but many of them eccentric even in their good nature. In Steve's own family his grandparents and possibly his father are exceptions. Altogether the village characters give proof that August Derleth is humorist as well as poet. His book is both ethereal and, frankly without abashment, earthy.

The total effect of the book, it must be confessed, is that of patchwork. Here and there it contains bits already published in various magazines, and the final chapter, "Goodbye, Margery," has previously appeared thrice. Though these repeated portions are all, in their various ways, of high quality, and "Goodbye, Margery" is exquisite enough for three times three readings, nevertheless it is impossible not to feel that the book is a compilation more than a growth. It is by way of being a sampler to show what the author can do in different moods and materials, admirable for readers who have not heretofore become acquainted with his work, but a source of faint uneasiness to others who would prefer to see him going on to fresh heights.

W. K. R.

Illinois in the Sixties

Faye's Folly, by Elizabeth Corbett. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50.

NORTHWESTERN Illinois in the later years of the Civil War is the scene of Elizabeth Corbett's newest novel. Faye's Folly was a fine house which Frederick Faye, from New York State, put up for his pretty, genteel bride, who turned up her nose at the simple home he had built on his first arrival. The house and fertile black acres around it were Faye's pride, and though his neighbors in West Syracuse had nicknamed his house in mockery of its elegance, he adopted the derisive term and made it respected.

At the opening of Miss Corbett's story the house was occupied by Faye, his wife, his mother, who had shared her son's pioneering, his wife's father, who as a scion of Welsh gentry thought of farming chiefly in terms of riding about the estate, and the only child of Frederick and Molly Faye, a 17-year-old girl named Sheba.

The story centers in Sheba Faye. She believed that she ought to have been a boy. She was large and strong and fond of outdoor life, a good horsewoman, handy with farm animals, a whirlwind at any task she undertook. Already she tended the flowers and vegetables, bossed her Grandad Hughes, shared Grannie Faye's work in the dairy, talked farming as one man to another with her father, but was a disappointment to her mother, who would have liked a "womanly" daughter instead of a hoyden like Sheba. Grannie said, "Sheba's a good girl, and that's better than being good-looking."

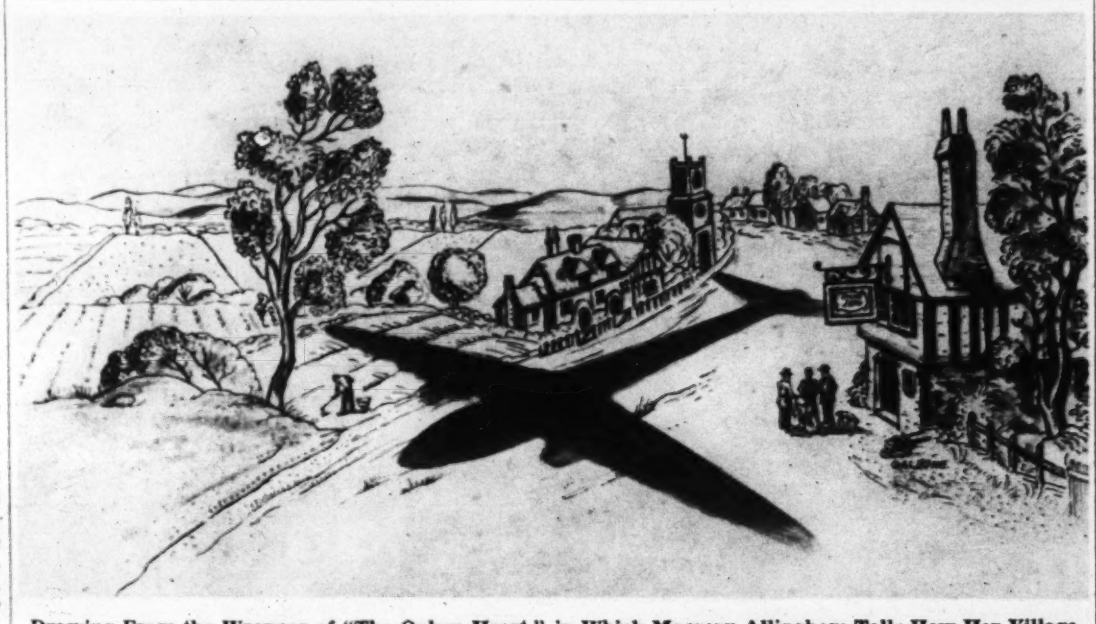
But the author can't quite let it go like that. She makes it clear that Sheba's erect carriage, smooth, brown skin, wings of dark hair, and animation make her attractive. "For a big woman," conceded her pretty, one-time friend, Rose Warner, "You're very nice looking."

Around the family life the war between North and South was creating changes and problems. West Syracuse sent its young men to the army and there would have been little social life for Sheba had she desired it. Politics took Frederick Faye's attention even from his farm, for in his devotion to Lincoln he threw himself into the work of helping secure the Emancipator's second election. That won, Faye thought the country saved, but when the dire news of Friday, April 14, 1865, reached him, Booth's bullet, to use Sheba's words, struck her father, too. Before another year was gone she had inherited Faye's Folly and was running the farm in earnest.

Meanwhile, Sheba, the independent and strong-minded, had fallen in love; in love with Rose Warner's husband, home on furlough. Sheba kept her feelings in hand, continued to help lazy, beautiful Rose with her children after Captain Warner went back to the army; but when irrefutable proof came of Rose's unfaithfulness and Jim had his divorce, Sheba accepted him.

Life was not going to be exactly simple even then, the author is realistic enough to point out, what with Jim tied to town by his law practice, his five children to look out for, and Mother, Grannie, and Grandad at Faye's Folly. Still, Sheba would, of course, be equal to all her problems.

"Faye's Folly" is not effervescent like "The Young Mrs. Meigs," or solidly constructed like "The Langworthy Family," but is a readable and agreeable story.



Drawing From the Wrapper of "The Oaken Heart," in Which Margery Allingham Tells How Her Village of Auburn, England, Has Faced the War. The Book Will Be Reviewed in an Early Issue

The World of Poetry

Sumer is icumen in,
Lhude sing cuccu;
Groweth sed and bloweth med
And springeth the wde nu.
Sing cuccu!
Awe bleteth after lomb,
Lhouth after calve cu;
Bulluc sterteth, bucke verteth;
Murie sing cuccu.

AND "murie" sing we all as Mr. Anonymous sets us off, with the muses eternally summering, through the mellow field of English poetry. Chaucer follows with much for us to "rede" for our "delyte," in an excellent new anthology, "The Viking Book of Poetry of the English-Speaking World" (New York: Viking. $3.50). The only complaint I have to make is that its editor, Richard Aldington, has included none of his own poems, though I can understand the delicacy of a situation where he must have had to leave out a good deal of fine work by others, too.

Anonymous carols of medieval origin include "Joseph Was an Old Man" and other delightful Christmas songs less familiar than "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen," which is, of course, also there, with the comma for once in the right place. Marlowe is properly represented along with Shakespeare, of whom he was a contemporary. One of the advantages of this anthology is that in addition to the major part of what has always been considered essential in such collections, it contains also much that is excellent but hitherto comparatively unknown, by both noted and obscure poets.

Spenser, Shakespeare, Donne, Milton, Vaughan, Gray, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats—I pick out the high lights in the list of names and at the beginning of the nineteenth century pause for breath, already unable to comprehend the vast richness of our heritage. I plunge on into the following period, with the Brownings and Tennyson, Rossetti and Swinburne. Here I come upon the Americans, Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson, Sidney Lanier, Edgar Allan Poe, and realize how much more of American verse has been put into this collection of verse in the English language than in previous compilations. His fellow-countrymen, Mr. Aldington remarks, are likely to believe that American poetry mysteriously ceased to be written somewhere about 1900." At any rate, they figured that Poe, Whitman, Longfellow, Emerson, and Whittier embraced the lot.

The new anthology gives us the contemporary Americans such as Archibald MacLeish, Leonard Bacon, Mark van Doren, and Robert Frost, along with Masefield, D. H. Lawrence, T. S. Eliot, and many other British moderns. Of the 310 poets quoted 53 were born since 1875.

If I must complain about the absence of Mr. Aldington's own work I can, on the other hand, thank him for his introduction, which is a very valuable contribution to the book, both as key to the collection and as a general essay on anthologies. It points out that this anthology, the result of about 30 years of selecting and study during the progress of its poet-editor, is not "a re-shuffling of anthology pieces, but is based on a re-reading of the complete works of the poets quoted and of a good many which were not quoted."

One thing that pleases me in particular is that when only part of a poem is used the reader is warned by the preposition "from" preceding the title. No one therefore is deceived into thinking that he has before him the complete poem. The greatest of our lyric, narrative and dramatic poetry appears to have some representation in the book, culled from a literature of such antiquity "that when Skelton was writing in the days of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey there was then nearly a thousand years of it behind him."

PEARL STRACHAN

Punch and War

Punch and the War. Garden City, N. Y.: Garden City Publishing Co. $1.

"BUT you must remember that I outnumbered them by one to three." The modest R. A. F. pilot replaces the hero of the No Man's Land of 1914 to 1918. The citizen playing croquet with time-bombs on his front lawn and the matron on air-warden duty take the place of Tommy Atkins knee-deep in Flanders mud or parley-vooing with a French innkeeper. Punch, however, suffers no fundamental change.

Whatever happens to England, it is safe to wager that Punch will endure up to the end. If "there'll always be an England," there's sure to be a Punch, and this highly satisfactory reproduction, by special permission, of drawings illustrating English life during the present crisis is heartening evidence of the fact.

Some of the old-timers, whose names were famous in World War days, are still carrying on the Punch tradition. Among the more than 150 drawings in this paper-backed edition, one finds the work of Charles Graves, George Morrow, G. L. Stampa, Bernard Partridge, and other veterans, among worthy newcomers such as Illingworth, Sillince, Norman Mansbridge, and David Langdon.

A love scene in an air-raid shelter, by Lewis Baumer, takes one back to the insouciant girl and subaltern drawings of a former conflict. One misses the cartoons of Ravenhill. One is deliciously entertained by the recurrence of the anachronistic picture typical of "Geo. M." His Britons in jerkins watching a fleet of flying dragons soaring above the moated walls of the castle, in lieu of the customary fleet of bombers, has the old irresistible absurdity.

Return of Ashenden

Ashenden, or the British Agent, by W. Somerset Maugham. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

WHEN the Second World War had started, Dr. Goebbels paid Mr. Maugham the compliment of mentioning "Ashenden" in one of his broadcasts. But he gave the impression in his radio talk that the yarns were a factual record. Now the book, first published in 1928, is reissued with a Preface in which the author explains for the benefit of Dr. Goebbels and anyone else who may be interested that though growing out of his experiences as an agent of the British Intelligence in the First World War, the stories are fiction, not fact.

Mr. Maugham is probably second only to Bernard Shaw as a writer of prefaces. He is very amusing in this one as he defines a work of fiction, and contrasts two schools of thought in this field, one of which demands form, while the other is satisfied with a series of disconnected sketches, without pattern.

Mr. Maugham of course is a believer in form. Yet oddly enough, some of the Ashenden stories are on the sketchy side. The best of them is "The Traitor," a beautifully organized job. The one about the British Ambassador who feels that his life has been wasted because he didn't abandon his career for an acrobat is, on the other hand, very badly arranged, starting off with a theme which is completely lost sight of in the Ambassador's rather incredible garrulity.

Some of the characters, moreover, are improbable; the Hairless Mexican is a figure of melodrama, and Harrington, the American business man, is a caricature. But Mr. Maugham is always interesting and generally persuasive, even in the minor type of story represented by the bulk of this volume.

L. A. S.

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. . Snow Over Arizona

(Continued from Page 4)

in the lore and the rites of the Indians. Once each year Indian runners go aloft to the perpetual snows and leave prayer plumes for their pagan gods, seeking propitiation and blessing. The peaks, either clothed or unclothed with clouds, are never-failing weather prophets for the Indians, who know how to read their signs. And they are regarded, also, as the southwest cornerstone of the Navajo world.

Flagstaff acquired its name, so the accepted story goes, back in 1876, when a party of pioneers from Boston, exploring trail for a larger party which followed them, camped near a spring in a mountain valley. The spring and valley were known for a time as Volunteer Springs, also as Antelope Flat. The Boston youths cut the branches from a tall, lone pine tree standing out on the valley floor, and ran the Stars and Stripes aloft in time for a Fourth of July celebration. Just a few years later, when a post office was granted to the pioneer community, the name Flagstaff was chosen.

Shortly, "Big Wheels" will be installed as gateways to Flagstaff. That is the plan of Leo Weaver, ranchman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Big Wheels are just that. They are great, wooden wheels, about 10 feet in diameter, larger than any ever seen on a wagon, which were used in an earlier day for the hauling of logs in the forests.

* * *

The wheels straddled the log, a long tongue was hauled down from an upright to a horizontal position, and the log was thus swung clear of the ground and held pendant between the wheels.

The wheels have given place now to donkey engines, loading booms, and auto trucks. A great line of them, useless for any other purpose, now stand retired along a railroad siding near the town's old but active sawmill. Typical of a passing phase of the activities of the community, some of the big wheels, it is planned, will be used to mark the highway entrances to the town.

United States Highways 66 and 89 merge to pass through Flagstaff. Number 89 comes up from the south, bringing the desert folk up for a cooling in the summertime, for snow festivals in winter, coursing on through the Painted Desert country and northward into Utah, to the land of Bryce Canyon and Zion National Park.

Highway 66 comes westward over the Continental Divide from Albuquerque, New Mexico, bringing ever greater throngs bound for Grand Canyon and Boulder Dam, Los Angeles, and the Pacific Coast. Highways coming from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Denver, converge at Albuquerque, or en route to that point.

Highway 66 and the Santa Fé Railway, which runs through Flagstaff, seem always busy, winter and summer, day and night. The puffing locomotives shuttle back and forth through the mountain town in unbelievable numbers.

The most effective way to come into Flagstaff, no doubt, is up from the south, out of the dark green desert. The change in climate and the change in scenery are more marked on that route, and one section of the road comes through Oak Creek Canyon, a miniature and ruggedly beauteous Grand Canyon, tree-filled.

In its information relating to the near-by Grand Canyon, the National Park Service says:

* * *

"Of the seven climatic zones which may be found in various parts of the world, six occur within your view at Lipan Point (on the rim of the Grand Canyon). Only the humid tropical zone is absent. The coldest climate, similar to that of the Arctic, is near the top of the San Francisco Mountains. The warmest climate, like that of Mexico, is found in the Canyon bottom. You would pass through as many climates going from the Canyon bottom to the crest of San Francisco Mountains as you would in going from Mexico to northern Alaska."

The same is true of a trip from Tucson or Phoenix, or any other of the lowland towns or cities, to the Snow Bowl up on those same mountains. Little wonder that Arizonans speak affectionately of "the mountain," and like to go to the high altitudes in the summertime.

Not far from Flagstaff are those natural wonders, Meteor Crater and Petrified Forest. The Forest is protected as a national monument now. The Crater is not, as yet, but will be some day, no doubt, when its great merit as a natural curiosity is fully appreciated.

A list of the natural wonders and prehistoric relics in "The Enchanted Circle" is too long to chronicle here.

Flagstaffians live—and thrive—in this unusual atmosphere that is a combination of the prehistoric, the aboriginal, the historic, and the modern frontier.

Almost every man, woman, and child, white and Indian alike, wears some kind of an ornament made from the silver, the turquoise, or the petrified wood which Indian craftsmen have hammered and cut into artistic form. And rare is the tourist who can travel Highway 66 across northern New Mexico and Arizona without acquiring some of the Indians' handiwork in the form of pottery, silver, and turquoise jewelry, or thick, woolen rugs woven by the Navajos.

There is something indescribably charming about the high country of the Southwest; and the low country, too, as far as that is concerned, but that is another subject.

Many thousands of Indians live in peace with their white neighbors, trading together, playing together at the Powwow and other festivals. Says Leo Weaver, who knows them well, "I don't know what we could do without our Indians."

A pageant essentially, exclusively American, rich with humanness, moves across a backdrop of high, snowy mountains, the Painted Desert, the Grand Canyon, and a hundred lesser but no less starkly beautiful spots.

* * *

Actors in the pageant are the Indians, the cowboys, the sheepmen, the lumberjacks, railroad men, traders, swarms of tourists coming and going at all times of the year. Sheep and cattle roam through the tall forests that resound with the noises of timber cutting, roam down the canyons leading to the lower plains, clutter the roads sometimes so that motoring residents of the newest State, bound for their highlands, must wait a while and watch a river of animals flow around them.

This is the high country of the Southwest, the country that lies above the desert. This is "The Enchanted Circle." And the hub of that circle is Flagstaff.

Courtesy Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce

BUNCH GRASS ON THE PLAINS

The Arizona Highlands, Outside of the Forested Regions, Have Much of This Grazing Cover, and Look From a Distance as if Covered With Snow

..M-Day for American Women

(Continued from Page 5)

wealthy can aspire would be due to a misunderstanding. Miss Hammond believed she knew how the misunderstanding came about. When the idea first got under way it took time to get any appropriation for instruction through the Legislature, so, for the first two months, a special schedule of tuition had to be charged. But this was a temporary situation eventually changed by legislative cooperation.

The Women's Civilian Defense Corps is organized to function closely with the civic government to provide authorized, trained volunteers for the added exigencies of war. Modern warfare has disclosed that the heaviest hazards fall upon civilian populations and that, with the speed of mechanized aggression, ways to meet the disruptions of attack must be planned far ahead.

In each community the geographic and economic problem differs. But the thing to remember is that—though the emergency will vary with local conditions—it can be dealt with, constructively and in good order. An executive staff and advisory board, therefore, set up the general strategy. Protection, transportation, engineering, communications, nursing, canteen, church refuge, day nursery canteen and civilian aviation relief committees then take over their particular responsibilities.

Under an onset of abnormal conditions, each woman is so efficiently aware of her division of responsibility, the nature of her specific job, the specific groups she is accountable for, that the hazards of chaos can be considerably written off.

It is axiomatic, of course, that community life will continue to move even in time of confusion and disaster. But it must not move aimlessly. Most of us can still remember newsreel and newspaper pictures of terrible mass movements of frightened people along the roads of France. The mass movements had their roots down, of course, in the human impulse simply to move—anywhere, so long as one moves—when safety is threatened. But out of such sorry effects, a whole technique of team work, precision, ingenuity, and, by no means least, sportsmanship in handling people and conditions has evolved.

A house in order is a strong house. It may not always be possible to ward off the devastation of warfare on modern homes, but it is possible, with modern technique, to pick up the pieces and often even to put them together again. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity to get lecturers who have seen both the things that could happen in wartime and the methods of mending the damage. Sedley Peck of the American Ambulance Corps; Therese Bonney, whose pictures of the Finnish campaign brought her to the forefront of photographers of her time; Mrs. Plowden and others have contributed their eyewitness accounts and reports of techniques. Some techniques are changing almost overnight for dealing with specific hazards. In June of this year, a class of women went to Camp Edwards in Massachusetts and participated in a gas test, the first of its kind given women in any such actual conditions in the country.

"Be Pitiful, Be Courteous"

W. P. M.

Would'st thou be rid of pain thyself?
Then cause not pain.
Must anxious fear of foes be stilled?
Be no man's foe.
View men with failings like thine own
Without disdain;
By ministry of kindness heal
Another's woe.

How oft the trouble-maker needs
Pity not blame;
He is his own worst enemy,
Make him a friend;
Then kindness shown abroad will be
At home the same,
And gladness will bring healing so
That troubles end.

No child should ever feel contempt,
He is so young!
Beginner on the way is he,
With all to learn.
Be thou to him exemplar, friend,
With courtebus tongue
Revealing freedom, grace, and joys
That he may earn.

Have pity on the multitude,
So blind, confused
'Mid clamor of the voices raised
In angry spite;
Pray that the healing may be found
Our Jesus used;
And that the blind shall lift their heads
And see the light.

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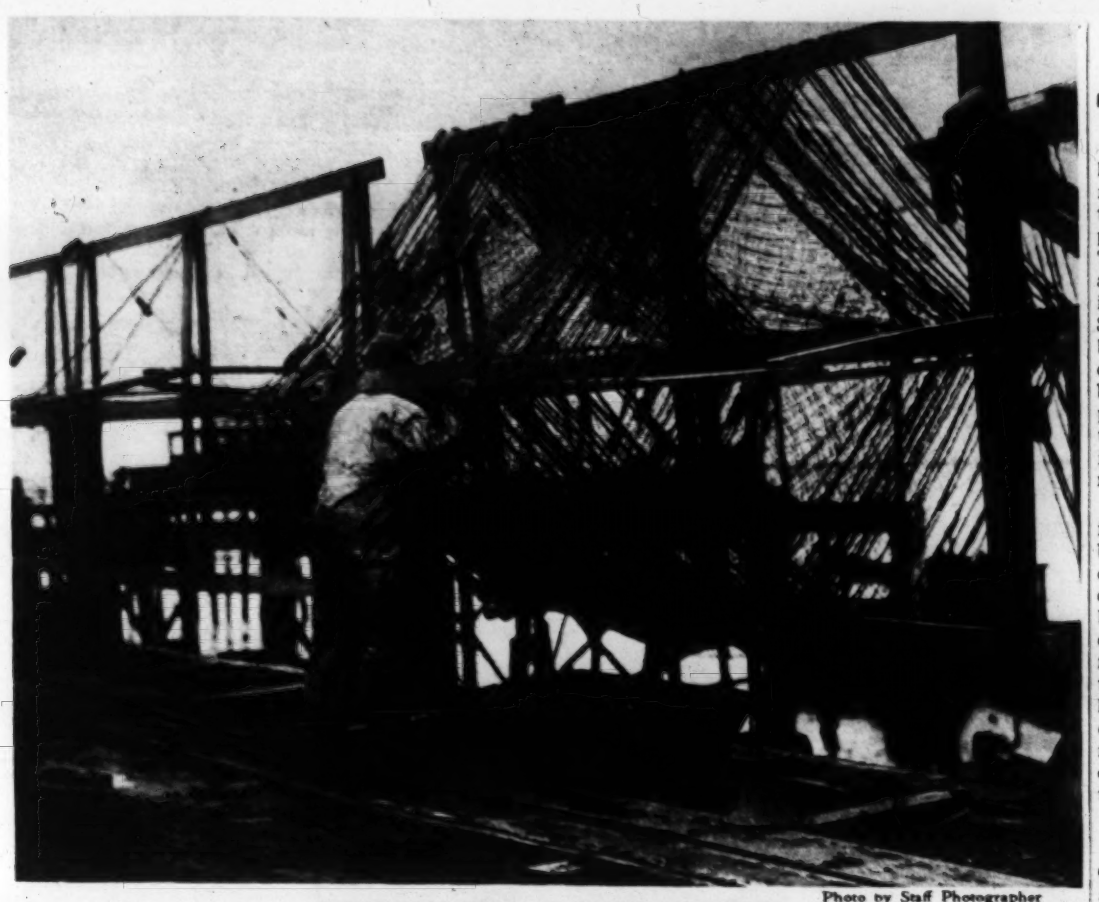

Photo by Staff Photographer

ON THE QUAYSIDE AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.

The Old Salt in Boots and Oilskins Inspects His Nets as He Winds Them on the Reels

. . Harvesters of the Sea

(Continued from Page 9)

chambers of the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Company on the Boston Pier. It was an astonishing sight—stacks of halibut, flounder, mackerel, cod, haddock, swordfish, like faggots piled in a woodshed, and even neat mounds of shelled and trimmed scallops, all in stark preservation on their clean, frosty-white shelves, in rooms 35 degrees below zero. There was a faint odor of ammonia and oil and mild cheese.

Everything that could happen to a fish was occurring on the Fish Pier that morning, and that is how I came to emphasize the shore activities of the trade. Before the fish was announced for auction and, of course, before it was permitted to leave the boat, the research laboratory of the owner had its inspector going aboard and bringing back samples, which he picked at random out of the hold. Sometimes the laboratory cooks the fish as further test. It also makes experiments constantly, in order to view its product from the angle of the housewife.

* * *

The firm with the up-to-date laboratory, whose plant stretches for some distance along the Pier, is one of a number of "processing" houses filleting, quick-freezing, packaging, and selling fish from the North Atlantic to points as far distant as the Pacific Coast and even the Hawaiian Islands. Redfish was being filleted the day that I was there. Scooped automatically from the decks of the boats, the rosy cargo slid merrily uphill on a metal conveyor, into a room where it was all thoroughly washed in clear water, in tanks, and relieved of its scales. This last was done by traveling through a cylindrical frame of wire in which, by some ingenious brushing device and twisting movement, the scales were all removed.

Picked up by overhead cranes, the fish then ascended to a higher floor and traveled along conveyor belts to the tables of the filleters. Filleting is all handwork and, like meat-cutting, requires great skill and practice. It adds to the cost of the family fish bill, but it saves the cook the task of cleaning and "boning," and it means that every particle of the piece purchased can be eaten. The filleters are apparently all men. With a bucket of steaming hot water dangling beside them, to remove every so often the slime which accumulates on their long, sharp knives, and to warm their cold hands, the experts cut off the meaty sides of the fish, which are then dropped into a wash of brine, delicately salting them, dried, and sent to steel tables for packaging. Filleting is the skilled job in the fish factory. It takes a few years to become an expert, though a man can learn to do it after about six months of apprenticeship. A good filleter earns about $35 a week. A wrapper of fish, who can become proficient in about two months after leaving school, earns about $22 a week. The rooms are clean and airy, as a rule. The floors are usually wet, but it is clean, light work, though a little cold for the hands, I gathered, especially in wintertime.

The freezing of fillets, at 25 to 50 degrees below zero, takes place in a little over two hours. Fifteen frosters, each holding 1,500 pounds of fillets, were in operation when I called. Only about a quarter of a redfish can be used as fillets. A haddock can be filleted as much as 40 per cent. What is done with the residue is a story in itself.

Skins and scales go into fish glue. Heads and bones make all sorts of things. The by-products of the fish are numerous. Those who smile at the tales of Plymouth colonists putting a herring in each hill of corn for fertilizer would be less skeptical if they saw the modern fertilizer crushed from bones of fish, or from "gurry," the trade name for fish waste. Mink and fox and cat food use up a good deal of what can't be filleted.

* * *

I do not remember at the moment whether it was the mink food foreman or the supervisor of superior nourishment for cats—crushed cod and haddock—coming out at the rate of 164 cans a minute—who told me how to identify a haddock. You find two black spots, one on either side, and a thin, black line up the flank. To discover whether it is fresh or not you open its mouth, into a sort of grinning position. The gills should be bright pink. If they are yellow, the creature is stale. The eyes should be clear, and the flesh firm.

I cannot bring myself to conclude this fishy tale without some mention of the salt-cod trade of Gloucester, especially since one frock, two shoes, and a favorite hat still bring the scene most odorously before me. The redfish actually has brought back Gloucester's prosperity. One firm alone landed 60,000,000 pounds of it last year. The same firm, however, continues to produce the salt-cod and codfish cakes for which it is nationally famous, and the business spreads farther and farther afield. This firm employs more people than any other plant in the town. It had so many buildings of various sorts, including two laboratories, that I stopped counting.

Before the discovery of the quick-freeze process, whiting could not be marketed, being so perishable that it could not be packed and sent any distance.

Into the Cape Ann colony have come Italian and Portuguese fishermen, and many from the Canadian maritime provinces, and Gloucester is as colorful a fishing port as any to be found along the Mediterranean or the shores of the Tagus.

* * *

The Gloucester Fishermen's Institute, incorporated in 1891, is a much patronized social center, where men from Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Provincetown, Boston, Salem, and Gloucester itself, take refuge and renew acquaintances. Providing incoming seamen with a hot bath, soap, and towels for a quarter, and a comfortable room for $2.50 a week, it means a great deal to those who must frequently be far from home. George E. Russell, the chaplain, is the fisherman's confidant. Families "'way down East" who have not heard from their men for many months communicate with Mr. Russell. Fishermen who reach the point where they can no longer go to the "banks" to fish enlist his assistance in obtaining admission to that remarkable haven of seamen, "Snug Harbor," on Staten Island, New York. Gloucester remains a most important center of American fishing.

New Work for Bees

THE ROLE OF THE HONEY BEE as a pollen carrier and fertilizer of flowers has long been known to science, but it was only recently that it was discovered that honey bees can be put to work pollenizing one particular crop. The discovery was made by an agricultural scientist in Russia and is now being tried out in the United States. Already on Russian farms bees are being put to work just as domestic animals are worked. The bees can be made to pollenize any particular crop the farmer wishes them to. This is possible, because in gathering honey the bee does not like to "mix his flavors."

The Russian scientist who started it all discovered that when the bee becomes accustomed to one type of flower syrup it does not like to change flavors. Therefore, if the bees are getting syrup from a clover field they will neglect the flowers of a barley field even when the barley is much closer to the hive than the clover is. It was discovered that the bees would go miles from home to get the syrup of a flower they were accustomed to.

* * *

To overcome this, the scientist collected syrup from a barley field and fed it to the bees in the hive until they became accustomed to the flavor. Then, when the bees were let out, they went to work in the barley field, collecting syrup and at the same time pollenizing the flowers so thoroughly that the field yielded a much larger crop than it would have if the pollenizing had been left to the wind. When the experiment proved successful with barley it was tried with other cereal plants. Now, by feeding bees the syrup of one particular plant for a few days, the farmer can be sure that a field of that plant will be perfectly pollenized.

It is the bee's dislike for mixing its flavor that makes it possible for certain sections to produce different types of honey. There are many different kinds of flowers in California, yet in that State a vast number of bees collect only the syrup of the orange blossom, making it possible for California apiarists to market a delicately flavored orange blossom honey. Texas produces a cotton blossom honey, Montana sage honey, and in New York State there is a producer who markets honey from the blossoms of raspberries.

* * *

Today, the hard-working honey bee is so common in America that it is difficult to believe that once there were no honey bees on this continent. The honey bee was imported by early American colonists. It is said that the Indians were amazed by the honey bee and felt that white men must be indeed wonderful beings "when they could put flies to work for them!"

WALTER E. TAYLOR

Training Station

WPA work on the naval base at Algiers, Louisiana, which is being turned into a training station for the Coast Guard, is now 85 per cent completed. A new outfall sewer system has been completed. Rehabilitation work on buildings and construction of sidewalks and drives within the reservation is nearly done.

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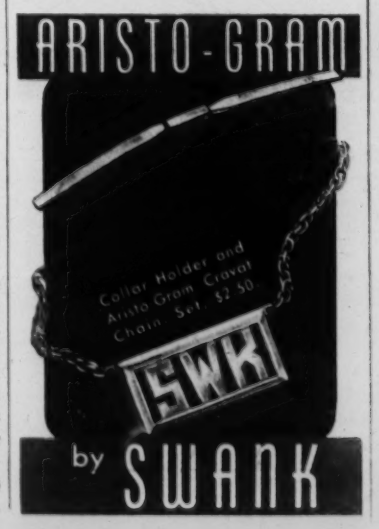

Books Almost as Good as New

A PIECE OF WHITE cardboard, chalked in red and blue lettering, filled the hole in the door where once the glass had been. "Repair Department of the Services Central Book Depot."

I had known the house before the war; had taken tea there more than once with Miss Sylvia Steuart, the owner, and had examined its treasures—pictures, china, glass, priceless old furniture dating back to the days of Bonnie Prince Charlie when the Steuarts were keen Jacobites. It seemed strange to visit it now, under war conditions. Windows gone, garden unkept.

Miss Steuart was in the hall as I went in, clad, in an unfamiliar way, in an overall. "But I am busy," she explained, "and overalls are such a comfort! Indeed, the whole house is busy. All more or less in an overall. You can see!"

I could see. The long hall, filled as I remembered it, with those priceless antiques, had become a rather untidy cloakroom. Hats and coats, umbrellas, bags and parcels lay about in confusion, only a vase of flowers beside the open window at the end reminding one that somebody was still taking care.

From what had once been the drawing room came the sound of voices. Miss Steuart paused with her hand on the door. "We are mending books for the troops," she said. "Volunteers — but of course you know that—and all of us amateurs in bookbinding. You will understand."

It was in 1914 that Miss Steuart first turned her attention to the provision of books and magazines for the troops. Living at that time in Edinburgh, she and her mother were visited one evening by a young army officer who told them of the lack of reading matter for his men. He wanted help which Mrs. Steuart and her young daughter might perhaps give. And he wanted to know what they were prepared to do.

* * *

In 1914 people were prepared to do most things, and so the two women set to work upon an undertaking which they carried on until 1926—collecting, repairing, binding old books, and sending them to the members of His Majesty's Forces.

In 1926 the two came to live near London and, in a quiet way, still continued their work which now went to help the men in a big military hospital. But other interests came in and, when war again broke out in 1939, Miss Steuart never thought of going back to her old work.

She volunteered for work with the A. R. P., trained as a firefighter, looked in every direction for occupation which might be of service. But—and she laughs about it—books just claimed her again. There was an appeal from the War Office. She answered it. Books were wanted for all three Services, and, being willing to collect them from anywhere and everywhere, she found herself on the road in her old car, and—busy.

For the first four months of 1940 she worked entirely alone, covering as many as 50 miles in the London area in a single day. She collected from mansions in Mayfair and from slums in the East End.

"And the wonderful thing about it," she said to me, "was the way that people gave—not the things they did not want, but the things they really loved. I remember one old lady—she had been a cook in a good family—who insisted on my taking all the books her old mistress had given her. I think they represented something of the greatest value to her, but I took them all the same. There was an old actor, too—he must have given me dozens of books. He had played to the troops in the last war, he said, and he wanted to serve them again now.

"Not everything I collected was exactly suitable. I am thinking of a parcel given me by a lady who was quite certain that the young people would like the books she had loved when a girl. I don't believe that men and women of the Services would read more than their titles today, but it didn't matter. The giving was a part of her war service, and I accepted it as such."

* * *

After the first few months of work, the War Office arranged for the main collection of books and magazines to be made through the Post Office. In nearly every Post Office in the country it was made possible for the public to bring bundles of books, unwrapped, unaddressed and unstamped, for distribution to the various fighting Services, and this altered considerably the general complexion of affairs.

The main work now lay in sorting and packing, and Miss Steuart found herself on the fringes of a scheme carried on under Government direction at a center in Bloomsbury through which, with the ordered precision of a wellrun factory, passed thousands upon thousands of books.

The ordered precision of the Services Central Book Depot, as it was called, could not, however, ensure the perfect condition of volumes which had passed through a number of hands and were of most uncertain age to begin with. Miss Steuart was well aware of this. She perceived that something else was needed, and so decided to open a repair department in a room lent to her in a London barracks, and, collecting some sixty volunteers around her willing to be trained in the art of renovation, she began again the work she had learned in 1914—the turning of old books into new.

No work in war continues in the same locality, nor runs on even lines for very long. Raids have to be reckoned with as well as blackout difficulties, heating difficulties, transport difficulties. For one reason or another the workroom was forced to move a number of times, and workers, finding it impossible to follow it hither and thither across London, fell away.

* * *

It was when her little band of volunteers had dwindled to something like a dozen in number that Miss Steuart had the idea of offering not only herself and her car but also her home—filled as it was with those Jacobean treasures that I had admired so greatly before the war—to the good cause. She decided to turn the whole of the ground floor into a workshop, to remove her valuables to the cellar, and her own living quarters to the upper part of the house.

"It meant cooking in the bathroom," she informed me, "but that has been amusing. Really, I have enjoyed it!"

She opened the door of the drawing room and ushered me in. Seated around tables piled with the materials and tools of the trade were the women workers, their heads bent, their quick fingers busy. No cost is incurred in the mending of these books. The workers see that waste material is collected, and traders help them in the collection.

Strips of surplus blind holland, unwanted cuttings of bookbinders' cloth, odd pieces of linoleum, left-over rolls of wallpaper, all are pressed into the service. Out of their own pockets the workers purchase paste powder, strips of greaseproof paper, adhesive paper, white ink. The whole concern can be run at the cost of a few shillings a year. Not a penny is drawn from public funds.

* * *

"The Queen came to see us a few weeks ago," one of the women informed me, pausing to look up for a moment. "She was glad, I believe, to know that we are doing this for the boys—and for the girls, too, of course. The girls get the books as well."

I asked how many books could be set to rights in a week, but this could not be stated exactly. Somebody suggested that, working with an average of 10 helpers, a week's output should reach over 300 books with leaves fixed, backs entirely new, corners made firm, titles neatly inscribed.

"It is the detail that takes the time," one of the workers explained. "You can see the detail in that collection over there," and she nodded over her shoulder. "That lot is ready for dispatch, and every book as strong as though it were new."

Miss Steuart went with me to the front door and we stood for a moment in the sunshine.

"I am just wondering," she said, rather unexpectedly, "what additional war work one might do. This particular bit doesn't absorb my whole time, now it is in running order. I could do more. If you happen to hear of a need anywhere—"

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

Fox Studios

RENOVATING BOOKS FOR THE SERVICES

Her Majesty the Queen Inspects the Work of Book Menders Whose Craft Is Occupying the Whole Ground Floor of Miss Steuart's London Home

MISS SYLVIA STEUART

In 1914 She and Her Mother Mended Books for Soldiers and Now She Is Busy Repeating Her Work for the British Services

Is It Rare?

EVERY ONCE in a while it happens. A piece of United States' paper money turns up with a mistake in its printing. It happened a while ago in North Adams, Mass. A man discovered he had a one dollar silver certificate, one side of which was printed upside down. He sped off to the local bank, with two hopes. That it wasn't a counterfeit, and that it was rare.

Such a bill is rare only if someone happens to want it to add to a collection of currency oddities. And then its face value appreciates only in ratio to the enthusiasm with which the collector pursues the hobby.

Mistakes in the printing of paper money are not in themselves rare. That is to say, enough of them have happened. Some, of course, are odder than others. The norm in such printing mistakes, if you call it that, is bills with the printing jumbled because the paper managed to get folded over just as the imprint was about to be made, or some of the matter in the make-up of the legends is out of line, or part of a number is missing.

* * *

The Chase National Bank in New York has one of the most sizable collections of money specimens in the world, acquired in 1929 from Ferran Zerbe of Tyrone, Pa., who started collecting in 1882.

Mr. Zerbe concentrated on educational value, specializing in items to show the development and history of money, rather than every coin or bill of a date. In the collection there were some bills mistakenly printed, and the bank has acquired others.

One oddity in the collection is a 1905 National Bank of Savannah note, which should have borne the number 3406 but which instead bore two numbers, 3406 and 3046. It was an odd transposition and makes the bill a curiosity. A $10 bill of 1908 turned up with the printing of the reverse side upside down. A $1 Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank bill showed the seal and numbers only, inverted. The same thing turned up in a 1914 $5 bill.

A hotel clerk in the South came on a $1 bill with the dollar numeral so blurred that it was hardly distinguishable. It was hurried back to the Treasury Department—not because it was a bad bill but because its smudgy appearance would just cause too much disturbance, with everyone fretting that it was counterfeit.

The Chase people say that it is surprising, all things considered, how few mistakes get beyond the doors of the Bureau of Engraving. They have one choice specimen, however, of a bill that was $2 on one side and $1 on the other. This was in a series of 1899 and was discovered in an original package of notes by a Michigan banker.

* * *

There was one beauty, in a series of 1866. The design on a $10 bill called for an eagle, and this particular ten, now in the Chase collection, shows the eagle, not only turned upside down but—of all things—fitted out with a donkey's head!

There was a series of $10 Chase bank bills in 1929 that were incomplete. On one no numbers or seal appeared. On another the left number was only partially printed. On still another there was no right number at all; and on still another the right number was partial. They look amusing in the glass case.

There is a difference between rare bills, as the term applies to type, denomination, paper, etc., and bills which have rarity because of mistakes in the printing. For instance, it has been the custom for a number of years for the Secretary of the Treasury to personally sign, in autograph-fashion in ink, a certain number of $1, $2, and $5 bills of an issue. These are run off in sheets of eight, and speedily become collectors' items; usually not more than 20 or 25 sheets of each denomination are autographed, while the signatures on all the others destined for public circulation are printed.

E. R.

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Use Powder CHAPERONE

Landscaping the Name Plate

TELLING PEOPLE in a decorative way just where you live is the contribution to country comfort made by Garret Thew, painter, sculptor, and designer, who has his studio in a converted barn at Westport, Conn.

Five years ago, first-time dinner guests in Connecticut habitually arrived late, panting and remorseful after an hour or so spent bumbling past unmarked estates.

Garret Thew and his wife, a former newspaper woman, had passed a few hectic hours themselves prowling anonymous lanes in search of hosts. Then Mr. Thew, who had started out as a landscape painter, thought of making place signs emphatic without marring the beauty of the countryside.

Unable to interest capital in his project, he and his wife started out on their own. In a cheerful white barn that perches a knoll 50 yards along the Roseville Road that runs past their house, they set up enough equipment to turn out the first of their engaging name signs.

* * *

Their idea was to make them as personal and revealing as bookmarks, and at the same time to give them such distinction that they would be an asset, rather than a detriment, to the landscape.

Contrived at first of aluminum specially treated to reflect motor lights, the legends ran from a mere "John Doe Lives Here" to embrace place names and pleas for caution. To each of these the Thew imagination gave an air of humor and charm.

But they found that inducing people to put up signs was a different matter. It struck home owners as pretentious to placard their driveways. One of their first orders came from the village of Westport, itself, which asked for a couple of caution signs to warn motorists of a near-by school, something that would attract the eye more readily than the usual homely plaque and yet not detract from the looks of a town that leans toward pride.

The result was a metal poster as beguiling as a child—a silhouette showing two children pell-mell on a tricycle with a dog at heel, and a forcefully lettered "Please Drive Slowly," which proved enough to give any driver pause on a sharp curve.

Another type of traffic signal they based on the story of the tortoise and the hare, whose race is caught in aluminum at a breathless point, with a SLOW and a Please.

Charcoal Hill, an outlying residence district, was a spot which had baffled many a week-end guest who visited it for the first time. Tucked away down a side road, its nebulous whereabouts drove many visitors back to town and a telephone. The home owners got together and invited the Thews to mark it, which they did, over a background of curving outlined hill and characteristic elms.

* * *

Gradually Thew signs began popping up at intervals to guide the weary guest and grocer's truck. Such rambling country lanes as "Petticoat," "Eleven o'Clock," "Red Coat," and "Peaceable Street," whose names are hand-me-downs from lost legends, became more definite than they had ever been before in history.

Country acreages began asking for more and more visible markers. As they began to realize their convenience, rural dwellers advanced from a single, slightly embarrassed name line with a mere cedilla of design to something more elaborate. Today, 18 inches is about the average, and the patterns are as varied as the interests of the owners.

"Clover Farm" is characterized by a full cart, a trudging farmer, and a sturdy horse. "Hidden Springs" are depicted with two drinking deer. "Hurricane House" suggested a mansion appropriately wind-toppled. "Hill's Landing" shows a puffing representation of the steamboat Robert E. Lee.

Skating, cooking, racing, sailing, birds, boats, and books are other themes that are woven into place or name insignia.

IMAGINATION LENDS CHARM TO THESE SIGNS

Engaging Signs From the Garret Thew Studios Which May Be Seen Along the Attractive Back Lanes and Byways of the Connecticut Countryside

Among the most numerous requests are pets. Monkeys, squirrels, and elephants figure among these, though the usual design remains the dog. A great, shallow drawer in the studio is filled with designs of nearly every species of canine known to man. Even at that, the Thews occasionally have a letter asking for a type unlisted in the manual of the American Kennel Club. They tracked down a French bulldog after searching an entire library of encyclopaedias. As a last resort, they can always use a snapshot of the animal, but this is more likely to give a particular rather than the characteristic pose required by the formality of a silhouette.

From a gingerly beginning, the demand for decorative place and name signs is now so great that at Christmas, the rush season, the Thews keep a staff busy getting out orders which run somewhere around 1,000 in a month. They have not only dotted the countryside in their vicinity, but dispatch designs throughout the United States, South America, and have had orders from the Malay Peninsula, South Africa, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands.

To their original idea they have added weathervanes, sundials, chimney decorations, and mailboxes, each evolved in harmony with the owner's interests and a landscape artist's feel for the spot to be filled.

Scarcity of aluminum during the past few months has forced the Thews into research in other materials, with the result that they have found excellent substitutes in the weatherproofed woods used in building boats. D. R.

Over the Editor's Desk

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST is Vera Micheles Dean's report on South American political conditions, based upon her recent airplane tour. Her views are not limited by the places there visited. Because of her background of European historical and political studies, she brings a comprehensive perspective to the subject of the decline of self-sufficient nationalism in the modern world. This is the first of three articles, with the second and third articles appearing in early issues.

Rodney L. Brink, head of the Pacific Coast Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, recently visited Flagstaff, Arizona, and renewed his acquaintance with the country around the State's near-by snow bowl, which has come to mean so much to visitors in search of winter sports. There are other attractions, in astonishing number, for those who wish to see more after gazing down into the Grand Canyon of Colorado, as the reader may discover by studying the scenic map that is printed with the article.

On the morning these lines were written, news dispatches came through from Washington to the effect that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the United States Treasury, had recommended that the House Banking Committee of Congress consider the advisability of limiting all defense industry profits to 6 per cent on invested capital. Of special interest in this relation, then, is the article on "Profit Through Service," by Albert Field Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. He completed this article a few weeks ago, having long had the subject under consideration.

Corn husking, one of the events characteristic of the tendency of American rural folk to make a game out of the activities that yield them a livelihood, is the subject of an article by Jessie Ash Arndt, a Monitor Boston staff writer.

Pearl Strachan, another Monitor staff writer, reports that her assignment to write about the New England fishing industry developed many unexpectedly interesting phases. She says she could write a book about the things she never knew till now about the men who make their living from the sea.

How Massachusetts women are preparing themselves to be of assistance in varied ways in any relief emergency is told by Janet Mabie in an interview with Nathalie Hays Hammond, a leader in the training preparations.

. . Profits

(Continued from Page 7)

disservice, then the law does not apply. The Kingdom and God's righteousness are not served through evil purposes, evilly conceived and evilly carried out. No good can ever result from the purpose to gain through another's loss. That which weakens, harms, injures another is without the slightest measure of righteousness. The enterprise carried on only with the hope of gaining material reward regardless of the effects upon humanity is wholly lacking in the fundamental law which insures just rewards.

That there is an awakening to the practicability of the law of righteous seeking is apparent on many sides. Many conditions of industry which obtained a half century ago have been abandoned. There is an awakened consciousness in the world of industry that bespeaks improved views of what constitutes successful business. The word "service" is much oftener heard.

That success is not measured alone by the volume of profit is more generally recognized. That there is yet much to be accomplished to establish the love of service, none will gainsay. That the leaven of truth and justice is at work in human consciousness, in some measure transforming selfish desire for profit to the purpose of true service, is one of the most heartening signs of the times. Notwithstanding the evidences of the seeming powers of evil, there is operative a ground swell of absolute conviction that the rule of terror is short-lived, and that the forces eternally expressive of infinite good are active, even though the results may not be immediately visualized.

...South America

(Continued from Page 7)

Germany, Fascist Italy, and Franco Spain. Yet the real European influence in South America is not German, or Italian, or Spanish. The real cultural influence is that of France, which, compared with the other great powers, had no large economic stake in that continent. The political ideas of the French Revolution shaped the thought of the countries of South America when they broke away from Spain in the early years of the nineteenth century. For all educated people in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and, to a lesser degree Peru, Paris was what it had been for the whole world, the City of Light, to which all culture-seeking men and women went on exalted pilgrimage.

Because France—far more than Britain or the United States—was regarded as the true prototype of democracy and culture, its defeat proved a personal tragedy for many South Americans. The defeat of France has also been interpreted as a great blow to the prestige of Latin people in general. The reaction to the French catastrophe has been twofold: on the one hand, there is a tendency to rationalize the defeat of France, and the subjugation to Hitler of other Latin peoples—Spain, Italy, Rumania—by contending that the Germans are invincible; on the other hand, there is an effort to discover how the countries of South America, whose settlers are predominantly of Latin origin, can overcome the weaknesses revealed by the Latin nations of Europe.

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But what this beauty *does* is even more thrilling! Right in line with America's need for lower motoring costs—

- *It goes 25 to 30 miles on a gallon at highway speed . . . more than 500 miles on a tankful of gasoline!*

And there's still more news! Steering is even *easier* than last year's Nash that owners claimed was the easiest car in the world to drive and park.

- Fleet as was last year's Nash, this new "Million Dollar Beauty" has even better pickup.

Never have you felt a car ride like it! Around sharp curves, it fairly grips the road—the *first* low-price car to have soft coil springs on *all four wheels!*

From the very way it's built—body and frame *one* welded unit—it's a *new kind* of car. No other is like it, or offers so much.

You can have a "Sedan Sleeper" Bed for summertime trips . . . a Conditioned Air System to banish chills and dust and stuffy air.

- In design, in engineering, in features, this is the finest car ever to carry the Nash name. The most beautiful car ever built for the *lowest-price* field.

See it today—and better place your order *quick*—there may not be enough of these "Million Dollar Beauties" to go around!

NEW ENGINE DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1942 NASH AMBASSADOR "6" AND "8"

Companion cars to the Nash "600", the 1942 Nash Ambassador "6" and "8" are greater than ever. See and test the amazing new engine principle that increases economy, pickup and speed as much as 11%.

* * *

SCORES OF FEATURES ONLY NASH OFFERS IN THE LOWEST-PRICE FIELD!

Nash *alone* among low-price cars uses this latest airplane construction—frame and body are *one* welded unit of continuous girders.

Coil Springs on rear wheels, too! Special Nash type—proved safe in 500,000,000 miles driving. The finest kind of springing a car can have.

Drive a Nash in midwinter in a bathing suit, if you like. Nash Conditioned Air System provides fresh air comfort . . . keeps you warm at zero.

Here's all the roominess and comfort of modern divans! Nash front seat's nearly five feet wide . . . with headroom leg-room to spare!

NASH

THREE NEW SERIES OF FINE MOTOR CARS

Sixes and Eights